



**PETER WILLIAMSON**

**In the Dress of a Delaware Indian**

- |                          |                 |
|--------------------------|-----------------|
| 1 Tomahawk               | 5 Powderhorn    |
| 2 Scalping Knife         | 6 Indian Canoe  |
| 3 Shot Bag               | 7 Bush Fighting |
| 4 Purse & Belt of Wampum | 8 War Dance     |

THE  
T R A V E L S  
O F  
P E T E R W I L L I A M S O N,

Among the different Nations and Tribes of Savage INDIANS in AMERICA; with an account of their Principles religious, civil, and military; their genius, strength, ideas of a Deity, and notions of the Creation; with every thing remarkable concerning their manners, customs, employments, diversions, commerce, agriculture, &c. &c.

A L S O,

A Description of all the different Serpents, and other curious animals in America, delineated on copper-plates, neatly engraven;

L I K E W I S E,

An accurate Description of the wonderful Falls of Niagara, &c. &c.

T O G E T H E R W I T H

A Plate, Description, Use, Advantage, manner of making and handling the curious Machine for reaping of Oats, Barley, &c.

T O W H I C H I S A D D E D

A curious alphabetical view of the whole World. The length, breadth, produce, and capital cities of each country; with an account of their inhabitants.

A N D, L A S T L Y,

Some general Observations on the nature of Submissions, and Decrets-arbitral.

I N T H R E E P A R T S.

Written by H I M S E L F.

EDINBURGH, Printed for the AUTHOR, and sold by him at his Coffee-room within the Parliament-house and by R. FLEMING, Bookseller at the Cross and by other Booksellers in Great-Britain and Ireland, who commission them. 1768. Price, sewed, 2 s. bound, 2 s. 6 d.

UNTO  
GEORGE DEMPSTER  
of *Dunichen*, Esquire,

Member of Parliament for *St.  
Andrews, Perth, Dundee, Cupar  
in Fife, and Forfar,*

A N D

Secretary to the most ancient and  
noble Order of the THISTLE.

S I R,

THE great Honour and Character  
you bear in the World, of being  
serviceable to your King and Country,  
a Support to Virtue, and a Foe to Vice,  
are the only Motives that induce me  
to lay this my following Performance  
under your Protection.

*D E D I C A T I O N.*

That you may long enjoy the honourable Office, so worthily conferred upon you, is, and shall be the earnest Wish of,

S I R,

Your most obedient, and

most humble Servant,

P. WILLIAMSON.

T H E

P R E F A C E.

**I**T may be proper to observe, that the Author of the following treatise was born in Aberdeenshire, in the north of Scotland, and was carried off in his infancy from that city, by his own countrymen, and sold as a slave in America; after continuing in this state of slavery for many Years, he was at last unfortunately taken captive by the savage Indians, in whose hands he remained for some years, and suffered, during their hunting expeditions, the most severe hardships. At the same time, he was an eye-witness of many instances of the most diabolical cruelty, perpetrated by those savages on the persons of several of the inhabitants of the back-settlements, who met with a still worse fate than the author.

After making his escape from these inhuman wretches, which he effected almost in a miraculous manner, he entered a volunteer in his Majesty's service, and was in several expeditions against the French and Indians in the late war, in which he endeavoured to revenge the cruel treatment he had met with from the latter; but was, at last, taken prisoner at the siege of Oswego, and sent to England in a cartel-ship. Soon after, receiving his discharge from the service, he published a book, intitled, *French and Indian Cruelty, &c.* in which he recites, in a concise, but distinct, manner, a series of the most unexampled cruelty and barbarity, committed by these savages, to which they were excited in a great degree by the influence of French gold.

On that occasion, he only gave an account of the dispositions of the Indians in general, and several remarkable

remarkable instances of their cruelty; but, in the present publication, he endeavours to give the reader a distinct view of their various manners and customs, their principles religious and civil, their genius, diversions, commerce, agriculture, &c. with every thing relating to them, not taken notice of by any other writer on that subject. In the following treatise is also given a description of the serpents, and many other of the uncommon animals inhabiting that part of the globe, and most of these delineated on copper; to which is added an accurate account of the wonderful falls of Niagara.

During the author's peregrinations in that country, he had an opportunity (to his cost) of making most of the observations he now offers to the publick, and of seeing personally what he here describes; so that the accounts he gives can be liable to no suspicion of exaggeration.

To these entertaining particulars, he has subjoined a plate and description of a curious and useful machine, for cutting down oats and barley, with directions how to handle it. This machine, if properly used, cannot fail of proving of the most universal advantage both to the landlord and farmers; and, in the event of rainy or windy harvests, may save an immense quantity of grain, which must otherwise perish, through the slow ordinary operation of cutting down with the sickle.

In order to render this treatise still more universally useful, there is added a concise and distinct view of the whole world, necessary for the perusal of such as cannot reach the price of high-priced books on geography.

The whole is concluded with general observations on the nature of submissions and decreets-arbitral, which may prove of singular use to such as may be inveigled in law-processes, which they may want to avoid.

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# TRAVELS

AMONG THE

## *Indians* in AMERICA.

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### I. *A Description of the Mohawk Indians.*

**T**HESSE people live upon the *Mohawk* or *Sheneclady* river, which lies north of *New York, Pennsylvania, Maryland,* and some part of *Virginia*, having a castle or village, westward from *Albany* forty miles, and another sixty-nine miles west, and are in number about 500 fighting men.

The chief of this nation was old King *Hendrick*, the great *Mohawk Sachem*, who was slain in the field of battle, fighting like a lion against the *French*, and *Indians* in their interest, at *Lake George, September 8th, 1755*. His son being told of his father's death gave the *Indian* groan, as is usual among them upon such occasions; and suddenly clapping his hand upon his left breast, swore his father was still alive in that place, and stood there in the person of his son.

The death of old King *Hendrick*, who was adored by the *Indians*, so much exasperated them against the *French*, that it was with the greatest difficulty, that General *Johnson* could prevent their fury and resentment, from wrecking itself on the person of *Dieskaw*, the *French* General, at that time a prisoner of war in the *British* army; him they would, without the least ceremony,

A

mony,

mony, have sacrificed to their wrath, had it not been for the immediate interposition of General *Johnson*, who is held in great esteem among the *Indians*, and is one of their *Sachems*; an honour conferred on him by these people, for the many signal services done by him in suppressing the *French*, and for which he was also created a baronet of *Great Britain*. The like title of honour was in the year 1766 likeways conferred on his Son.

The *Mohawk* tribe are the most sensible, and are likeways the greatest warriors we have among the *Indian* nations in *America*, and have been the allies of *Great Britain* for upwards of 50 years past.---During the late war, they were, and are still, kept in *British* pay, under the command of General *Johnson*, who has been most active and industrious, in keeping several nations of *Indians* in the strictest friendship and conjunction with the *British* troops, in the time of approaching danger to the plantations in general, upon the continent of *America*; when every humane soul was struck with the utmost dread and horror, beholding the *French* with their diabolical instruments, the accursed savages, lurking in their dens, until their wished-for opportunity offered, when, more furious than an hungry lion, they rush forth upon the innocent prey, helpless of every mean of defence; and, with all the cruelty of *Canibals*, scalp, butcher, and tear asunder the limbs and bowels of the tender infant, yet suckling on the breast of the afflicted mother, while, with a tender affection, she endeavours to succour and defend it in her anxious bosom, and, with prayers and intreaties, endeavouring to prevail for mercy, but all in vain, these inhuman wretches, prompted on by a damnable set of *French Canadians*, would listen to no intreaties, to spare either the tender and  
helpless

helpless innocent, or its distressed mother. No soft expressions, no soothing words, were sufficient to soften the hardened hearts of these monsters of impiety and cruelty, the careful parents, and the helpless babe, in the arms of the weeping mother, suffered one common fate, in every shape, and in all the horrid methods that the cruelty of these infernal monsters could devise; and, while these poor unguarded and unsuspecting people, quite unprepared for any resistance, thinking of no evil, were sitting round at their peaceful supper, in order to prepare for their rest, that they might be enabled to undergo the fatigues of the ensuing day. At these, and such like times, do these monsters of wrath, and their wicked emissaries, fall to work, to wreck their wicked purposes, and make all who are so unlucky as to fall in their way, sure to fall a sacrifice, and to suffer in one horrid torture and final destruction.

Before I proceed any further in this history, I here think it my duty, in order to do honour to the memories of King *Hendrick*, and several others of the *Mohawk* chiefs, to present my reader with a translation of the speeches, made by some of these *Indians*, to the Representatives of our *American Colonies* at the congress at *Albany*, in the year 1754.

These speeches cannot fail to be agreeable, as well as entertaining to my readers, as they not only contain the sense of the *Indians* on our state-affairs there, but some strains of native eloquence, which might have done honour to a *Tully* or a *Demosthenes*.

The answer of the Six Nations to the General's speech made to him by the Lieutenant-governor of *New York*, in his Majesty's name, and in the name, and presence, and behalf of the several governments on the continent, *July 2d*, 1754, was in the following words:

*Abraham*, *Sachem* of the Upper Castle of the *Mohawks*, rose up, and said,

“ Brethren, you, the Governor of *New-York*,  
“ and the Commissioners of the other govern-  
“ ments, are you ready to hear us?”

The Governor replied, they were all ready.

Then *Hendrick*, brother to the said *Abraham*, and a *Sachem* of the same Castle, rose up, and spoke in behalf of the Six Nations, as follows :

“ Brethren, just now you told us, you were  
“ ready to hear us, hearken to me, brother *Cor-*  
“ *lair*, [a name given to the Governors of *New-*  
“ *York* by the *Indians*, long ago] and brothers of  
“ the other governments. *Saturday* last, you told  
“ us, that you came here by order of the Great  
“ King, our common father, and in him to re-  
“ new the ancient chain of friendship between  
“ this and the other governments on the conti-  
“ nent and us, the Six United Nations ; and you  
“ said also, there were then present Commis-  
“ sioners from *Massachusetts Bay*, *New Hamp-*  
“ *shire*, *Connecticut*, *Rhode-Island*, *Pennsylvania*, and  
“ *Maryland* ; and that *Virginia* and *Carolina* de-  
“ sired to be considered also as present. We re-  
“ joice, that, by the King's orders, we are all  
“ met here this day, and are glad to see each  
“ other, face to face ; we are very thankful for  
“ the same, and we look upon the Governor of  
“ *South Carolina* and *Virginia* as also present.  
“ [Gave a belt] Brethren, we thank you, in the  
“ most hearty manner, for your condolence to  
“ us ; we also condole all your relations and  
“ friends, who have died since our last meet-  
“ ing here [Gave three strings of Wampum.]  
“ Brethren, [holding the chain-belt, given by his  
“ honour and the several Governors, in his hand]  
“ we return you all our most grateful acknow-  
“ ledgements,

“ ledgements, for renewing and brightening the  
 “ covenant-chain of friendship.

“ This chain-belt is of very great importance  
 “ to our United Nations and all our allies, we  
 “ will therefore take it to *Mandago*, where our  
 “ council-fire always burns, and keep it so se-  
 “ curely, that neither thunder nor lightening  
 “ shall break it. There we will consult over it,  
 “ and as we have lately added two links to it,  
 “ so we will do our endeavours to add as many  
 “ more links to it as lies in our power; and we  
 “ hope, when we shew you this belt again, we  
 “ shall give you reason to rejoice at it; by your  
 “ seeing the vacancies in it filled up; [refer-  
 “ ring to his honour’s explanation of it in his ge-  
 “ neral speech] in the mean time, we desire, that  
 “ you will strengthen yourselves, and bring as  
 “ many into this covenant as you possibly can;  
 “ we do solemnly renew and brighten the cove-  
 “ nant-chain with our brethren here present, and  
 “ with all our other absent brethren on the con-  
 “ tinent.

“ Brethren, as to the accounts you have heard,  
 “ of our living divided from each other. It is  
 “ very true, we have several times attempted to  
 “ draw off those of our brethren, who are settled  
 “ at *Oswegatie*, but in vain; for the Governor of  
 “ *Canada* is like a wicked deluding spirit; how-  
 “ ever, as you desire, we shall persist in our en-  
 “ deavours.

“ You have asked us the reason of our living  
 “ in this divided manner. The reason is; your  
 “ neglecting us these three years past, [then  
 “ taking a stick, and throwing it behind his back,  
 “ and saying] you have thus thrown us behind  
 “ your backs, and disregarded us; whereas, the  
 “ *French* are a subtle and vigilant people, ever

“ using their utmost endeavours to seduce and  
 “ bring over our people to them. [Gave a belt.]

“ Brethren, as to the encroachments of the  
 “ *French*, and what you have said to us on that  
 “ article, on behalf of the King, our father, as  
 “ this matter was laid before us, as of great im-  
 “ portance; so we have made a strict enquiry  
 “ among all our people, if any of them have  
 “ either sold, or given the *French* leave to build  
 “ the forts you mention, and we cannot find,  
 “ that either sale has been made, or leave been  
 “ given, but the *French* have gone thither, with-  
 “ out our approbation, nor even mentioned it  
 “ to us.

“ Brethren, the Governor of *Virginia*, and  
 “ the Governor of *Canada*, are both quarrelling  
 “ about lands belonging to us; and such a quar-  
 “ rel as this may end to our destruction; they  
 “ fight who shall have the land. The Gover-  
 “ nors of *Virginia* and *Pennsylvania* have made  
 “ paths through our country, to trade and build  
 “ houses, without acquainting us with it; they  
 “ should have first asked our consent to build  
 “ there, as was done when *Oswego* was built.  
 “ [Gave a belt.]

“ Brethren, it is very true, as you told us,  
 “ that the clouds hang heavy over us, and it is  
 “ not very pleasant to look up; but we give you  
 “ this belt, [giving a belt] to clear away all these  
 “ clouds, that we may all live in bright sun-  
 “ shine, and keep together in strict union and friend-  
 “ ship, then we shall become strong, and no-  
 “ thing can hurt us.

“ Brethren, this is the ancient place of treaty,  
 “ where the fire of friendship always used to  
 “ burn, and it is now three years since we have  
 “ been called to any publick treaty. It is true,  
 “ there are Commissioners here, but they have  
 “ never

“ never invited us to smoke with them, [by which  
 “ they mean, the Commissioners never had invited  
 “ them to any conference] but the *Indians* of  
 “ *Canada* came frequently and smoked with  
 “ them, which is for the sake of their beaver,  
 “ but we hate them, [meaning the *French Indi-*  
 “ *ans*] we have not as yet confirmed the peace  
 “ with them: it is your fault, brethren, we are  
 “ not strengthened by conquest; for we should  
 “ have gone and taken *Crown Point*, but you hin-  
 “ dered us. We had concluded to go and take it,  
 “ but we were not told, till it was too late, and  
 “ that the ice would not bear us: instead of this,  
 “ you burnt your own fort at *Sananghtagee*, and  
 “ run away from it, which was a shame and a  
 “ scandal to you. Look about your country and  
 “ see; you have no fortifications about you, no,  
 “ not even to this city.—It is but one step  
 “ from *Canada* hither, and the *French* may ea-  
 “ sily come, and turn you out of doors.

“ Brethren, you desired us to speak from the  
 “ bottom of our hearts, and we shall do it. Look  
 “ about you, and see all these houses full of bea-  
 “ ver, and the money is all gone to *Canada*;  
 “ likeways powder, lead, and guns, which the  
 “ *French* make use of at the *Ohio*.

“ Brethren, you were desirous we should  
 “ open to you our hearts; look at the *French*,  
 “ they are men, they are fortifying every where;  
 “ but we are ashamed to say it, you are like wo-  
 “ men, bare and open, without any fortifica-  
 “ tions.”

Here *Hendrick* ending his speech, his brother,  
*Abraham*, rose up, and said,

“ Brethren, we should let you know, what  
 “ was our desire three years ago, when Colonel  
 “ *Johnson* laid down the management of the *In-*  
 “ *dians*”

“ *dian* affairs, which gave us great uneasiness.  
 “ The Governor then told us, [the Governor of  
 “ *New-York*] it was not in his power to continue  
 “ him, but that he would consult the Council of  
 “ *New-York*, that he was going over to *England*,  
 “ and promised to recommend our design to the  
 “ King, that Colonel *Johnson* should have the  
 “ management of *Indian* affairs, and that the new  
 “ Governor should have the power to re-instate  
 “ him. We long waited in expectation of this  
 “ being done, but hearing no more of it, we em-  
 “ brace this opportunity of laying this belt [and  
 “ gave it] before all our brethren here present,  
 “ and desire, that Colonel *Johnson* may be re-in-  
 “ stated, and have the management of *Indian*  
 “ affairs; for we all lived happy while under  
 “ his management; for we love him, and he us;  
 “ and he has always been our good and trusty  
 “ friend.

“ Brethren, I forgot something: we think our  
 “ request about Colonel *Johnson*, which Go-  
 “ vernor *Clinton* promised to carry to the  
 “ King, our father, is drowned in the sea: the  
 “ fire here is burnt out.” [And turning his face  
 “ the *New-York* Commissioners for *Indian* affairs in  
 “ *Albany*, there present, desired them to take no-  
 “ tice what he said.]

A speech made by King *Hendrick*, in the name  
 of the *Mohawks* of the *Upper Castle* [*Connejo-  
 hary*] attended with several *Sachems* of each  
 of the other nations to the Governor of  
*New-York*, in a private audience, *July 2*.

“ Brethren, we had a message, some time since,  
 “ to meet you at this place, where the fire burns.  
 “ We of *Connejo-hary* met the messenger you sent  
 “ with a letter, at Colonel *Johnson*'s; and as soon



“ as we received it, we came running down, and  
“ the Six Nations are now here compleat.”

The Governor said,

“ Brethren of the Six Nations, you are wel-  
“ come. I take this opportunity, now you are  
“ all together, to condole the los, on the death  
“ of your friends and relations since you last  
“ met here, and with this string of *Wampum* I  
“ wipe away your tears, and take sorrow from  
“ your hearts, that you may open your hearts,  
“ and speak freely.” [A string of *Wampum*.]

*Hendrick* replied,

“ Brother, we thank you for condoling our  
“ los, for wiping away our tears, that we may  
“ speak freely; and as we do not doubt but you  
“ have lost some of your great men and friends,  
“ we give you this string of condolence, in return,  
“ that it may remove your sorrows, that we may  
“ both speak freely.” [Gave a string.] Then  
*Hendrick*, addressing himself to the Six Nations,  
said, “ That last year he attended Colonel *John-*  
“ *son* to *Onondago*, to do service to the King and  
“ their people: That Colonel *Johnson* told them,  
“ another Governor was expected soon, and they  
“ would then have an opportunity of seeing him  
“ and laying their grievances before him: That  
“ the new Governor arrived soon after, and  
“ scarcely had they heard of his arrival, but they  
“ had an account of his death; and that he was  
“ now glad to see his honour, to whom he would  
“ declare his grievances.

“ Brother, we thought you would wonder  
“ why we of *Connejobary* staid so long: we shall  
“ now give you the reason. Last summer, we  
“ of *Connejobary* were at *New York*, to make our  
“ complaint, and we thought then the covenant-  
“ chain

“ chain was broken, because we were neglected,  
 “ and when you neglect business, the *French* take  
 “ advantage of it, for they are never quiet. It  
 “ seemed to us the Governor had turned his  
 “ back upon the Five Nations, as if they were to  
 “ be no more; whereas the *French* are doing all  
 “ in their power to draw us over to them. We  
 “ told the Governor, last summer, we blamed  
 “ him for the neglect of the Five Nations, and  
 “ at the same time we told him, the *French* were  
 “ drawing the Five Nations to *Osmegathie*, owing  
 “ to that neglect, which might have been pre-  
 “ vented, if proper use had been made of that  
 “ warning; but, now, we are afraid it is too late.  
 “ We remember how it was in former times,  
 “ when we were a strong and powerful people;  
 “ Colonel *Schuyler* used frequently to come a-  
 “ mong us, and by this means we kept together.  
 “ Brother, we, the *Mohawks*, are in very dif-  
 “ ficult circumstances, and are blamed for things  
 “ behind our backs, which we do not deserve.  
 “ Last summer, when we went up with Colonel  
 “ *Johnson* to *Onondago*, and he made his speech  
 “ to the Five Nations, the Five Nations said they  
 “ liked the speech, but that the *Mohawks* had  
 “ made it. We are looked upon by the other  
 “ nations, as Colonel *Johnson's* Counsellors, and  
 “ supposed to hear all news from him, which is  
 “ not the case; for Colonel *Johnson* does not re-  
 “ ceive from or impart much news to us. This  
 “ is our reason for staying behind; for if we had  
 “ come first, the other nations would have said,  
 “ that we made the Governor's speech; and  
 “ therefore, though we were resolved to come,  
 “ we intended the other nations should be before  
 “ us, that they might hear the Governor's speech,  
 “ which we could hear afterwards.

“ There

“ There are some of our people, who have  
 “ large open ears, and talk a little broken *Eng-*  
 “ *lish*, and *Dutch*; so that they hear what is said  
 “ by the Christian settlers near them, and by this  
 “ means we come to understand, that we are  
 “ looked upon to be a proud nation, and there-  
 “ fore staid behind: it is true, and known, we  
 “ are so, and that we, the *Mohawks*, are the  
 “ head of all the other nations: here they are,  
 “ and must own it; but, it was not out of pride  
 “ we *Connejobaries* staid behind, but for the rea-  
 “ son we have already given.”

*The Rejoinder of the Six Nations, delivered 4th  
 July.*

“ Brother of *New-York*, and Brethren of the  
 “ several governments, we, on our side, are e-  
 “ qually as much rejoiced as you have expressed  
 “ yourselves to be, on renewing and brightening  
 “ the ancient covenant-chain between all his  
 “ Majesty’s governments on the continent, and  
 “ us the Six United Nations.

“ As to what the Governor of *New-York* told  
 “ us as yesterday, relating to the Commissioners  
 “ of the *Indian* affairs at *Albany*, we are much  
 “ obliged to him for his promise to direct them  
 “ to take due notice of us for the future: That  
 “ he will try them for one year longer; and for  
 “ giving us leave to acquaint the Governor, if  
 “ they don’t trust us as brethren.

“ Brethren, We have told the Governor of  
 “ *New-York*, how Colonel *Johnson* has behaved,  
 “ and our opinion of him, and the danger we  
 “ thought ourselves in when he left off the ma-  
 “ nagement of *Indian* affairs. If he fail us, we  
 “ die: however, we agreed to what the Gover-  
 “ nor proposed to us. He is master of all, to do  
 “ what

“ what he pleases, and we submit the whole  
 “ affair to him. [Gave a belt.]

“ Brethren, we are very thankful to the King,  
 “ our father, for ordering his commissioners, from  
 “ so many governments, to meet us here, in or-  
 “ der to enquire into all matters concerning us,  
 “ and to put every thing upon a right footing.  
 “ We rejoice that we have opened our hearts to  
 “ each other, and we return the Governor, and  
 “ all the Commissioners from the several govern-  
 “ ments, our thanks for the same.

“ Brethren, some time ago, the King, our fa-  
 “ ther, sent a present to the Governor of *Virgi-*  
 “ *ginia*, who sent a messenger to the Six Nations,  
 “ that we should come down to *Virginia* and re-  
 “ ceive it; but we could not come: we have  
 “ since been informed, that the present was sent  
 “ to the *Ohio*.” [The speaker then proceeded to  
 repeat, as the manner of the *Indians* ever is, the  
 substance of what was said to them yesterday, on  
 the part of the government of *Pennsylvania*, by  
 Mr. *Wriser*, the interpreter of the government.]

“ We allow that the road from *Pennsylvania* to  
 “ the *Ohio* is no new road, but has been travelled  
 “ these thirty years by the traders. We thank  
 “ the Governor of *Virginia* for assisting the *Indi-*  
 “ *ans* at the *Ohio*, who are our relations and al-  
 “ lies; and we approve of the Governor of *Penn-*  
 “ *sylvania*'s not having hitherto intermeddled in  
 “ this affair: he is a wise and prudent man, and  
 “ well knew his own time.

“ We return the Governor of *New-York*, and  
 “ all the other Governors, our most hearty  
 “ thanks, [then the speaker bowed to his honour  
 “ and the Commissioners] for the promise of pro-  
 “ tection given us, of our lands, and the acknow-  
 “ ledgment that the right of settling it is in us.  
 [Gave a belt.]

“ Brethren,

“ Brethren, we put you in mind of our former speech, of the defenceless state of our frontiers, particularly of the country of *Chenectady*, and of the country of the Five Nations. You told us yesterday, you were consulting about securing both yourselves and us: we beg you would contrive upon something speedily: you are not safe from danger one day. The *French* have their hatchets in their hands, both at the *Ohio* and in two places in *New-England*: we don’t know but this very night they may attack us. One of the principal reasons why we desire you would be speedy in this matter is, that since Colonel *Johnson* has been in this city, there has been a *French Indian* at his house, who took measure of the wall round it, and made very narrow observations of every thing thereabouts. We think Colonel *Johnson* is in very great danger, because the *French* will take more than ordinary pains, either to kill him or to take him prisoner, upon account of his great interest among us, being one of the Five Nations.” [Colonel *Johnson* is one of their *Sachems*. — Gave four strings of wampum.]

His Honour said,

“ I have now done speaking to you, but before I cover up the fire, I must recommend to you to behave peaceably and quietly to all your brethren, and their cattle, on your return home.”

*Hendrick* replied,

“ Your Honour told us you now covered up the fires, and we are all highly pleased, that all things have been so amicably settled, and hope that all that has passed between us may be strictly observed on both sides.

B

“ Brethren

“ Brethren of the several governments, we  
 “ hope that you will not fail in the covenant-  
 “ chain, wherewith we are mutually bound,  
 “ and have now so solemnly renewed and strength-  
 “ ened: if we do not hold fast to this chain of  
 “ friendship, our enemies will laugh us to scorn.

“ Brethren, we wish you would all contribute  
 “ to make some provision for us in our return  
 “ home, which will effectually prevent our people  
 “ from killing the inhabitants cattle; and we de-  
 “ sire you would provide some waggons for us  
 “ to go to *Chenectady*; we think this expence  
 “ will be too heavy for one province, as we have  
 “ the presents from all to carry up: we beg we  
 “ may take all care of the fire of friendship, and  
 “ preserve it, by our mutual attention, from any  
 “ injuries. We will take care of it on our sides,  
 “ and hope our brethren will do so on theirs.  
 “ We wish the tree of friendship may grow up  
 “ to a great height, and then we shall be a power-  
 “ ful people.

“ We, the United Six Nations, shall rejoice in  
 “ the increase of our strength, so that all other  
 “ nations may stand in awe of us.—Brethren,  
 “ I will just tell you what a people we were for-  
 “ merly. If any enemies rose up against us, we  
 “ had no occasion to lift up our whole hand a-  
 “ gainst them, for our little finger was sufficient;  
 “ and as we have now made so strong a confede-  
 “ racy, if we are truly earnest therein, we may  
 “ retrieve the ancient glory of the Five Nations.

“ Brethren, we have now done; but one word  
 “ more we must add: if the *French* continue their  
 “ hostilities, the interpreter will want assistance,  
 “ three or four to be joined with him: but this  
 “ matter we submit to the Governor. We have  
 “ now fully finished all we have to say.”

*A Speech made by The River, or Stockbridge Indians, to the Governor and Commissioners.*

“ Fathers, we are greatly rejoiced to see you  
 “ all here; it is by the will of heaven we are  
 “ met here, and we thank you for this opportunity  
 “ of seeing you all together, as it is a long  
 “ while since we had such a one.

“ Fathers, who are here present, we will give  
 “ you a short relation of the long friendship,  
 “ which hath subsisted between the white people  
 “ of this country and us. Our fathers had a  
 “ castle on the river; as one of them walked  
 “ out, he saw something on the river, but was at a  
 “ loss to know what it was: he took it at first for  
 “ a great fish; he run into the castle, and gave  
 “ notice to the other *Indians*; two of our fathers  
 “ went to see what it was, and found it a vessel,  
 “ with men in it; they immediately joined  
 “ hands with the people in the vessel, and became  
 “ friends. The white people told them, they  
 “ would not come up the river any further at that  
 “ time; and said to them, they would return  
 “ back from whence they came, and come again  
 “ in a year’s time; according to their promise,  
 “ they returned back in a year’s time, and came as  
 “ far up the river, as where the old fort stood. Our  
 “ fathers invited them on shore, and said to them:  
 “ Here we will give you a place to make you a  
 “ town; it shall be from this place up to such a  
 “ stream, [meaning where the *Pitteroon-mill* now  
 “ stands,] and from the river-bank up to the hill.  
 “ Our forefathers told them, though they were now  
 “ a small people, they would in time multiply,  
 “ and fill up the land they had given them.

“ After they were a-shore some time, some  
 “ other *Indians*, who had not seen them before,  
 “ looked fiercely at them; and our forefathers

" observed it, and seeing the white people so few  
 " in number, lest they should be destroyed, took  
 " and sheltered them under their arms. but it  
 " turned out, that those *Indians* did not desire to  
 " destroy them, but wished also to have the same  
 " white people for their friends. At this time,  
 " which we have now spoken of, the white  
 " people were small, but we were very nume-  
 " rous and strong. We defended them in that  
 " low state ; but now the case is altered, you are  
 " now numerous and strong, but we are few and  
 " weak ; therefore, we expect, that you will act  
 " by us, in those circumstances, as we did by  
 " you in these we have just now related. We  
 " view you now as a very large tree, which has  
 " taken deep root in the ground, whose branches  
 " are spread very wide ; we stand by the bo-  
 " dy of the tree, and we look round to see,  
 " if there be any one endeavouring to hurt it ;  
 " and if it should so happen, that any are power-  
 " ful enough to destroy it, we are ready to fall  
 " with it. [Gave a belt.]

" Fathers, you see, how early we made friend-  
 " ship with you. We tied each other in a strong  
 " chain, that chain has not yet been broken :  
 " we now clean and rub that chain, to make it  
 " brighter and stronger : and we determine, on  
 " our parts, that it shall never be broken ; and,  
 " we hope, that you will take care, that neither  
 " you, nor any one else, shall break it ; and we  
 " are greatly rejoiced, that peace and friendship  
 " have so long subsisted between us."

From these, and many other such noble argu-  
 ments, delivered by the *Indian* Chiefs to our in-  
 active Governors in *America*, they were made at  
 last to be more attentive to their interest, when eve-  
 ry thing under their command was going to utter  
 destruction,



destruction, for want of men of abilities, skill and prudence, to carry into execution the great conquests we have now at length obtained in that part of the world; whereas, at first, nothing was to be seen painted in the face of every mortal, but horror, despair and desolation through the whole, every thing was under such bad management; then were the *Indians* allowed, without molestation, to penetrate into the heart of our country; and scarce a night passed, but some unhappy family fell victims to savage cruelty; while the *French*, on the other hand, erected fortifications at our doors, for reception of *Indian* plunder. This at last did indeed awaken our commanders from their lethargy, and roused up among them such a spirit of indignation and resentment, that, to work they went, with more diligence, resolution and caution, than they had formerly done. Then, and not till then, when almost too late, they opened their eyes, and perceived their error, and began to court the friendship of the *Indians*, knowing then that there was no other way of bringing them over to our interest, but by policy and good usage, and by maintaining a good understanding with them, as may be observed from the speeches of the Chiefs above rehearsed.

Having thus far satisfied my readers, by giving them an exact and authentick translation of the speeches of the *Indian* Chiefs to the Governor, and Commissioners; appointed to treat with them, as above mentioned, I shall now proceed in my history; introductory to which, I shall begin with the following story, as was declared by two of the *Indian* Chiefs before the Governor of *New-York*.

*Cayenquiquea* and *Rattlesnake Sam*, two of the *Mohawk Indian* Chiefs, in their journey to *Oswegatchie*, an *Indian* settlement on the borders of *Canada*, in a visit to some relations, who have been many years there under the command of the *French*, did, on their return home, declare before the Governor of *New-York*, "That they endeavoured to persuade these relations, and the other *Mohawks* at *Oswegatchie*, to leave the *French* in good time, and return to their own country, telling them, that the *English* (formerly women) were now all turned into men, and were as thick all over the country, as the trees in the woods; that they had taken the *Ohio*, *Niagara*, *Cadarque*, *Ticonderago*, *Louisburgh*, *Quebeck* and *Montreal*, and that they would soon eat up the remainder of the *French* in *Canada*, and all the *Indians* that adhered to them." But the *French Indians* answered; "Brethren, you are deceived; the *English* cannot eat up the *French*, their mouths are too little, their jaws too weak, and their teeth not sharp enough. Our father, *Onantio* (*i. e.* the Governor of *Canada*) has told us, and we believe him, that the *English*, like a thief, have stolen *Louisburgh* and *Quebeck* from the Great King, while his back was turned, and he was looking another way: but now, he has turned his face, and sees what the *English* have done, he is going into their country with a thousand great canoes (*i. e.* ships of war) and all his warriors; and he will take the little *English* King, and pinch him, till he make him cry out, and give back what he has stolen; in the manner he was made to give back *Louisburgh*, about ten summers ago: and this your eyes will soon see."

These,

These, and such like notions and prejudices, we find industriously spread among the Six Nations; for the *Indians* have no notion or idea of exchanging conquests, or of delivering up what is once taken, unless it be from motives of fear, or weakness, as they know very little of what passes in other parts of the world.

No people on earth have a more exalted notion, or higher sense of liberty, than the *Mohawk Indians* have; nor are there any people in the world, who have stronger affections for their relations and friends, than they have.----When offended, they are the most implacable, vindictive enemies that can be imagined: no distance of place, no lapse of time, nor no motives of gain will efface the injury, or abate their resentment; but, on the contrary, they will lie in wait for every opportunity of obtaining satisfaction, and wrecking their vengeance upon the offenders; and, whenever such opportunity offers, they are sure to revenge themselves in the most ample and severe manner that their resentment and fury can suggest.

These people have such notions of liberty, that they will sooner sacrifice their lives, than submit to the arbitrary sway or controul of any power on earth; and in battle they never yield, choosing rather to suffer death by the hands of their enemies, than to allow themselves to be taken prisoners.

Their notions of military glory are likewise very exalted; of which no people in the world entertain more lofty and sublime ideas, than those warlike *Indians* of the Six Nations, who are much of the same disposition with the *Mohawk Indians*, of whom they are descended.

The

The surrounding nations of *Indians* have felt the effects of their prowess, and many, not only became tributaries to them, but were likewise subjugated to their power; so that, without their consent, these nations durst neither commence war or declare peace.

Though a regular police for the preservation of order and harmony within, or for the defence of the state against invasions from without, is not to be expected from the people of whom I am now treating; yet, perhaps, more attention to these things has been paid by them, than is generally allowed.—Their government is suited to their condition: a people, whose riches consist not so much in abundance, as in freedom from want; who are circumscribed by no boundaries; who live by hunting and not by agriculture, must always be free; and, therefore, subject to no other authority, than such as consists with the liberty naturally arising from their circumstances.—All their affairs, whether respecting peace or war, are under their Sachems, or chief men.

Great exploits, and publick virtues, procure esteem among these people, and qualify a man to advise in their councils, and execute the plans therein concerted for the advantage of his country: thus, whoever appears to the *Indians* in this advantageous view, commences a Sachem without any further ceremony; and, as there is no other way of arriving at this dignity, so it ceases, unless an uniform zeal and activity for the publick good, is uninterruptedly observed and continued. Some have thought it hereditary; but that is a mistake: the son is indeed respected for the father's services; but, without personal merit, he can never share in the government; which, were it otherways, must sink into perfect disgrace.—

The

The children of such as are distinguished for their patriotism, moved by the consideration of their birth, and the perpetual incitements to virtue, constantly inculcated into them, imitate their fathers exploits, and thus attain to the same honours and influence; which accounts for the opinion, that the title and power of Sachem is hereditary. Each of these republicks has its own particular chiefs, who hear and determine all complaints in council; and though they have no particular officers for the execution of justice, yet their decrees are always obeyed, from the general reproach that would follow a contempt of their advice.

The manners of these savages are as simple as their government. Their houses are made of a few cratched sticks thrust into the ground, and overlaid with bark: a fire is kindled in the middle, and an aperture left at the top for the conveyance of the smoke. Wherever a considerable number of these huts is collected, they have a castle, as it is called, consisting of a square, without bastions, surrounded with pallisadoes. They have no other fortification; and this is only designed as an asylum for their old men, their wives and children, when the rest are gone out to war.—They live almost entirely without care; and while the women, or squaws, cultivate a little spot of ground for corn, the men are employing themselves in hunting, except when engaged in war.

Though the *Indians* are capable of suffering great hardships, yet they cannot endure much labour, being rather fleet than strong.—Their men are taller than the *Europeans*; rarely corpulent; always beardless; straight limbed; of a tawny complexion, and black uncurled hair.—

Every

Every man has but one wife, and they live together very chaste, except in the case of drunkenness: when this happens, they become like the brute beasts in the fields, shameless and impudent to the utmost degree, and are likewise inhumanly cruel.

The Six Nations being devoted to war, every art is contrived to diffuse a military spirit thro' the whole body of their people, from their infancy.—The ceremonies attending the return of any party of them from the war, seem calculated in particular for that purpose, in the following manner:—The day before they enter the village, two heralds advance, and at a small distance set up a yell, which, according to its modulation, intimates either good or bad news; if the former, the village is alarmed, and an entertainment provided for the conquerors, who, in the mean time, approach in sight: one of them bears the scalps, stretched over a bow, elevated on a long pole.—The boldest man in the town comes out and receives it, and instantly flies to the huts where the rest are collected.—If he is overtaken, he is beat unmercifully, but if he outruns the pursuer, he participates in the honour of the victors, who, at their first entrance, receive no compliments, nor speak a single word, till the end of the feast.—Their parents, wives and children, then are admitted, and treat them with the profoundest respect.—After these salutations are over, one of the conquerors is appointed to relate the whole adventures, to which the rest attentively listen, without asking a question, and the whole concludes with a savage dance.

The art of polite speaking is in high esteem among the *Indians*, and is much studied.—They are

are extremely fond of method, and displeas'd with irregularity in their harangues, because it is difficult to be remembered.----When they answer, they repeat the whole, reducing it into strict order.---Their speeches are short, and the sense conveyed in strong metaphors.----- In common conversation they are sprightly, but solemn and serious in their messages relating to publick affairs. ---Their speakers deliver themselves with surprising force, and great propriety of gesture: the fierceness of their countenance, the flowing blanket, elevated tone, naked arm, and erect stature, with a half-circle of auditors seated on the ground, and in the open air, cannot but impress upon the mind a lively idea of the ancient orators of *Greece* and *Rome*.

With respect to religion, the *Indians* may be said to be under the thickest gloom of gross ignorance, if they have any religion at all, which is much to be questioned; and those who affirm it, will find it difficult to tell wherein it consists. ---They have neither priest nor temple, altar nor sacrifice.---Some traces, indeed, of the ancient law, appear to be wrote upon their hearts; but they have no system of doctrine, nor any rites or modes of publick worship.----They are sunk unspeakably below the polite *pagans* of antiquity; some confused notions, indeed, of beings superior to themselves they have, but of the Deity; and his essential and moral perfections, they have no proper or tolerable conceptions, and of his general and particular providence they know nothing.---Some of them, it is said, are of opinion, that there are two distinct powerful beings, one able to help, the other to do them harm; the latter they venerate most; some alledge, that they address him by prayer.

The

The *Indians* some times assemble in large numbers, and retire far into the wilderness, where they eat and drink in a profuse manner: these conventions are called *Kenticoy*s; some esteem them to be revels, or *Bacchanalia*; but those who have privately followed them into these recesses, give such accounts of their conduct, as naturally leads one to imagine, that they pay a joint homage and supplication to some invisible being.

The *Indians* of *North America* have a constant tradition, that their forefathers came from the extremities of *Asia*, and that *America* and *Asia* were formerly joined together by a narrow isthmus, which the sea has broke through; what favours this tradition, is the story following: That a detachment of *French Canadians* were found in a morass near the river *Ohio*, and the skeletons of four elephants, a species of animals not natural to *America*; as also, it appears from the tradition of the *Indians*, handed down from father to son, that a native of the nations bordering upon the South Sea, declared, that when he was young, he saw a very old man, who told him, he remembered to have seen the isthmus of communication between *America* and *Asia*; and that at low water, the rocks were still visible.

The nation of the *Chat-kaws*, who inhabit part of *Louisiana*, are supposed to be of the same people that inhabit the north-east-part of *Asia*, called *Xam-Chat-Kaws*; a word that signifies the kingdom of *Chat-Kaws*; besides, there is a great affinity between the natives of *North America* and the *Tartars*, in their figure, language, customs and religion.

The common opinion as to the first arrival of the natives in *America*, and from what nation of people they are descended, is, that some of the  
*Tartars*



*Tartars* penetrated thither by the north-east part of *Asia*; which, though yet undiscovered, are supposed actually to join to the western coasts of *North America*; or, at least, to have a very near communication with them, by a chain of islands. This supposition, I believe, is generally made, from a persuasion, that it was impossible for the ancient *Europeans* or *Africans* to sail thither, through the *Atlantic* ocean, before the invention of the compass. Though modern navigation, by the use of instruments, has been greatly extended, and the directions of the courses at sea brought to a kind of certainty, yet, I think it highly injurious to the ancients, to imagine, as many do, that they had no art of guiding their ships, when out of sight of land; or, that they never voluntarily launched out into the deep. How many ships passed directly from *Egypt* to *Greece*, and from *Rome* to *Carthage*, which seldom could be done, without being days and nights together without the view of land? The ancients were skilful in making celestial observations, by which they not only fixed the latitudes, but also could discover the tendency of their course; or, in other words, the point to which they ought to steer; and, it cannot be denied, but at this day, many distant voyages could be performed by skilful navigators, without the use of any compass.

We do not find, at this period, that the *Indians* in *North America* have found out the use of the compass, or the mariners other instruments of navigation, to direct them to the four corners of the world; when they have occasion to remove from the place of their residence to some distant part of the globe, they are entirely conducted by nature, which they discover in every tree, and in every herb that grows.

No people in the universe have a greater knowledge than the *Indians*, of the virtue and value of the roots and growing plants of the earth; for, out of them they distil all the medicines used in curing the sick and wounded, in which they are very skilful; and, when sores are thought incurable by *European* surgeons, if the *Indians* engage with them afterwards, they seldom, or never fail, in performing the most dextrous cures, in the most desperate cases, by the liquors distilled from herbs; an instance of which I had an opportunity of experiencing, when wounded by the savages in the leg; after being upwards of three weeks in the wilderness, before I could come to an *English* hospital to get my wound dressed, by which time it was rendered almost incurable, by the great fatigue I met with in my journey, which, in the situation I was then in, nothing could have prevailed upon me to pursue, but fear of being deserted by my companions, and of being left behind, to be scalped or butchered by the *Indians*, or tore to pieces by the wild beasts in the woods, which are very numerous, and in certain seasons of the year are very dangerous and fierce; so that by the fatigues of a very long march, and the length of time it took, before we could reach the *English* fort, my wound became so mortified, that it was impossible for me to live, but in the greatest agony.— Our surgeons were called, who all, in one voice, agreed to have my leg taken off. This I opposed with all my might, although the pain I was then in, was much greater than the pain of amputation would have been; however, fortunately for me, and *Indian Squaw*, who attended the camp, undertook the cure for thirty *Spanish* dollars, which were instantly paid down to her, before  
she

she would apply any thing to the wound, notwithstanding of the long putrefaction of the sore and the dangerous situation my life, as well as my leg, was in, which last had been already given over for lost, by our blundering surgeons; many of whom took more pleasure in their idle diversions, than in performing the necessary duties of their vocation; yet, by the assistance of this woman, whose medicines, though very simple, were very successful, our surgeons were disappointed. Her first application was, by boiling, for the space of an hour, in my own presence, in a camp-kettle, some herbs, which she had previously gathered in the woods for this purpose, and afterwards letting them cool to such a degree, as that I could bear the heat of them; she then bathed my leg with the liquor of the herbs, which had such a sudden and happy effect, as to afford me immediate ease. In this manner she continued bathing my leg for three days with the same herbs she had begun with; which entirely dissipated the prodigious swelling and inflammation, abstracted the pain, and eradicated the putrid humours.—After this, she made use of another herb, by applying it in the same manner with the first, which brought the flesh to its natural colour. And, *lastly*, she applied a leaf, which healed up the wound; so that, in less than four weeks, she accomplished her undertaking, by performing a compleat cure, no less to the astonishment of every person who beheld it, than to the great shame and confusion of our Doctors. Upon her so dextrously compleating her work, I offered to give her more money than I had given her for the cure, provided she would make me acquainted with the means of it, by letting me know the herbs she made use of; but this I could not obtain from her, at any price, it be-

ing a rule among the *Indians*, which they inviolably observe, never to communicate their knowledge of herbs to the white people; for this reason, that, if they taught the knowledge of the virtue and use of their herbs to the *Europeans*, which nature alone has taught themselves the knowledge of, it would at once put an end to all their business and employment in that way; as the *British*, if this valuable secret were once discovered to them, would employ one another sooner than they would employ the natives, for performance of their cures.

Having thus far entertained my readers with an account of the nature, ingenuity, temper, manners, customs, skill, &c. of these *Indians*, I come, in the next place, to say something, as to some part of the country, and such other things, as I shall think may contribute most to the information, entertainment and amusement, and likeways towards satisfying the curiosity of such of my readers, whose genius may lead them to search into such things. — In order to which, I shall begin with a general description of the falls of *Niagara*, according to my own observations, during the course of my travels through *America*, before the late war; therefore, let me in the first place inform you, that,

The fall of *Niagara* is about six leagues from *Niagara-fort*, which is now possessed by the *British*. In order to reach the falls of *Niagara*, you first go six leagues by water up *Niagara-river*, and then three leagues by land over the *Carrying-place*.

As I was desirous of seeing every thing relating to this famous cataract, I prevailed on some gentlemen, who had often visited it, to accompany me, one of whom had lived almost twenty years near the *Carrying-place*, and, consequently,

was

was well acquainted with every particular circumstance relating to it.

A little before we came to the Carrying place, the water grows so rapid, that four men in a canoe had much difficulty to get up thither.--Canoes can go half-a-league above the beginning of the Carrying-place, though they must labour against a stream extremely rapid; but higher up the river it is quite impossible, the whole course of the river, for two leagues and a half below the great fall, being a series of smaller falls, one under another, in which the greatest canoe or bateau would in a moment be turned upside down; we therefore went ashore, and walked over the Carrying-place, having, besides the high and steep sides of the river, two great hills to ascend, one above another.

On this Carrying-place I saw above 200 *Indians*, most of them belonging to the Six Nations, busy in carrying packs of furs, chiefly deer and bears furs, over the Carrying-place. It is surprising to see, what quantities of these goods are brought every day over the Carrying-place.---An *Indian* has twenty pence for every pack he carries over, and he dearly earns it, for the distance is near three leagues.

We arrived at the great fall about two o'clock in the morning, and which, the weather being very fine, I had an opportunity of surveying with great attention, and found it to be a most surprising cataract.

The course of the river, or rather streight, is from S. S. E. to N. N. W. and the rocks of the great fall cross it, not in a right line, but forming an arch, little less than a semi-circle above the fall. In the middle of the river is an island, lying also S. S. E. and N. N. W. or parallel with the sides of the river; its length is about 420

yards; the lower end of this island is just at the perpendicular edge of the fall.---On both sides of this island runs all the water that comes from the lakes of *Canada*, viz. that of *Lake-Superior*, *Lake-Michigan*, *Lake-Huron*, and *Lake-Erie*, which are indeed rather seas than lakes, and have, besides, a great many large rivers, that discharge themselves into them; of which the greatest part comes down the *Niagara-fall*.

Before the water comes to the island, it runs but slowly, when compared with its motion when it approaches the island, where it becomes the most rapid water in the world, running with a surprising swiftness. Before it comes to the fall, it is quite white, and, in many places, it is thrown a prodigious height into the air.---The greatest and strongest boats would here, in a moment, be dashed to pieces. The water that runs along the west-side of the island is more rapid, in greater abundance, and much whiter, than that which runs on the east-side; it appearing almost to exceed an arrow in swiftness.

When you are at the fall, and look up the river, you may see, that the river, about the fall, is every where exceeding steep, resembling the side of a hill.

When this prodigious body of water comes to the very fall, it throws itself down in a perpendicular direction; the surprize of seeing this is beyond all belief, nor is it in the power of language to express it: to behold such a vast body of water, disgorging itself with such rapidity, perpendicularly down such a prodigious precipice, strikes the spectator both with awe and terror.

The perpendicular height of this fall has been variously reported; some suppose it to be 600 feet; but this must be a mistake; for, by the  
most

most exact survey I could get of it, I did not judge it to exceed 200 feet; and several gentlemen, who have given the dimensions of it, find it to be no more than about 170 feet, which I am apt to believe is nearer the real thing than the first account is.

When the water is come down to the foot of the rock where the fall is, it rebounds back to a very great height in the air. In other places it is as white as milk or snow, and all in motion, like a boiling caldron.

The noise of this fall, in fine weather, may be heard at 15 leagues distance; and, when the wind is very calm, you may hear it at 20 leagues, but seldom at other times; because, when the wind blows, the waves of the *Lake-Ontario*, make so great a noise there against the rocks on the shore, that the noise of the fall cannot be heard: and it is very remarkable, that when they hear the noise of the fall, at the above mentioned distance, more plain than ordinary, they are sure a north-east wind will follow. This is really surprising, as that fall lies south-west from the fort of *Niagara*, and one would imagine, it would rather be a sign of a contrary wind.

From the place where the water falls, there arises abundance of vapours, resembling a prodigious thick smoke. These vapours rise a great height in the air, when it is calm, but are dispersed by the wind, when it blows hard. If you go into this vapour or fog, or if the wind blows it to you, it is so penetrating, that, in five minutes, you will be as wet, as if you had been below water.

I desired two of the gentlemen who were along with me, to go down from the side to the bottom of the fall, to bring me some of the several kinds of such herbs, stones and shells, as they could

could find there; they immediately went down the fall; but, when they returned, which was in a few minutes, they were so wet, that I really thought they had accidentally fallen into the water; and they were obliged to strip themselves quite naked, and hang their cloaths in the sun to dry.

When you are on the other side of the *Lake-Ontario*, though a great many leagues from the fall, you may, every clear and calm morning, see the vapours of the fall rising in the air; and a person unused, or unacquainted with this phenomenon, would be tempted to think, that all the forests thereabouts were on fire, by so great an apparent smoke. In the same manner you may see it on the west-side of the *Lake-Erie*, a great many leagues off.

The *Indians* tell us, that when birds come flying into the fog or smoak of the cataract, they fall down and perish in the water, either because their wings are wet, or that the noise of the fall astonishes them, and they know not which way to fly, the light being excluded by the vapours; but those gentlemen, who accompanied me, were of opinion, that seldom, or never, any bird perished there in that manner; because, among all the birds found dead below the cataract, there are no other sorts but such as live, or, at least, swim frequently in the water, such as swans, geese, ducks, water-cutes, teals, and the like; large flocks of which are very often seen going to destruction in the following manner: They swim in the river above the fall, and so are carried down lower and lower, by the water; and, as water-fowls commonly take great delight in being carried along with a stream, so here they indulge themselves so long in the enjoyment of this pleasure, that the swiftness and currency of



the water becomes so great, that it is no longer possible for them to rise; by which means they are carried down the precipice, and perish. They are observed, when they draw near the fall, to endeavour with all their might to take wing, and leave the water, but find it impossible. In the months of *September* and *October*, such prodigious quantities of dead water-fowls, are found every morning below the fall on the banks, that the *French* garrison at that fort live chiefly upon them; and, besides the fowl, they also find dead fish of various kinds; likewise deer, bears, and other animals in abundance, which, in endeavouring to cross the river above the fall, are carried down with the current and perish, and the larger kinds of them are generally found crushed and broken to pieces.

Just below the fall, the water is not rapid, but goes all in circles and eddies, like a boiling pot; which, however, does not hinder the *Indians* from going a fishing on it, in small canoes.

When you are above the fall and look down, your head begins to turn round; and even these, who are best acquainted and accustomed with it, by having often visited it, will not venture to look down without first taking hold of some tree.

It was formerly looked upon as impracticable for any person to go ashore on the island, and return again; but an accident which happened about twenty-one years ago, proved that this opinion was ill founded. The story is this: Two *Indians* of the Six Nations went from *Niagara-fort* on foot, to hunt on an island in the middle of the river, or streights, above the great fall, on which there used to be great plenty of deer. They took some *French* brandy along with them from the fort, which they tasted several times, as they were

were going over the *Carrying-place*, and when they were in the canoe; they did the same thing as they were rowing up the streights towards the island where they proposed to hunt; but growing sleepy, they laid themselves down in the canoe, which breaking loose, drove back with the stream, further and further down, till they came near to the island, which lies in the middle of that fall, when one of them, awaked by the noise of the cataract, cried out to the other, that they were lost. They tried, however, to save themselves, and this island being nearest, they, with the utmost difficulty, got ashore there: they were at first greatly rejoiced, but, when they had seriously reflected on their condition, they looked upon themselves hardly in any better state than if they had been precipitated down the fall; as they had then no other choice, than either to throw themselves down that precipice, or perish with hunger; but necessity, which is the mother of invention, put them to their shifts. At the lower end of this island, the rock is perpendicular, and no water runs there, and the island abounding with wood, they went jointly to work, and made a kind of a ladder of the bark of a linden tree, long enough to reach the surface of the water, at the bottom of the precipice. One end of this ladder they fixed to a large tree, that grew at the side of the rock above the fall, and let the other end down to the water; being thus fixed, they went down their new invented stairs, to the surface of the water, in the middle of the fall, where they rested a little time, and as the water next below the fall is not rapid, as I before observed, they threw themselves into it, hoping to reach the shore by swimming. I have already observed, that one part of the fall is on this, and the other, on the opposite side of the island; and  
hence

hence it is, that the waters of each side, meeting with such violence the one against the other, that they recoil upon the rock under the island. The *Indians* had hardly begun to swim, before the waves of the eddy threw them back against the rock from whence they had come: they tried it again several times, but were as oft tossed back and thrown against the same place; so that they were at last again obliged to climb up their stairs to the island, not knowing what to do, till after some time they perceived some of their countrymen, to whom they cried out; the others saw and pitied them, but could give them small or no hopes of help. They, however, hastened to the fort, and told the Commander the dismal situation of their two brethren: he persuaded them to try all possible means of relieving the two *Indians*, which they, at last, though with difficulty, effected in the following manner: The water that runs on the East side of the island being shallow, especially a little above the island, towards the eastern shore, the Commandant caused poles to be made and pointed with iron, which being done, two *Indians* determined to walk to the island by the help of these poles, in order to save the other two creatures, or perish themselves in the attempt; and accordingly, in this view, before they ventured to put their intended project into execution, they took leave of all their friends, as if they were going to suffer unavoidable death; each of these two *Indians* carried with him two of the poles above mentioned, one of which they fixed firmly in the river, and by that means supported themselves against the rapidity of the current: in this manner they both safely arrived on the island, and having given each of the two *Indians*, to  
whose

whose relief they had come, a pole, they all returned safe to the main land.

Since the above accident, the *Indians* often go to this island to kill deer, which deer, in endeavouring to cross the river above the fall, are driven on the island by the stream.

Formerly, a part of the rock at the fall, which is on the west side of the island, hung over in such a manner, that the water which fell perpendicularly from it, left a vacancy below, so that there was a passage at the bottom of the fall, between the rock and the water; but, some years ago, the prominent part broke off and fell down, so that now there is no possibility of going between the falling water and the rock, the former touching the latter, from the upper part to the bottom of the fall.

The breadth of the fall, as it forms a semi-circle, is reckoned to be about 450 yards. The island is in the middle of the fall, and about 120 yards broad at its lower end.

Every day, when the sun shines, from ten o'clock in the morning till two o'clock afternoon, below the fall, and under you, when you stand at the sides, over the fall, you see a glorious rain-bow, and sometimes two, one within another. I was so fortunate as to be at the fall in fair weather, and contemplated, with great delight, this beautiful phenomenon, which was embellished with those brilliant colours conspicuous in a rain-bow formed in the air. When the winds carry the vapours from place to place, the rain-bow is often invisible, but becomes conspicuous, as soon as the vapours are formed.

From the fall to the landing-place, where the canoes from *Lake-Erie* put ashore, or from the fall to the upper end of the *Carrying-place*, is half a mile. Lower than this the canoes dare not

not come, lest they should be obliged to try the fate of the two *Indians* above mentioned, and, perhaps, with less success.

This much concerning the falls of *Niagara*, I come now to treat of the different kinds of serpents, snakes, and vipers, with which the country of *North America* so much abounds. But, before I begin to give a particular account of all the various and different kinds and species of these vermin, it will be proper for me, in this place, to say something on the nature of these noxious creatures in general; let it therefore suffice for me, in the mean time, to inform you, that,

This country is prodigiously pestered and infested with many different kinds of serpents, by the inhabitants called Snakes, which I shall by and by come to describe distinctly and separately, in their proper places, by giving the reader a distinct delineation and description of the various kinds and species of these detestable monsters, so obnoxious, not only to mankind in particular, but likeways to the whole brute creation, birds as well as beasts, in general.

The bite of some of these snakes will destroy either man or beast, in a minute or two's time. They, in my opinion, must certainly be derived from the devil; for, no man, at the first sight of them, can behold them, without being terrified and struck both with horror and dread, although at the time he may be placed in such an advantageous situation as to be in no danger of receiving any hurt or harm from them; yet such is the natural antipathy that the whole creation have at them, particularly, mankind, that we cannot encounter with them, except we first take up a resolution for that purpose; for human nature has a more universal aversion and hatred

at these cursed animals, than at any other species of the brute creation on the face of the earth.-----Indeed, when we consider it, it is no wonder we dread them; for I believe they have, by the hand of Providence, been sent upon the earth as a perpetual scourge to the wicked, as the locusts and caterpillars were to King *Pharaoh*.

Were it not for these noxious vermin, which lie hid in the earth under our feet, until they give their fatal and deadly blow, the *American* plantations would be inhabited from sea to sea; but the planters dread these ground-animals more than they do the savage *Indians*, hungry lions, or devouring tygers; these we can see at a distance, and can either prepare for our defence against them, or save ourselves by flight; and the sight of a gun will put any of these away from making an attack upon us, and so put us out of danger from them; but the cursed snake, when disturbed in his lurking-hole, gives his incurable and suffocating wound, before we can see or know of him.

They are so plenty in the uninhabited countries in *America*, that no persons can travel there, in certain seasons of the year, but with the utmost danger of their lives; for, let a man be as cautious as possible, he scarce can proceed a step, without treading upon a serpent's tail, which resembles in colour the grass, leaves of trees, and ground you walk on.

These vermin, together with the *Indians*, in a great measure prevent the white people from penetrating into the heart of *America*, where the best improvements in the world might be made, with very little trouble or expence; but, it is happy for the savages, that these noxious creatures are so disagreeable to the *Europeans*, or else their part of the country would be over-run with *British* plantations, and the whole world would  
flock

back to it, were its extensive value known; but these serpents are, in some degree, a terror to the people who would incline to settle in the uncultivated parts of *America*. No person but would rather chuse to take up his residence, where these vermin are demolished, though at much greater expence, sooner than they would be rent-free, in the back-parts of the country, among the savages, and these monstrous beasts of destruction, by which if a person is stung, or rather bit, the poison injected thereby renders the wound incurable; and, in particular, those of the rattle and viper kind of serpents, which are the most dangerous, and are surely, in my opinion, derived of Satan; for, by some particular attractive power, they, as it were, inchant, or rather bewitch, both men, beasts and fowls, in such a manner, that they are totally deprived of power to fly from them, for their own defence or preservation; but, on the contrary, are very often attracted nearer and nearer to them, till such time as they are totally destroyed and devoured by them; the birds in particular very frequently fall a sacrifice and prey to these devourers. An instance of which I shall here touch at, by observing to the reader, what I myself saw with astonishment and horror, as to the attractive power they have over the birds; and, in order to shew, that it is beyond all manner of doubt, that the rattle-snake will charm the birds from the air, or from the top of the loftiest cedar-tree; I am persuaded, it will only be necessary for me, at present, to lay before you this one instance, which I myself saw, though, if necessary, I could point out numbers of more instances, but I am convinced, the following one will, as the first, be sufficient.

In the month of *May* 1746, very early in the morning, as the sun was approaching the earth, I was

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In the month of *May* 1746, very early in the morning, as the sun was approaching the earth, I was

alarmed by a bird pretty high in the air above me, making the most lamentable and pitiful complaint imaginable; and having had the curiosity to observe its motions, I could easily perceive the poor helpless bird, ascend and descend in the air, for some minutes, till at length, being quite wore out with fatigue, it could no longer withstand the attraction of the serpent, and falling to the ground, it, with fluttering wings, fast approached into the mouth of a very great rattlesnake, by whom it was instantly, without any ceremony, devoured.—In order to describe the situation this monster was in, at the time he charmed the bird, let me inform my reader, That when I first observed him, he was wound up in a coil, with his body half-extended in the air, his eyes being immoveably fixed upon the innocent prey. In this position he remained, till such time as he had wearied the poor little animal out of its life: but, in the middle of the action, I observed, that, as often as the bird descended, the snake drew himself more into a coil; and when the little animal ascended from its enemy, the serpent then almost extended his body upwards after it; and, in these motions of lowering and raising himself, he continued, until he had fully completed his victory.—I further observed, that when the bird fell to the ground, the snake, with one jirk of his tail, extended his body at full length along the ground, where he received his prey into his mouth; which sudden extension of the serpent's body, surprised me more than any thing I had beheld; for, in usual cases of their defence, they spring forward by the strength of their tail; but this serpent did not so, he extended himself at full length, without ever moving his head, or taking his eyes from off his prey.

In the second place, I must observe, that the  
viper-

viper-kind of these serpents are as dangerous as any, and equally powerful with the rattlesnake, in bewitching or attracting animals, which are chiefly their food; an instance of which I shall here present my reader with, from my own observation. In the month of *August* 1748, in which month these serpents are most dangerous, being then at their full strength and vigour; occasioned by the heat of the sun; for, as the sun increases in its heat, so do these vermin increase and decline in their strength.---In the months of *March* and *April*, when they first appear above the ground, below which they lie asleep throughout the winter-season, they are quite weak and feeble, and noways desperate; but they soon arrive at the sunny sides of the hills and mountains, where, by the influence of the sun, they quickly become active and vigorous, and then they disperse themselves promiscuously into different kinds of ground, according to their different natures; for some snakes love to be on wet low ground, some on mountains, some among rocks, and others near rivers, where they can have the benefit of the water when they please; others of them love to be among hay, corn, wood, and in dwelling-houses, barns, stables, dunghills, &c. &c.

The powerful attraction, or bewitching nature, which the viper-kind, as well as several others of them are possessed of, is, I confess, not a little surprising to those unacquainted with this doctrine.

As I have already observed, that in the month of *August*, which is the hottest month in the year, we have almost in every part of *America* prodigious numbers of these monsters, which appear for the most part very early in the morning, being the only time they go abroad in quest of their

food or prey; as they through the day lie opposite to the sun, and travel but very little, except when disturbed.

One morning, in the above mentioned month of *August* 1748, being abroad in the fields pretty early, I was alarmed by a squirrel, which I perceived upon the uppermost twig of a lofty oak, making the most hideous noise imaginable; and, although I was at some considerable distance from it, yet I could perceive it under more than ordinary distress and perturbation, having its eyes constantly fixed towards the ground, on one particular spot. From the various motions and distortions of its body, I could soon understand the cause of its distress and dread. I thereupon advanced a little forwards, towards the place, when I observed, below the tree whereon the squirrel was, a prodigious large and desperate serpent, of the viper-kind, the most dreadful and terrible one indeed I ever remember to have beheld, lying in a position just ready to receive his prey, which was then fast approaching to him from the top of the lofty oak.

With cautious step and silent tread, I advanced still further, till I came so near to both the animals, undiscovered, that, without difficulty, I could easily and distinctly observe the motions of both of them, to which I gave particular attention, for about an hour before the victory was completed.

When I first perceived the serpent, he was in half-a-coil, with his mouth wide extended, which was large enough to take in an ordinary man, and his eyes constantly fixed on his prey, the betrayed squirrel, all the while, in the utmost confusion and consternation, leaping from limb to limb, twig to twig, of the tree, dragged to the ground, in a manner, as it were by a string, with  
eagerness

eagerness and resolution fixed its claws in the bark of the tree, in order to secure itself from the bewitching allurements and attempts of its enemy; yet, notwithstanding all its precaution, it was so distracted with fear, that it could not rest one moment in one place, but seemed, like the human species, to be, as it were, endued with reason, and sensible of its unavoidable destruction.

Such was the calamity and distress of this poor animal, that all the other animals of the kind, upon the trees around, seemed to sympathise and feel for it; and were so alarmed at the sight, that they all, in one common cry, shewed their pity for the one, and detestation for the other of the combatants; and, as if they had really known the distress of the poor little animal, they seemed to lament and bewail it.—I could compare it to nothing so similar, as when the gled takes a chicken from among the fowls, the rest immediately declare war against him, and put themselves in a posture of defence, some running for shelter and protection under the coverture of the mother's wings, and others seeking for places of safety, and taking refuge elsewhere, until the cock, by his voice in the field, proclaims aloud to the whole, that the danger is overpast; which gives peace to all the feathered tribe.—So it was with these animals, when their bewitched companion was silenced, no more noise was heard among them; for the squirrel having at last, though, no doubt, with reluctance, come to the foot of the tree, and standing upon its hind-feet, like a creature amazed, was in an instant swallowed up by this devouring serpent; after which all was silent, and not a murmur to be heard.

When this tragick scene was ended, I thought it high time for me to attack the serpent; this I did,

did, by placing myself pretty high up in a tree, near to the place where he was, and pouring down upon him a load of small shot, wounded him at first, but slightly: but, repeating the fire again, he was so much provoked, that, out of revenge, he bit himself, and, of the wounds he so made on himself, he expired in less than a minute's time. This custom of biting themselves is very common and usual among these monsters, when attacked; for, if they find that they cannot conquer, or get revenge on their enemy, they immediately bite themselves in the middle of the engagement, which hastens their death much faster than any other manner it can be carried into execution: for, although you should cut them into three or four pieces, yet that is not the effectual way of killing them; for, these very pieces will live separately for some time after they are cut asunder from each other; and, if not quite separated, they will join again, and become as terrible as ever; an instance of which I had the misfortune of being an eye-witness to, and a very disagreeable sight it proved.

As a young man was mowing grass in a meadow, he accidentally cut off the head of a water rattle-snake, and, the next day, in coming that way again, the head of the same serpent bit him in the foot, of which wound he expired in ten minutes after, and his body became of the colour of the snake.—His heart and veins bursted, and his blood stopped in its circulation, and turned as black as pitch, and he swelled to such a degree, that his body became frightful to the spectators. In less than two hours after his death, his flesh melted away as oil, and was so nauseous, that we were obliged to bury him in the field, in which he died, without using any form of a decent burial.

In the third place, that serpents have an attractive or bewitching power over men, as well as over beasts and birds, will admit of no doubt, and which is very plainly evinced and confirmed by the following narrative, of which I was also an eye-witness.

In the month of *July* 1749, being the time of wheat-harvest, almost in every part of *America*, when a number of people were cutting down wheat, and there the ground being divided into six furrow-lands, every one takes his part, and works accordingly.—In the middle of the day, when the shearers were resting themselves under the shade of a tree, two of the workmen laid a wager, which of them would reap a land first. The rigs were each of them 200 yards in length, and four feet in breadth, with strong standing wheat thereon; and, when the men began, each upon his own rig, considerable wagers were laid by the others, which of the two would be first done, as they were both good shearers. After they had cut half-way, foot for foot, the hindmost man, all of a sudden, made a halt, with his body half-bent, and his face towards the ground, with the sickle in one hand, and an handful of corn he had just before cut, in the other hand. In this position he stood in amazement, like one thunder-struck, unobserved by his companion, who, no doubt, thought of no danger, took all advantages to be first at the end, and he declared, he knew nothing of any molestation his neighbour had met with, till called back by the other workmen, who were looking on. When we came up to the place where the man stood, we observed, to our great surprise, a monstrous large rattle-snake in a coil, staring the man right in the face, as the man did, in like manner, stare at the serpent; the consequence of which would have

have been, had he not been relieved, that the snake would have bit him, which at once would have put an end to his life. But, when we attacked the serpent, the man jumped back immediately, dropping the corn and fickle out of his hands, in the utmost surprise and terror, though, a few minutes before, he could not move a foot from the spot whereon he stood, being quite motionless, until we relieved him from the bewitching terror, with which the fright of such a monstrous serpent struck him.

This dreadful animal measured ten feet in length, having at its tail twenty-seven rattles, and, consequently, must have been thirty years of age, as, by the accounts, which the *Indians* give us of these animals, they have no rattles for the first three years, but get one every year after, during their life-time.

Upon enquiring at the man, in what situation his mind was, at the time he was standing over the snake, he told me he was struck with such dread and terror, and seized with such an uncommon panick fear, that he imagined himself surrounded by these serpents, and thought he could not move an inch, without falling into one or other of their mouths. The consequence of which surprise and fright had such an effect, as to prove fatal to the poor man; for, next day, he fevered and died raving mad, which put an end to this tragick scene.

Having said so much upon this bewitching or attractive power of these serpents, I shall allow my readers to judge, from the instances which I have already given, of their victory over man, as well as the brute animals, whether it ought more properly to be called bewitching or attracting, or both, or what other title to call it by, or how to account for the effects, which the  
light





The RATTLE-SNAKE

*Viper*



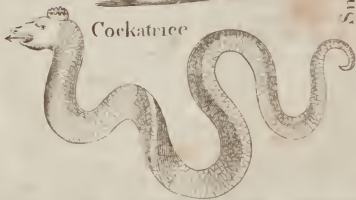
The BLACK VIPER



Small Rattle Snake 2.



Cockatrice



The HORN SNAKE XXI.



sight of them has upon every other creature besides.

The *Indians* at *Niagara* seem to be noways afraid of serpents; there is no animal you see oftner painted on their faces and bodies, and they seldom ever pursue them, except for food, the flesh of these reptiles being much esteemed among the *Indians*. The bones and skins of serpents are also of great service to jugglers and wizards in divining; the last of which they make use of for belts and fillets. It is no less true of these jugglers having the secret of enchanting, or, to speak more properly, stupifying these animals; their taking them alive, handling them, and putting them in their bosom, without receiving any hurt; a circumstance, which contributes not a little towards gaining them the great credit they have among these people.

Thus I have endeavoured to give a general description of the nature and qualities of snakes and serpents in general in *North America*. I shall now, in the next place, endeavour to furnish my readers with a short description of the particular different kinds of snakes in that country, in their nature, size, colour, &c. &c. in order to which, I shall begin with the rattle-snake, as being the most formidable and largest of any of the serpentine species in *North America*.

I. *Of the great Rattle-Snake.*

THE rattle-snake is the most formidable, being the largest and most terrible of all the rest. The largest of these I ever saw, was one about 16 feet long, weighing between 40 and 50 pounds weight. This monster was gliding into the house of a gentleman on the frontiers of *South Carolina*,

*Carolina*, and had certainly taken his abode there, undiscovered, had not the domestick animals alarmed the family with their repeated outcries; the hogs, dogs, poultry, and other creatures about the house, united in expressing their hatred against him, shewing the greatest consternation, by erecting their bristles and feathers, and expressing their wrath and indignation, by surrounding him, but at the same time carefully keeping at a proper distance; while he, regardless of their threats, glided slowly along.

It is not uncommon for these monsters to come into houses, where they often have been observed, lying coiled up between the sheets, in the middle of beds, in the ground-storeys of the houses.

They, of all other snakes, are the most inactive and slow in moving, and never are the aggressors, except in what they prey upon; for, unless they are disturbed, they will not bite, and, when provoked, they commonly give warning, by shaking their rattles.

They are generally believed to be the most deadly venomous serpent of any in these parts of *America*; I believe they are so, as being commonly the largest, and by their bite, make the deepest wound, and inject a greater quantity of poison.

The colour of the head of this snake is brown, the eye red, the upper part of the body of a brownish yellow, transversely marked with irregular broad black lists. The rattle is of a brown colour, undulated, composed of several horny membranous cells, and of a pyramidical figure, which are articulated one within the other; so that the point of the first cell reaches as far as the basis, or protuberant ring of the third, and so on. This articulation being very loose, gives liberty to the parts of the cells that are inclosed within  
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the outward rings, to strike against the sides of them, and so to cause the rattling noise, which is heard, when the snake shakes its tail. I have given a section of the rattle, that its structure may the better be understood, to which I shall refer my reader.

The charming, as it is commonly called, or attractive power this snake is said to have, of drawing to it animals, and devouring them, is generally experienced in *America*; an instance of which I have already given. All travellers generally agree in the manner of the process, which is, that the animals, particularly birds and squirrels (which are principally their prey) no sooner spy the snake, than they skip from spray to spray, hovering about, and gradually approaching nearer and nearer to their enemy, regardless of any other danger; but, with distracted gestures and outcries, descend, though from the tops of the loftiest trees, to the mouth of the snake, who openeth his jaws, takes them in, and in an instant swallows them up.

## II. *The small Rattle-snake.*

This snake is considerably smaller than the former, and scarcely ever exceeds a yard in length, but are differently marked from those of the larger kind.—Some kinds of them change their marks and colours, as they cast off their *exuvia*; others, at shedding off their *exuvia*, retain their colours; particularly those that are of one colour; this observation I often have proved, by assisting many of them to strip off their old coats. The small rattle-snake is much of the same species with those of the larger ones; but its bite is not always so venomous as the other,

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though no reason can be given for it, other than on account of its smallness; and, consequently, when it bites, it injects less poison into the wound.

The ground-colour of this serpent is brown, shaded on the back with red, along which are large black spots, indented with a white verge.

All kinds of serpents, at mature age, retain their specifick colours: it is while they are young and growing, that some of them are differently marked at the change of their *exuviae*: this I shall take notice of in the following descriptions.

These rattle-snakes have the same number of joints in their rattle or tail, as they are years old.

### III. *The Water Viper.*

The back and head of this serpent is brown, the belly marked transversely, with black and yellow alternately, as are also the sides of the neck. The neck is small, the head large, and armed with the same destructive weapons as the rattle-snake, next to which, it is reckoned the largest of any viper in these parts, and, contrary to most other vipers, are very nimble, and are particularly dexterous in catching fish.----In summer, great numbers of these serpents are seen, lying on the branches of trees hanging over rivers, from which, at the approach of a boat, they drop into the water, and often into the boats on the mens heads; and lie in this manner to surprise either birds or fish; after these last they plunge, and pursue with great swiftness, and catch some of a large size, which they carry to shore, and swallow whole.

One of these serpents I surpris'd, swimming ashore, with a large cat-fish in his mouth, having

two sharp bones on each side of its gills, which were so fixed in the jaws of the snake, that he could not disengage himself with all his twists and distortions; and in that condition, being in danger of drowning, was necessitated to swim to shore, whenever the murder was committed.

This serpent, in *Carolina*, goes commonly by the name of the Water-rattle-snake, not that it hath a rattle, but many of them are very large, and coloured not much unlike the rattle-snake, and their bite is as mortal.---They frequent water, and are never seen at any great distance from it.

The tail of this viper is small toward the end, and terminates in a blunt horny point, about half an inch long, and in some degree resembles the Horn-snake.

#### IV. *The Black Viper.*

This serpent is short and thick, of a slow motion, spreads his head, when irritated, surprisngly broad and flat, and threatens with a horrid hiss.---They are very venomous, having the like fangs of destruction as the rattle-snake, and their bite as deadly.---They generally frequent high lands, and are of a rusty black colour, in all their stages.

#### V. *The Brown Viper.*

This viper is about two feet long, and thick in proportion; it is also a very slow moving, and sluggish reptile, advancing deliberately, even to escape danger, yet will defend itself with much fierceness when attacked: its bite is as venomous and mortal as any. They retain their brown colour in all stages of life. They are found in *Vir-*

*ginia* and *Carolina*; in the last of which places they are called the Truncheon Snake.---They prey on lizards and other animals.

#### VI. *The Copper Belly-snake.*

These snakes sometimes approach near to the size of the rattle-snake; they are of a brown colour, except their bellies, which are of a muddy red, or copper colour; they frequent water, and very probably prey on fish; but birds, and such other animals as they are able to overcome, they devour, frequently entering the houses of poultry, sucking the eggs, and devouring the fowls. They are bold, nimble, and active; but are generally reputed not venomous, and have no fangs like the viper-kind. I never observed their colour to vary.

#### VII. *The Bluish-green Snake.*

This harmless snake frequents the branches of trees, and very nimbly squirms among the leaves, living on insects, which, I believe, are its only food.---Their usual size and length is about two feet, but very small---They are all-over green, inclining more to blue than yellow. The nose of this snake turning up, sufficiently distinguishes it from another green snake, which I shall hereafter describe.

#### VIII. *The Black Snake.*

This, at its full growth, is a very large and long snake, some of them being from ten to twenty feet in length. They are all-over of a shining  
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black; never changing their colour. They are very nimble, and very beneficial in killing rats, which they pursue with wonderful agility to the roofs, and all parts of houses and barns, where rats are able to run: for which service they are generally preserved by the inhabitants. They are bold and furious, leaping at and biting those who attack them, though no harm ensues, as their bite is not venomous.

They run as fast as a horse at gallop.

It is commonly said in *Carolina*, that they will attack and swallow a rattle-snake.

It is certain, most, or all snakes, will devour one another, not only of their own kind, but of other kinds, and I have often seen, after a long struggle, one swallow another, little less than itself. These are the most numerous of all snakes.

#### IX. *The little Brown Bead-snake.*

These snakes are always small, seldom or never appear above ground, but are dug up, and found twisted about the roots of shrubs and other plants.

All the back, and upper part of the body, have transverse spots of brown and white, so dispersed, as to make some resemblance of a string of beads, from which it seems to have got its *English* name. It is a harmless snake.

#### X. *The Ribbon Snake.*

This is a slender snake, usually very small. The upper part of the body dark-brown, with three parallel white lines, extending the whole

length of the body. The belly is white. They are very nimble and inoffensive.

### XI. *The spotted Ribbon-snake.*

This is a slender snake, very long and small; the upper part of it is brown, spotted with black; the belly white; on the ridge of the back extends a list of white the whole length. They are harmless, and without any characteristick of a viper.

### XII. *The Chain-snake.*

This serpent is about two feet in length, and very rare in many parts of *America*. It has all the resemblance of a chain, (from which it derives its name) which seems, in many places, to environ the body, though these marks extend but half-way round the belly; yet, on the back they are marked differently. The colour of this snake is a dark dusky blue, except the chain-like marks on the back, which are yellow, as are likewise some square spots on the belly. The angular form of its lips are singular. It seems not to be of the viper kind.

### XIII. *The green spotted Snake.*

These serpents are not so very large as some of the other kinds, and are reckoned not so venomous, but are great robbers of hen-roosts, sucking the eggs, though their size seldom enables them to devour the fowls. As the change  
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of marks and colours, in some serpents, cause confusion in distinguishing them, I would willingly avoid mistakes of this nature, in describing one and the same kind of snake twice over, and so multiplying the kinds, to more than what they really are. I am diffident in determining whether this be a different kind from the spotted Ribbon-snake or not, which somewhat resembles it, though of a different colour.

XIV. *The Coach-whip Snake.*

This is a very long slender snake, particularly the hind-part. It diminishes gradually to the tail; and from the resemblance it bears to a coach-whip, has received that name. The colour of it is brown; it is very active and nimble, and runs very swiftly. They are inoffensive, except when provoked, at which time, as the *Indians* report, they will, with a jerk of their tail, squeeze a man to death. They are generally about six feet in length, but are very small towards the tail. They retain their colour in all stages.

XV. *The Corn-snake.*

This snake is commonly about three feet in length. It is all over beautifully marked, with white and red, which seems to have given it the name of Corn-snake, there being some maze, or *Indian* corn, much resembling it in colour. They are robbers of hen-roosts, but are otherways harmless. They are common in *Virginia* and *Carolina*.

XVI. *The Hog-nose Snake.*

These snakes are frequently about eighteen inches in length; are short bodied, and very large towards the head, with cheeks swelling out like those of vipers; the nose turning up like that of a hog, and his whole visage being very ugly. I suspected he was of the venomous kind, till, searching in his mouth for the viper's hollow fangs, I could discover only small teeth; yet being a small one, they might not yet appear, it having so much of the characteristick of vipers, besides its slow motion and sluggishness, that I cannot help suspecting him to be of the viper kind. The crown of the head and back of these serpents are brown, with many large black spots regularly placed, the hindmost part of the body having transverse yellow bars between the black spots. The belly is dusky white, with smaller black spots.

XVII. *The Green Snake.*

This inoffensive little snake abides among the branches of trees and shrubs, catching flies and other insects, on which they feed. They are generally about twenty inches in length. They are easily reclaimed from their wildness, becoming tame and familiar, and are very harmless, so that some people will carry them in their bosoms.

XVIII. *The Wampum Snake.*

This snake receives its name from the resemblance it has to the *Indian* money, called Wampum,

pum, which is made of shells, cut into regular pieces, and strung with a mixture of blue and white. Some of these snakes are large, being six feet in length, yet there is no harm from their bite; but as the largest of these snakes are voracious, so they will devour all the animals they are able to overcome. The back of these serpents are of a dark blue; the belly finely coloured with a brighter blue; the head small in proportion to its body. They seem to retain their colour and marks, at every change of their *exuvia*. They are found in *Virginia* and *Carolina*.

XIX. *The Glass Snake.*

The head of this snake is very small; the tongue of a singular form. They are of various sizes, from one foot to two and upwards in length. The upper part of the body is of a colour, blended brown and green, most regularly and elegantly spotted with yellow; the belly yellow; the undermost part is brightest. The skin is very smooth and shining, with smaller scales, more closely connected, and of a different structure from other serpents. A small blow with a stick, will cause the body to separate, not only at the place struck, but at two or three other places, the muscles being articulated in a singular manner, quite through to the *vertebrae*. They are generally said to be harmless. They appear earlier in the spring than any other serpent, and are numerous in the sandy woods of *Virginia* and *Carolina*.

XX. *The Bead Snake.*

This snake is from two to five feet in length. The ground colour of them is black, deeper on the

the back, and fainter on the belly. The upper part of the body is adorned with large spots, of a bright red colour, between which, at regular distances, are yellow spots. They live mostly under ground, and are seldom seen above, but are frequently found and dug up with potatoes, at the time these roots are taken out of the ground, which is in *September* and *October*. They have nothing of the viper, either in form or in quality, but are very inoffensive.

### XXI. *The Horn-snake.*

This snake is the most dreadful and dangerous one of all the rest; the wound it gives is incurable. They are from three to ten feet in length, the colour of them is mixed, between a black and a brown on the back, and, towards the belly, inclines to a feint green colour. The head of these serpents are very large; they live upon such animals as they can devour; they have two rows of teeth on each side of their jaws, and will, at one bite, separate a bare's leg from his body. No animal will encounter with them, as they never fail of getting the victory. Their bites are not of a deadly poisonous nature, nor are they of more danger than any other common wound: and it cannot be otherways, from this instance, as they differ from all other serpents in their manner of feeding; they chew their meat when it is too large, and devour the same in a ravenous manner; so that if their bite were poisonous, it behoved certainly to prove so to themselves.

The *Indians*, who are the only people that are acquainted with these snakes, tell us, that no creature will engage with this serpent, except a mastiff.

mastiff-dog, when encouraged and pushed on by his master; when these dogs are so pushed on, they seize the serpent by the neck, and would tear him to pieces without ceremony, were it not for the tail of the serpent, where all the danger that can ensue from him lies, there being lodged therein a horn, about 18 inches long, curiously derived out of the body of the snake, in a direct taper to the very extremity of the horn; on account of which it is called the Horn-snake. This horn hath three different divisions in it, or three joints, six inches long each, with a regular taper to each joint, where they are united together; all of which apartments of the horn are full of deadly poison.

When this serpent is vigorously attacked by any other animal, and is like to be overcome, they strike the first joint of their tail into the body of the creature so engaged with them, where it remains, and the beast, whatever kind it be, instantly expires, raving mad.

It is observed by the *Indians*, that these snakes never prey upon what they kill with their tail; and before they strike or wound their enemy with it, they are generally reduced to the utmost danger and difficulty, as it deprives them at once from a hearty belly-full, which otherways they would obtain, and at the same time they lose one of their instruments of defence; and having only three general apartments in their horn, divided into liths or horny membranes, with a small communication from the beginning of the horn through the whole joints of the tail, and, when they are deprived of the last of these destructive weapons, they then become quite defenceless, and may easily be conquered by dogs, or any other animals whatever. I shall here, by way of digression, before I conclude with the account of the

the horn-snake, say something concerning the manner in which the dogs engage and destroy the serpents, after which I shall return to my subject.

Were it not for the dogs which the planters keep, on purpose for destroying these serpents, as well as all other kinds of serpents, when they come about their houses, there would be many more of them in the cleared plantations in *America*; for the snakes are as much afraid of a dog, as a mouse is of a cat.—The dogs never engage the serpents when in their coil, because that is the principal posture of defence they can put themselves into; and, when in that position, the dogs stand at a distance, barking at them, and watching his opportunity of their stretching themselves at length for a recess; at which time, the dog seizes the big ones of them by the back of the neck, and never quits with his grip, till he separates the head from the body. Oft-times the serpents twist themselves several times round the dogs bodies, and almost squeeze them to death; but the small serpent they catch by the middle, and dash them to pieces against the trees. This much by way of digression, I shall now proceed in my description of the horn-snake.

The further account which is given by the *Indians* of this serpent, is not a little surprising, and they aver it to be fact; they tell us, that,

When the horned snakes are engaged with tygers among the woods, they some times miss the beast, and stick their horn into a green tree; and it is observed by the natives, that the tree dies in 24 hours, after being so struck by the horn-snake, allowing it to be ever so large, and the leaves will wither on every branch thereof, and fall to the ground, as it were at the time of the year, when the leaves naturally decay, and fall from the trees, and they never afterwards bud.

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These snakes are found in the wilderness of *South Carolina*, and upon the *Spanish* main-land, and not any of them to the northward of these two places.

I never saw any of these snakes alive, but observed the skin of one of them in an apothecary's shop in *Philadelphia*, and particularly took notice of its three horny membranes, as before described.—This much as to the particular description of the various kinds of serpents and snakes, it will be necessary for me, before I proceed to another subject, in the next place, to make some observations on the gendering and breeding of these monstrous and obnoxious vermin; as to which,

The *Indians* inform us, that the horn-snake never has any more young but two, who always come to the world, by bursting through the belly of their mothers, contrary to the nature of all other animals, with their tail first, which makes way for the rest of their body to come out, which instantly destroys the mother, and is the reason these snakes are so rare.

The rattle-snake does not differ much from that of the horn-serpents, in bringing forth their young to the world, only the rattle-snakes breed greater numbers at one time than the horn-snakes do: for, it has been often observed, that the rattle-snake brings forth 12 or 15 young at a litter, all of them tearing their way through the mother's belly, by which she immediately expires. In like manner, the small rattle-snake shares the same fate with that of the big, but breeds lesser quantities at a time.

The black viper, or water-rattle-snake, as it is called in *Carolina*, resembles in colour those of the other kinds, and their destructive weapons are as dangerous as those which have the rattle;

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but it is never observed, that they live after bringing forth their young ones. The *Indian* account of them is, that the old he-one tears the she to pieces, and takes the young from them by force, and makes prey of the old ones: but, be that as it will, it is very certain, nature has provided these animals with all the parts that may enable them to bring forth their young, and yet live, after barring this narrative, which is told by the natives, which account seems more than probably true.—Were it not that those animals destroy one another more than they are destroyed by men, they behoved to be more numerous, and, consequently, more obnoxious to the world than they really are.

The black and brown vipers bring forth their young differently from that of the rattle kind.—They lay eggs, about four or five in number at most, in holes under ground, so near the surface of the earth, that the heat of the sun hatches them by day, and the mother by night.—It is generally believed, that, at the time these hissing serpents are gendering together, the she-one cuts the throat of the he-one with her teeth, so that he instantly dies.

The black snake, the most numerous of any animal of this kind in *America*, also brings forth their young, by laying eggs, and hatching them in the same manner with that of the viper: but it is observed, that they produce above 50 eggs at a sitting, and as many young ones; which is the reason that they are more plenty than the other kind. They are a very bold snake, and will defend their young to the utmost of their power.

As to the whole of the harmless species of serpents, it is believed, they bring forth their young, by laying eggs, and hatching them.

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The alligator is an amphibious animal, very destructive in many parts of *America*; it is of a prodigious size, from 20 to 60 feet in length, and is commonly found in large rivers, and in low marshy grounds adjoining thereto, where they lie in wait for their prey, which consists chiefly of cattle, and all other sorts of animals accustomed to go into the water; the largest buffalo they will in a few minutes tear to pieces; they are of a dark brownish mossy colour, and are difficult to be distinguished in low ground from rotten wood; their whole body on the back is full of horny shells, where no bullet or instrument will penetrate, and there is no killing of them, except they receive the wound in their belly; their head is different from every other animal in the world, being of an extraordinary length, having six rows of teeth both on the upper and lower jaws; their head at the hind-part is very large and strong, with a full taper to the nose, it being the only beast, whose upper jaws move; it has four feet, much in the form of an asp<sup>l</sup> or lizard, but short and thick, and can run very fast forward after its prey, but takes a great deal of time in turning itself round, as there is no joint in the whole body, except one in the upper jaw, by which they can open their mouth to a wonderful extent; so that they make but one or two bites in devouring calves and dogs. These animals would be much more dangerous and hurtful than they are, were they equally nimble in turning, as in pursuit. The *Indians* have very fine diversion in hunting them, which they perform with surprising dexterity. This monster has but little eyes, and can only see before him at a small distance. The natives watch an opportunity of finding them asleep, and a number of them together run up to his broad-side, and at one

jerk turn them on their backs, from which position they never can recover themselves, and the *Indians*, with their scalping-knives and tomahawks, cut them to pieces; but, when they are inclined for more sport, they wound them in one of their feet, and turn them over again on their belly, at the same time a dozen or two *Indians* will jump upon his back, who will travel with this number above him for some miles together, until they come near water, then the natives turn off, or else they should be very soon destroyed; for, in water, they are more active than on land; the *Indians* call this hunting, *Cayanata*, which being rendered into *English*, signifies Hunting the Devil, or idleness. These animals, before devouring their prey, are commonly observed to weep over it like a child; from whence probably the proverb, "of the crocodile's tears," takes its origin.

I have often been credibly told a very facetious story of a *Dutchman*, who was travelling by land from *Virginia* to *North Carolina*, and being much fatigued on his journey, sat down to rest him, upon what he supposed to be an old rotten trunk of a tree, but which, in reality, was the body of a large alligator, where, after having rested himself, and taking a small refreshment, he laid his bundle with all his provisions upon this supposed log of wood, and then, in his usual manner, like a true *Dutchman*, pulled forth his pipe and tinder-box, in order to finish his repast with a pipe of tobacco by way of desert; but, on lighting his pipe, and smoking a while, he emptied the ashes thereof where he sat, by which means some sparks of the fire making its way betwixt the scales of the alligator, it smarted him so much that it roused him from his sleep, and took his course for the river, carrying the *Dutchman*  
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on his back with his whole luggage along with him, which almost frightened the poor *Dutchman* out of his wits; notwithstanding this, he contented himself with the loss of his baggage, on account of having escaped with his life from this dreadful monster, who is admirably artful in deceiving what they intend to prey upon, and, for that purpose, conceal themselves in mud by the sides of rivers, where they lie in waiting, till their object comes within reach of them.

At first, when *America* was peopled by the *Europeans*, these animals of the serpentine species were a terror to them; particularly the rattle-snake, and many others of the viper-kind, whose bites were then thought incurable; but now, by the skill of our surgeons, when taken in proper time, are easily cured, except it be that of the sting of the horn-snake, of which, as yet, there is no cure found out or discovered.—None of these species will attempt to do hurt, except when disturbed or trode upon.

The flesh of the rattle-snake is extremely good. The head of it being instantly struck off, before it gets time to bite itself, its flesh eats much the same as that of a chicken, and is as white: this I know, as being at first obliged several times to eat some of them, for want of other provisions, and have afterwards, of choice, several times eat heartily of them.

And now, having given my readers as distinct an account of these serpents, as the brevity, which I have observed, would admit of, I shall now proceed, in giving, with as much accuracy and brevity, as the nature of the thing will allow, a distinct account of the nature, air, soil, produce, extent, and customs of the different nations of *North America*, and the names of the tribes

inhabiting the same. In the first place then I shall begin with

*A description of the Cherokee Nation.*

The *Cherokee Indians* inhabit the south-west end of the *Apalachian* mountains, from the head of the *Tanessie-river*, which flows into the *Ohio*, and can raise 20,000 fighting men.—The country is situated between 32 and 34 degrees north latitude, and 87 degrees 30 minutes west longitude from the meridian of *London*, as near as can be calculated.

The air is temperate, inclining to heat during the summer-season, and the ground so remarkably fertile, that the women alone do all the laborious tasks of agriculture, the soil only requiring a little stirring with a hoc, to produce whatever is required of it, yielding vast quantities of pease, beans, potatoes, cabbages, *Indian* corn, pompions, melons, and tobacco, not to mention a number of other vegetables imported from *Europe*, not so generally known among them, which flourish as much, or more than they do in their native soil: and, by the daily experience of the goodness of the soil, we may conclude, that, with due care, all *European* plants might succeed in the same manner.

Before the arrival of the *Europeans*, the natives were not so well provided with mize, melons and tobacco, being the only things they bestow culture upon, and perhaps seldom on the latter.—The meadows, or *Savannas* produce excellent grass, being watered with abundance of fine rivers and brooks, well stored with fish, otters and beavers, having as yet no net; the *Indians* catch the fish with lines, spears and dams; which

which last, as it seems, is peculiar to the natives of *America*; they commonly build two walls obliquely down the river from either shore, just as they are near joining, a passage is left to a deep well or reservoir; the *Indians* then scarring the fish down the river, close the mouth of the reservoir with a large bush or bundle made of purpose, and it is no difficult matter to take them with baskets, when inclosed within so small a compass.

*North America* being one continual forest, admits of no scarcity of timber for every use: there are oaks of several sorts, birch, ash, pines, and a number of other trees, many of which are unknown in *Europe*, but are already described by other authors. The woods likewise abound with fruits and flowers, to which the *Indians* pay little regard. Of the fruits there are some of an excellent flavour, particularly several sorts of grapes, which, with proper culture, would probably afford an excellent wine.—There are likewise plumbs, cherries, and berries of several kinds, something different from those in *Europe*; but their peaches and pears grow only by culture; add to these, several kinds of roots and medical plants, particularly the plant so esteemed by the *Chinese*, and by them called *Gingsang*, a root which never fails curing the most inveterate venereal disease; which, however, they never had occasion for, before the arrival of the *Europeans* among them, this disease being, till that time, unknown among the *Indians*. There are likewise an incredible number of buffaloes, beavers, bears, deers, panthers, wolves, foxes, racoons, and opossums; the buffaloes, and most of the rest have been so often described by others, and are so well known, that a further description of them would be both tedious and useless; the opossum and beaver however deserve some attention,

tion, as I have never seen them properly described. The opossum is about the size of a large cat, thick and short, and of a silver colour; it brings forth its young, contrary to all other animals, at the teat, from whence, when of a certain size, and able to walk, it drops off, and goes into a false belly, designed by Providence in its dame for its reception; which, at the approach of danger, will, notwithstanding this additional load, climb rocks and trees with great agility for its safety.

The beaver is a creature deserving of the first notice of any of those animals above mentioned. This animal was not unknown in *Europe* before the discovery of *America*. It is an amphibious quadruped, that continues not long at a time in the water, but yet cannot live without frequently bathing in it. A large beaver will weigh 60 or 70 pounds. Their colour is different, according to the country they are taken in. To the northward they are quite black, and to the southward they are almost white; and in the country of the *Illinois* they are almost the colour of the deer; but it is observed, that the lighter their colour, the less valuable is their fur.

The beaver lives to a great age. The females generally bring forth four young ones at a time. Its jaws are furnished with two cutters and eight grinders. The upper jaw projects over the lower one; the head shaped like the head of a rat, and is small in proportion to the body; its snout long, its eyes are small, short, and round, and shaggy on the outside, but have no hair within. Its fore-feet are no more than six inches long, the nails indented, and hollow like a quill; the hind-feet are flat, and webbed between the toes, like those of a duck. They walk very slow, but swim fast; the tail is shaped like the blade of a

paddle,



paddle, four inches broad where it joins the body, five or six in the middle, and three at the extremity, about an inch thick and a foot long, and there is no flesh, fowl, or fish, that is more agreeable to the stomach than this part of the beaver. It is covered with a scaly skin, the scales being near a quarter of an inch long, and fold over each other like those of a fish.

The musk bags or castor taken from these animals, is of great use among druggists, but it is said are not so good in *America* as in *Russia*. The *Indians* use them in many disorders. They dress themselves in mantles made of their skins, which after they have worn for some time grow more valuable, for the long hair drops off, and the fur remains more fit for the hat-makers use than when raw or fresh taken.

The industry, foresight, good management, and œconomy observed among these animals, is very surprising, and scarcely credible to those who never saw them. When they make a settlement, three, four, or more, assemble together, and first agree among themselves upon a place where they may have provisions (which is the bark of trees, lilly-roots, or grafs) and every thing necessary for erecting their edifices, which must be surrounded with water; and if there is neither lake nor pond convenient, they make one, by stopping the course of some river or brook with a dam: for this end they cut down trees above the place they are resolved to build at, and they always take their measures so well as to make the tree fall towards the water, that they may have the less distance to roll it when cut to pieces. This done, they float them down to the place appointed, and these pieces they cut, as the case requires. Sometimes they use the trunks of large trees, which they lay flat in the water;

at others, they fasten stakes in the bottom of the channel, and then interweave small branches, and fill up the vacancies with clay, mud and moss, in such a manner as renders it very tight and secure. The construction of their houses is no less artful and ingenious; they are generally built upon piles in their ponds, at some distance from the shore, but sometimes upon the banks of the rivers; their form is round, with a flat roof, the walls two feet or more thick, and built of the same materials as their dams. Every part is so well finished, that no air can possibly enter; about two thirds of the edifice is raised above the water, and in this they lodge, having the floor strewn with splinters, &c. to render the lodging comfortable, and they are very careful to keep it clean. They have generally three or four different avenues to each house, but all their doors are under water. As fast as they peel off the bark from the billets of wood laid up for their subsistence, they convey them to their dam to strengthen it, or else pile them on the tops of their houses, and fasten them there with mud. They lodge several in a house together.

These animals are never found unprovided, by a sudden and unexpected approach of winter; all their business is completed by the end of *September*, and their stores laid in. They lay up their provisions in piles near their houses, in such a manner that it keeps under the water, fit for their use, the but-ends being fastened in the mud or clay at the bottom, so that the current cannot carry it away. When the snows melt and raise the stream, they leave their houses till the season returns for repairing them, or for building new ones, which is in the month of *July*, when they re-assemble, or else form new associations.

The

The ground-beaver, as they are called, conduct their affairs in a different manner; all the care they take is, to make a kind of covered-way to the water. They are easily known from the others by their hair, which is much shorter. They are always very poor, the natural consequences of their idleness. The *Indians* never hunt these but out of mere necessity.

The manner of hunting beaver is very simple and easy; for this animal has not strength enough to defend itself. The *Indians* hunt them from *November* to *April*, in which season their fur is best. They either decoy them into traps, or shoot them; but the latter is very difficult, by reason of the quickness of their sight and motion, and, should they happen to wound them mortally in the water, it is a chance if they ever get them out.

They lay their traps in the paths frequented by the beaver, and bait them with fresh cut poplar boughs, of which they are very fond. Sometimes the *Indians* open the ice near the beaver-houses, at which opening one stands, while another disturbs the house, the beaver hastens, upon this, to make his escape at the opening, and seldom fails of having his brains beat out the moment he raises his head above water.

The beavers, which frequent the lakes, beside their houses in the water, have a kind of country-house, two or three hundred yards from it, and the *Indians* here hunt them from one to the other. When these animals discover an enemy of any kind, they hasten into the water, and give warning to their companions, by slapping the water with their tails, which may be heard at a considerable distance.

There are a great number of lesser sort of game, such as rabbits, squirrels of several sorts,  
and

and many other animals, besides turkeys, geese, ducks of various sorts, partridges, pheasants, and an infinite number of other birds, pursued only by children, who, at eight or ten years of age, are very expert at killing them with a sarbucan, or hollow cane, through which they blow a small dart. The weakness of the children obliges them to shoot at the eye of the larger sort of prey, which they seldom miss.

Of the insects which inhabit this country, the flying stag is the only one worth notice; it is about the shape of a beetle, but has very large beautiful branching horns, like those of a stag, from whence it takes its name.

The *Indians* now have a numerous breed of horses and hogs, many of which run wild in the woods. Cows or sheep they have none; but these, however, might be supplied, by breeding some tame buffaloes; from these, many of the white prisoners among the *Indians* have procured both butter and cheese, and the fine long stag upon his back would supply all the purposes of wool.

The mountains contain very rich mines of gold and silver, lead and copper, as may be evinced by several pieces of ore accidentally found by the *Indians*, and several lumps of ore washed down by the streams, a bag of which sold in *Virginia* at a considerable price; and, by the many salt springs, it is probable there are mines of that likeways, as well as other minerals. The fountains, too, may have many virtues, that require more skilful persons than either the *Cherokees* or myself, to find out.

They have many beautiful stones of different colours, many of which, I am apt to believe, are of great value, but the superstition of the *Indians* have always prevented them from disposing

ing of these to the traders, who have made many attempts to that purpose; but as they use them in their conjuring ceremonies, they believe their parting with them, or bringing them from home, would be prejudicial to them in their health or affairs. Among others, there is one in the possession of a conjurer, remarkable for its brilliancy and beauty, but more so from the extraordinary manner in which it was found. It grew, if we may credit the *Indians*, on the head of a monstrous serpent, whose retreat was, by its brilliancy, discovered; but being attended by a great number of snakes, he being, as I suppose, by his diadem, of a superior rank among them, made it dangerous to attack him. Many were the attempts made by the *Indians*, but all in vain, they were always frustrated; till, at length, one fellow, more bold than the rest, dressing himself in leather, impenetrable to the bite of the serpent or his guards, watching a convenient opportunity, surpris'd and killed him, tearing his jewel from his head; which the conjurer has kept hid for many years, in some place unknown to all, but to two women, who have been offered large rewards to betray it, but have still steadily refused, lest some signal judgment or mischance should follow. That such a stone exists, I believe, having seen many of great beauty, but I cannot think it would answer all the encomiums which the *Indians* bestow upon it, tho' many of their stories are much more surprising.

The *Cherokees* are of a middle stature, and of an olive colour, though generally painted, and their skins stained with gun-powder pricked into it in very pretty figures. Their ears are slit and stretched to an enormous size, putting the person who undergoes this operation to an incredible pain, being unable to lie on either side for near

forty days; to remedy which, they generally slit but one at a time.

They are extremely proud, despising the lower class of *Europeans*; and in some athletick diversions I once was present at, they refused to match or hold conferences with any but officers.

Here, however, the vulgar notion of the uncommon agility of the *Indians* was contradicted and confuted by four officers of the *Philadelphia* regiment, the slowest of whom would out-run the swiftest of above 800 *Indians*, who at that time were in the place; but had the race exceeded 2 or 300 yards, the *Indians* would have then acquired the advantage, by being able to keep at the same pace a longer time together; and running being likeways more generally practised among them, a body of them would always greatly exceed an equal number of our troops.

They live to a great age, of which *Ostenaco's* mother is an instance. *Ostenaco* is about 70 years of age, and the youngest of four children, yet his mother still continues her laborious tasks, and has yet strength enough to carry two hundred weight of wood on her back, near two *English* miles. I am apt to think, some of them, by their own computation, are near 150 years of age.

Many of them have a good uncultivated genius, and are fond of speaking well, as that paves the way to power in their councils, and I doubt not but the reader will find some beauties in their harangues, of which I have already given and shall give them a specimen, and the reader may be assured, that they are entirely genuine. Their language is not unpleasent, but vastly aspiring, and the accents so many and various, you would often imagine them singing in their common discourse. As the ideas of the *Cherokees* are so few, I cannot say much for the copiousness

ness of their language. They seldom turn their eyes on the person the speak of, or address themselves to, and are always suspicious when peoples eyes are upon them. They speak slow, except in council, that they are often obliged to repeat what they were saying; yet, should a person talk to them above his common pitch, they would immediately ask if he thought they were deaf.

They have likeways a sort of loose poetry; such as their war-songs, love-songs, &c. Of the latter, many contain no more, than that the young man loves the young woman, and will be uneasy, according to their own expression, if he does not obtain her. Of the former, I shall present my readers with the following specimen, without the original in *Cherokee*, on account of the expletive syllables, merely introduced for the music, and not the sense, just like the *tol-de-derols* of many old *English* songs.

### *A Translation of the War-Song.*

*Caw waw noo dee, &c.*

Where'er the earth's enlighten'd by the sun,  
 Moon shines by night, grafs grows, or waters run;  
 Be't known, that we are going, like men, afar,  
 In hostile fields, to wage destructive war;  
 Like men we go to meet our country's foes,  
 Who, woman-like, shall fly our dreadful blows;  
 Yes, as a woman, who beholds a snake,  
 In gaudy horror, glisten thro' the brake,  
 Starts trembling back, and stares with wild sur-  
 prise,

Or pale thro' fear, unconscious, panting lies.

Just so these foes, more tim'rous than a hind,  
 Shall leave their arms, and only cloaths behind:

Pinch'd by each blast, by ev'ry thicket torn,  
 Run back to their own nation, now its scorn:  
 Or in the winter, when the barren wood  
 Denies their gnawing entrails nature's food,  
 Let them sit down, from friends and country far,  
 And wish, with tears, they ne'er had come to  
 war.

We'll leave our clubs, dew'd with their coun-  
 try's show'rs,  
 And, if they dare to bring them back to ours,  
 Their painted scalps shall be a step to fame,  
 And grace our own and glorious country's name:  
 Or if we warriors spare the yielding foe,  
 Torments at home the wretch must undergo.  
 But when we go, who knows which shall return,  
 When growing dangers rise with each new morn?  
 Farewel, ye little ones, ye tender wives,  
 For you alone we would conserve our lives!  
 But cease to mourn, 'tis unavailing pain,  
 If not foredoom'd, we soon shall meet again.  
 But, O ye friends! in case your com'rades fall,  
 Think, that on you our deaths for vengeance  
 call;  
 With up-rai's'd tomohawks pursue our blood,  
 And stain with hostile streams the conscious wood,  
 That pointing enemies may never tell  
 The boasted place where we their victims fell. \*

Both the ideas and versè are very loose in  
 the original, and they are set to as loose mu-  
 sick, many composing both tunes and song off-  
 hand, according to the occasion, though some  
 tunes,

\* Their custom is generally to engrave their vic-  
 tory on some neighbouring tree, or set up some token  
 of it near the field of battle; to this their enemies are  
 here supposed to point, as boasting their victory over  
 them, and the slaughter that they made.



tunes; especially those taken from the northern *Indians*, are extremely pretty, and very much resemble our *Scots* tunes.

The *Indians* have a particular method of relieving the poor, which I shall (and deservedly) rank among the most laudable of their religious ceremonies, most of the rest consisting purely in vain ceremonies and superstitious romances of their conjurers.

When any of their people are hungry, as they term it, or in distress, orders are issued out by the head-men for a war-dance, at which all the fighting-men and warriors assemble; but here, contrary to all their other dances, one only dances at a time, who, after hopping and capering for a minute, with a tomahawk in his hand, gives a small hoop, at which signal the musick stops, till he relate the manner in which he took his first scalp; and concludes his narrative by throwing, on a large skin spread for that purpose, a string of wampum, a piece of plate, wire, paint, lead, or any other thing he can most conveniently spare; after which the musick strikes up, and he proceeds, in like manner, through all his warlike actions: then another takes his place, and the ceremony lasts till all the warriors and fighting-men have related all their exploits. The stock thus raised is divided among the poor. The same ceremony is used to recompense any extraordinary merit. This is touching vanity in a tender part, and is an admirable method of making even imperfections conduce to the good of society.

Their manner of pointing arrows is as follows: cutting a bit of thin brass, copper, bone, or scales of a particular fish, into a point with two beards, or some into an acute triangle, they split a little of their arrow, which is generally of reeds; into

this they put the point, winding some deer's sinews round the arrow, and through a little hole they make in the head; then they moisten the sinew with their spittle, which, when dry, remains fast glued, and never untwists. Their bows are of several sorts of wood, dipped in bears oil, and seasoned before the fire, and a bear's twisted gut for the string.

They have two sorts of clay, red and white, with both which they make excellent vessels, some of which will stand the greatest heat. They have now learned to sew, and the men, as well as the women, excepting shirts, make all their own cloaths; the women likewise make very pretty belts and collars, of beads and wampum, also belts and garters of worsted. In arts, however, as in war, they are greatly excelled by their northern neighbours.

As to religion, every one is at liberty to think for himself; whence flows a diversity of opinion among those that think, but the majority give themselves very little trouble about the matter. They generally concur, however, in the belief of one supreme Being, who made and governs all things, and are therefore never discontent at any misfortune that befalls them, because, say they, "the man above will have it so." They believe in rewards and punishments, as may be evinced by their answer to Mr. *Martin*, who, having preached scripture till both his audience and he were heartily tired, was told at last, that they knew very well, that, if they were good, they should go up; if bad, down; that he could tell no more; that he had long plagued them with what they noways understood, and therefore desired him to depart the country; but this, probably, was at the instigation of their conjurers, to whom they pay a profound regard.

They

They have few religious ceremonies, or stated times for publick worship: the green corn dance seems to be the principal, which is, as I have been told, performed in a very solemn manner, in a large square field before the town-house door: their motion here is very slow, and the song in which they offer thanks to God for the corn he has sent them, is far from unpleasing.

Their government, if I may so call it, has neither laws or power to support it; it is a mixture of aristocracy and democracy, the chiefs being chose according to their merit in war, or policy at home; these lead the warriors, that choose to go to fight, against their enemies, for there are no laws of compulsion on those that refuse to follow, or punishment to those that forsake their chief; he strives, therefore, to inspire them with a sort of enthusiasm, by the war-song, as the ancient bards once did in *Britain*. The assemblies of the nation are likewise composed of their chiefs and headmen, into which assemblies their war-women are admitted. The reader will not be a little surpris'd to find the story of *Amazons* not so great a fable as was imagined, many of the *Indian* women being as famous in war as powerful in council.

The rest of the people are divided into two military classes, warriors, and fighting men, which last are the plebeians, who have not distinguished themselves enough to be admitted into the rank of warriors. There are some other honorary titles among them, conferred in reward of great actions; the first of which is *Outacity*, or *Man-killer*; and the second *Colona*, or the *Raven*. Old warriors, likewise, or war-women, who can no longer go to war, but have distinguished themselves in their younger days, have the title of *Beloved*. This is the only title females can enjoy;

joy; but it abundantly recompenses them, by the power they acquire by it, which is so great, that they can, by the wave of a swan's wing, deliver a wretch condemned by the council, and already tied to the stake.

The *Indians* are very fond of amusing themselves at a game they call *Nettecawaw*; which I can give no other description of, than that each player having a pole about ten feet long, with several marks or divisions on it, one of them bowls a round stone, with one flat side, and the other convex, on which the players all dart their poles after it, and the nearest counts according to the vicinity of the bowl to the marks on his pole.

The physick dance is very entertaining, and my curiosity has often led me to the town-house, to see the preparation. A vessel of their own make, that might contain twenty gallons (there being a great many to take the medicine) was set on the fire, round which stood several gourds filled with river water, which was poured into the pot; this done, there arose one of the beloved women, who, opening a deer's skin, filled with various roots and herbs, took out a small handful of something like fine salt, part of which she threw on the headman's seat, and part into the fire close to the pot; she then took out the wing of a swan, and after flourishing it over the pot, stood fixed for near a minute, muttering something to herself; then taking a shrub, like laurel (which I supposed was the physick) she threw it into the pot, and returned to her former seat. As no more ceremony seemed to be going forward, I took a walk till the *Indians* assembled to take it. At my return I found the house quite full; they danced near an hour round the pot, till one of them, with a small gourd that might hold about a gill, took some of the physick, and drank

drank it, after which all the rest took it in turn. One of their head-men presented me with some, and in a manner compelled me to drink, though I would have willingly declined it. It was, however, much more palatable than I expected, having a strong taste of saffras; the *Indian* who presented it, told me it was taken to wash away their sins; so that this is a spiritual medicine, and might be ranked among their religious ceremonies. They are very solicitous about its success; the conjurer, for several mornings before it is drank, makes a dreadful howling, yelling and hallooing, from the top of the town-house, to frighten away apparitions and evil spirits; but, according to our ideas of evil spirits, such hideous noises would, by sympathy, rather call up such horrible beings; but I am apt to think, with the *Indians*, that such noises are sufficient to frighten any being away but themselves.

I was almost every night at some dance or diversion; the war-dance, however, gave me the greatest satisfaction, as in that I had an opportunity of learning their methods of war, and a history of their warlike actions, many of which are both amusing and instructive.

I was very well pleased with their ball-plays (in which they shew great dexterity) especially when the women played, who pulled one another about, to the no small amusement of the curious spectator.

They are likewise very dextrous at pantomime dances, several of which I have seen performed that were very diverting. In one of these, two men, dressed in bear-skins, came in stalking and pawing about with all the motions of real bears; two hunters followed them, who, in dumb-shew, acted in all respects as they would do in the woods; after many attempts to shoot  
them,

them, the hunters fire; one of the bears is killed, and the other wounded; but, as they attempt to cut his throat, he rises up again, and the scuffle between the huntsmen and the wounded bear generally affords the company a great deal of diversion.

The taking the pigeons at roost is another very pleasant entertainment, and affords the spectators a good deal of amusement.

The eagle-dance is held in the greatest esteem, as they are sometimes performed at giving the wampum in treaties; and none of their warlike ceremonies can be performed without them, owing chiefly to the stupid notion of the conjurers, or what we may call their priests, or directors of their faith. Indeed, the whole of the *Indians* are strangely led astray by these black-guard conjurers, who, like some pretended clergymen among ourselves, affect to be vested with more power than belongs to them, and pretend likeways to have inspiration from above.

To convince my reader of the deceit and cunning of these conjurers, and of their policy in deceiving their own people with the notion of the *black art*, by which means they are indeed even apt to mislead, and impose upon others, whose ideas are of a more refined nature, I shall only give the following story, as a specimen of the craftiness of these conjurers, in order to blind and delude the people.—When I myself, with a number of others, went back to the *Indian* settlements, to dispose of goods to them, the person who had the care of the goods, missing a piece of broad cloth, charged the *Indians* with the theft; whereupon a general search was made, but all to no purpose.. *Attakulla-kulla* then ordered all within the fort out, while he and the conjurer went into the house from whence it was stole,

stole, to beg the devil's advice about recovering it; but in this the conjurer might have spared himself the trouble: for, though I am at a loss to guess, by what means he recovered the cloth, yet I am inclined to believe, he had as great a hand in the abstraction, as in the recovery of it; however, be that as it will, my curiosity led me to observe some more of their oddities, when, after staying for some time, I observed the conjurer fall out of the house blind-folded, and groping about, till he came to the skirts of the woods, he pulled off the blind, and then went straight forward a considerable way, and, in about six minutes, returned with the broad cloth on his shoulders. I observed his cheek tied up with a bit of twine, which, when untied, bled very much.—I gave the conjurer a piece of the cloth for thus playing the fool.

The *Indians* upon the river *St. Joseph* are naturally thieves, and look upon all they can catch as lawful prize. It is however true, that if one discovers early, that he has lost any thing, it is sufficient to advertise the chief of it, and you are sure of recovering it; but you must give the chief more than the value of the thing; besides which, he always demands something for him who has found it, who is commonly the thief himself.

There are likewise among the *Indians* a sort of jugglers, pretending to have great skill in physick, which turns out to be a very profitable branch of business among them; but, by the quackery used by these jugglers, they greatly impose upon the people. In *Acadia*, these quacks are called *Aut-moins*, and it is commonly the chief of the tribes who is invested with this dignity.—Thus they had much more authority than the other jugglers, although they were neither possessed of greater abilities, or less impostors. When they happen  
to

to be called upon to visit a patient, they first inspect him for a considerable time, after which they breathe upon him; if this produce nothing; "of certainty," say they, "the devil is within him, he must however very soon go out of him; but let every one be upon his guard, as this wicked spirit will, if he can, out of spite, attack some here present." They then fall into a kind of rage, are shaken with agonies, shout out aloud, and threaten the pretended demon; they speak to him, as if they saw him with their eyes, make several passes at him, as if they would stab him, the whole being only intended to conceal their imposture.

Some of the *Indians*, especially the jugglers, endeavour to persuade the multitude, that they are transported into extasies. This folly has been of all ages, and amongst all nations, and is the parent of all false religions; the vanity natural to mankind, not being able to devise any more efficacious means of governing the weak and simple, and the multitude at last carried along with them those who valued themselves the most on the superiority of their understandings. The *American* impostors, though they owe to themselves only all their address in this point, draw all the advantages from it to which they aspire. The jugglers never fail to publish, that their *genii* give them great insight in the remotest transactions, and the most distant futurity in their pretended extasies; and as chance alone, if we would not ascribe it to the devil, causes them to divine or conjecture, some times pretty right, they acquire by this means great credit, and are believed to be *genii* of the first order.

The *Illinois*, and almost all the other nations who have not been instructed in the principles of Christianity, deal much in what we call Witchcraft



craft or incantation, by making small figures, to represent those whose days they want to shorten, and which they stab to the heart. At other times, they take a stone, and, by means of certain invocations, they pretend to form such another on the heart of their enemy. I am persuaded, this happens but seldom, provided the devil has no share in it; they are, however, in such apprehension of magicians, that the least suspicion of exercising this profession, is sufficient to cause a person to be torn to pieces. Notwithstanding, however, the danger which attends the following this trade, there are every where persons who have no other; and it is even true, that the most sensible, and least credulous persons, who have frequented the *Indians*, agree, that there is sometimes more than mere conceit in their magick.

The *Misouri Indians* live upon *Mississipi* river, and are able to raise a great number of fighting men.

The *Illinois Indians*, who are likewise very numerous, live upon the *Ohio*.

The *Mingo Indians*, who removed from *Hudson's* river, are joined to the *Five Nation Indians*.

The *Shawanee Indians* live upon the river of *Wabach*, and can raise 300 fighting men.

The *Delaware Indians* live near lake *Erie*, upon the head of the river *Delaware*, and can raise 500 fighting men.

The *Tweegtwees* or *Yeachtantees Indians*, who live upon a river of that name, can raise 3000 men.

The *Chicketawe Indians* live upon the east-side of the *Mississipi*, down to its mouth. This nation can raise 10,000 fighting men.

The *Chickesaw Indians* live to the westward of the *Cherokee* country: they can raise above 5000 fighting men.

The *Creek Indians* live south-west of the *Cherokees*, partly between them and the *Chicketaws*, *St. Augustine*, and *Georgia*; they can raise 2500 fighting men. All their country is infested with alligators, and serpents, of a wonderful size, &c.

The *Mohawk Indians* were formerly the most numerous of all the *Indians* in *America*, but are now the smallest; they, however, still preserve a superiority and authority over the rest, as the most honourable nation. They have been inveterate enemies to the *French* ever since their first settlement on the borders of *Canada*.

The *Five Nation Indians*, claim all the country south of the river *St. Laurence* to the *Ohio*, and down the *Ohio* to the *Wabach*; from the mouth of the *Wabach* to the bounds of *Virginia* westerly to the lakes *Ontario* and *Erie*, and the river *Miamee*; their eastern boundaries are lake *Champlain* and the *British* colonies; they can raise at this time about 5000 fighting men. They are declined above 10,000 men since the *British* first settled in *America*. Those *Indians* who have any concern or commerce with the *British*, are such as inhabit from the east-side of the *Mississippi* to the south-side of the river *Christino*.

The *Labrador Indians* live to the North of *Nova Scotia*, and about the gulph of *St. Laurence*; they do not want for natural good sense and ingenuity; many of them discover great capacities for any art or science, liberal or mechanical; their imaginations are so strong, and their memories so retentive, that, when they have once been at a place, let it be ever so distant or obscure, they will readily find it again; they frequently pass over the *Labrador*, which is about 40 leagues, without a compass, and have landed at the very spot they at first intended; and even in dark cloudy weather, they will direct their course by land with

with great exactness, which they do, by observing the bark and boughs of trees, the north-side of which, in this country, being always mossy, and the boughs on the south-side the largest.— These *Indians*, as well as all others in *America*, depend much upon their dreams, and really believe, that they dream the whole history of their future life, or what may be collected from it, in their youth: for this reason, they make dreaming a sort of religious ceremony, when they come to sufficient years, which is thus performed: they besmear their faces all over with black paint, and fast for several days; in which time, they expect the good *genius*, or propitious spirit, will appear, and manifest himself to them in some shape or other in their dreams. The parents, and other old people, take care, during the operation, that the dreams they have in the night, be faithfully reported, next morning. Religious impostors are not less frequent among the *Indians* in *America*, than among the Christians in *Europe*. These jugglers not only prescribe laws and rules, and persuade the populace to believe them, but undertake to unfold the mysteries of religion and a future state, to solve and interpret all their dreams and visions, &c. They represent the other world, as a place abounding with an inexhaustible plenty of every thing desirable, and that they shall enjoy the most full and exquisite pleasure and gratification of all their senses: from this the *Indians* are not afraid of death, but depart this world with a great deal of composure and resolution, although the living never forget the death of their relations, but mourn for them at certain times.

The *Indians* believe greatly in apparitions, and have numberless stories of such things. I have seen a poor old *Indian*, who merely, by the strength of hearing these things talked of, imagined he

had always a troop of dead men at his head, and as people took a pleasure in terrifying him, he, at last, became stark-mad. After, however, a certain term of years, they use as much precaution, to efface the remembrance of those they have lost, from their minds, as they had before taken care to observe it; and this they do entirely to put an end to the grief they felt on that occasion.

Some of the *French* missionaries having one day asked some of their converts, why they deprived themselves of the most necessary things in favour of their dead? "It is," answered they, "not only to testify to our neighbours the love we bore them, but likeways to prevent our having always before our eyes objects, which being constantly used by them, must incessantly renew our grief." It is likeways for this reason they refrain, during a certain time, from mentioning their names; and that, if any other of the family hears it, he quits it all the time the mourning continues. This likeways is properly the reason, why the highest affront that can be offered to any one of them, is to tell them: "Your father or your mother is dead."

The *Indians*, with regard to the course of the stars, the nature of meteors, and the like, are, as with respect to every thing else which does not affect the senses, profoundly ignorant, and perfectly indifferent. When an eclipse happens, they imagine, there is a great battle in heaven, and shoot arrows in the air, in order to drive away the pretended enemies of the sun and moon. The *Hurons*, in an eclipse of the moon, were persuaded, she was indisposed; in order to recover her out of her distemper, used to make a great noise, accompanied with abundance of ceremonies, and with prayers. Particularly, they  
never

never fail to throw stones at the dogs, and beat them cruelly with sticks, to make them cry, imagining the moon to be fond of these animals.

These *Indians*, as well as many others, could never be brought to believe, that an eclipse was an indifferent thing, and purely natural: they draw good or bad auguries from it, according to the place of the sky the eclipse is observed in. Nothing astonished them more, than to see, with what exactness the missionaries foretold these phænomena, and they concluded from thence, that they ought likewise to foresee their consequences.

These people are equally ignorant of the nature of thunder, some taking it to be the voice of a particular species of men, who fly in the air, while others imagine this noise proceeds from certain unknown birds; according to the *Montagnais*, it is the effort of a certain genius, in order to vomit up a serpent he had swallowed; and they support this opinion, by alledging, that, when thunder falls on a tree, they discover a figure on it, something resembling that animal.

The *Indian* feasts, whether at a funeral, a triumph, a visit, or whatever the occasion be, are very simple and inartificial; the natives do not mortify their friends with a splendid appearance, but make them cheerful by dividing their riches with them, and value not spending the fruits of a whole season's toil to convince them that they are welcome, nay, they think themselves happy in having such an opportunity to oblige them.

The *Huron Indians*, who are called *Father* by the Five Nations, and live upon the *Lake Huron*: their number is but small, amounting to about 350 fighting men; notwithstanding their small number, their chiefs are attended with great dignity, it being hereditary, and the succession is in the female line; so that, on the death of the

chief, it is not his son, but his sister's son, that succeeds him, and, in default of him, his nearest relation in the female line; and, in case this whole line should be extinct, which often happens, the most noble matron of the tribe or town makes choice of any one she pleases for a chief. If the person who succeeds is not arrived to years sufficient to take the charge of the government on himself, a regent is appointed, who has the whole authority, but acts in name of the minor.

The *Creeks* and *Chictaws* punish their women, when they prove disloyal to their husbands, by cutting off their hair, which they will not suffer to grow again till the corn is ripe the next season.

The *Hurons* and *Iroquois* do not give the same original to mankind with some other nations of the *Indians*; they do not so much as ascend so high as the first creation. According to them, there were, in the beginning, six men in the world, and if you ask them who placed them there, they answer you, they don't know. They add, that one of these men ascended into heaven in quest of a woman called *Atahentfic*, of whom he had carnal knowledge, and who soon afterwards proved with child: that the master of heaven perceiving it, threw her headlong from the height of the *empyreum*, and that she was received on the back of a tortoise; and that she was afterwards brought-to-bed of two children, one of which killed the other.

The *Chickesaws*, their neighbours, are not at all troubled with a spirit of jealousy, and say it demeans a man to suspect a woman's chastity. They are a tall, well-shaped, and handsome featured people, especially their women, who far exceed in beauty any other nation to the southward; and even these are exceeded by the *Huron*  
women

women upon *Lake Erie*, all of whom are allowed to be the best shaped and most beautiful savages on the continent, and are esteemed by all other nations.

The *Ottawawas* or *Souties* live between the *Ohio* and the *Mississippi*: their number is supposed to be about 7000 fighting men: they are a square and straight-limbed people: the women short and thick, and but very indifferent for beauty; yet are their husbands very prone to be jealous of them; and whenever this whim comes in their heads, they cut off the tip of the suspected wife's nose, that she may for ever after be distinguished by a mark of infamy. The chiefs of this nation put on an air of majesty and princely grandeur, and are greatly honoured and revered by their subjects.

The *Wiandot*, *Ottawas*, *Chipwas*, *Mingoes*, and *Mohickon Indians* live upon the great lakes near the *Ohio*. Their numbers are in use to be pretty considerable.

The *Wolf-tribe* and *Turky-tribe Indians*, live to the northward of *Lake Ontario*; they are very cruel and cowardly, and but few in number.

The *Senecas*, *Custaloyas*, *Kiashuta*, *Turtle* and *Keleappama* tribes of *Indians* live to the northward of *Pennsylvania*, upon rivers and small lakes; their numbers do not exceed 300 in each tribe, except the *Senecas*, who can raise 500 fighting men.

The *Indians*, in general, never neglect any thing in order to inspire their children with certain principles of honour, which they preserve their whole lives, but these are often ill enough applied, and in this consists all the education that is given them. They take care always to communicate their instructions on this head in an indirect manner. The most common way is by re-  
hearsing

hearing the exploits of their ancestors or countrymen: the youth take fire at these recitals, and sigh for an opportunity of imitating what they have thus been made to admire. Sometimes, in order to correct their faults, they employ tears and intreaties, but never threats; these would make no manner of impression on minds which have imbibed this prejudice, that no one whatever has a right to force them to any thing. A mother, on seeing her daughter behave ill, bursts into tears, and upon the other's asking her the cause of it, all the answer she makes is, "Thou dishonourest me." This manner of reproof seldom fails of being efficacious.

After this long digression concerning the nature, constitution, &c. of the *Indians*; together with an account of the nations inhabited by their different tribes, as also a description of the various kinds of vipers, snakes, and serpents, with which this whole country of *North America* is infested, I shall now give the reader such a description of the *American agriculture*, with their manner of clearing the ground, and killing the trees, as may be useful to those who perhaps may be designed to travel to that part of the world in order to push their fortune.

The uncultivated lands, over all *America*, are one continued wood, producing very large trees of a prodigious height and thickness; some are from seven to fifteen feet diameter, intermixed with smaller timber, about six or seven inches, even with the earth; these last are by the planters called grubs, which they take up by the roots, with an iron hoe, near a foot and a half long, having an ax on the one end, and the hoe on the other, with a hole in the middle, wherein to fix an handle, three feet long; the weight of this instrument is about five pounds: the labourers use the



the hoe-end of it for taking the earth from the roots, and the ax for cutting them, which they gather and put up into small piles, with the lesser wood already mentioned.

When they fix upon any particular spot and quantity of ground which they have a-mind to clear, the workmen go round it with iron rakes, and divide the leaves from the uncultivated ground, and set fire to the side they clear, which extends its flames over the whole field, be it ever so large, and, without putting the labourers to any further trouble, entirely consumes to ashes the whole under-wood so cut down and piled up, as already noticed, and leaves the ground clear.

The fire opens the ground and kills the wild nature of the earth, making it easy for the plough, and comfortable for the grain.

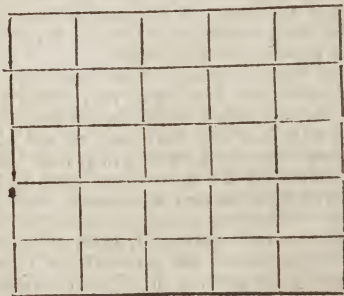
The large trees they also kill in the spring of the year, when the sap is rising; this they perform by cutting the trees three inches round the body, and afterwards letting them stand till they drop of themselves; which method continually enriches the ground, by reason of the gradual decay of the trees, the substance of which are, by the rains, washed to the earth, the soil of which produces the finest wheat.

Some trees, according to the nature of their wood, will subsist standing for near twenty years after they are killed, whilst, on the other hand, others will, in a very short time, rot and fall to the place from whence they spring, their bodies, the planters set fire to, consume them to dust, and strew the ashes over the ground, which, of natural consequence, is and must be the best nourishment the earth can possibly have, as the ashes are of a hot nature, and preserves the roots of the grain from perishing in the winter-season.----  
The country, in general, being of a gradual descent,

scent, renders it extremely easy to make meadow-ground of, after destroying the timber; it will naturally produce the best of clover, grass, &c. and in dry summer seasons, the ground, without much trouble, is watered from the rivulets running through it, and the hay, in winter, is so plenty that the cattle are permitted to partake of it at discretion.

*Of Indian corn.*

This grain comes to great perfection in all parts of *America*, and is the only food the natives bestow agriculture on, as it has the greatest increase of any grain in the world, by which means the *European* planters find it much to their interest and advantage to raise it, being easily manured and planted, after the same form as in the plan, at the regular distance of about six feet from each hill, in a direct line every way, and five grains of *Indian* corn planted in the middle of each furrow.



If the land is poor, they generally mix the earth with dung. About three weeks after the corn is sown, and begins to grow, the plough goes between the furrows, and lays three to each side of the grain, which keeps down all the grass and weeds, while the negroes, with hoes, draw the earth to the roots of it, and in about a month after the first dressing, it is again ploughed a-cross, contrary to the first way, which draws larger hills about it, each hill being about three feet diameter, and one foot high, with a hollow in the middle, for the rain to get to the roots, and this is the last time the planters are troubled with it till it is ripe.

In good land the stalks of *Indian* corn grow to a prodigious height, at least 10 or 12 feet high, having large leaves six feet long, tapering to the end, which is reckoned the best of fodder for cattle in the winter-time; besides the real ear, the *Indian* corn produces six ply of leaves about it, and every inner ply is of a finer nature than another, and the three inside leaves are used for putting into beds, being very little inferior to feathers; and when the corn is come to its full perfection, the leaves and tops of the stalks are taken from it, which makes way for the influence of the sun to harden the grain.

The way of curing it is what we call husking, that is taking or stripping the leaves from the ears, and throwing them into cribs made of wood, about twenty feet long, three feet wide, and ten feet high, covered on the top, and full of air-holes below, this being the most effectual method of drying the corn, after shealing it with the edge of a spade, or the handle of a frying-pan fixed a-cross a tub, which operation is commonly performed by the negroes and white slaves, in the fore-part of the winter-nights, after leaving off the  
work

work of the day. It is grinded in the same manner with wheat, and makes very good bread by itself, or mixed with other flour. It is also used throughout the different governments in *America*, in what the *English* call Hasty-pudding, which is eaten with milk or cyder.

The planters feed their wild swine with it, otherways they would be unfit for use, as these animals live among woods, upon roots and acorns, &c. and unless they were fed with this grain, a few weeks before they are killed, to harden their flesh; they would not be proper or fit for the use of men; for their flesh is of a soft, loose, fishy and oily nature, being apt to turn into oil, when salted, and much more so when roasted or boiled.

The negroes in *Virginia* and *Maryland* live chiefly upon swines flesh and *Indian* corn, and a piece of ground is allotted them by their masters for the purpose of raising every necessary of life they think proper for their subsistence; *Sunday* being the only time allowed the negroes to work for themselves, they are obliged to provide as much for themselves that day, as will serve them all the rest of the week.

#### *Of Buckweed.*

This is a very tender grain, and can bear no cold; its form is triangular, and is of a brownish colour, and makes tolerably white flour, which being made into bread, raised with yeast, after the manner of pan-cakes, when new baked, eats extremely well, with milk or butter, but when a day or two old it becomes harsh; notwithstanding which, it is of a very beneficial nature, and of great service for feeding swine, and fattening of cattle, fowls, &c. and is the cheapest grain that can be raised

raised from the earth, the ground for it being easily manured, as it is only once plowed and harrowed, which manurement is sufficient to make the ground produce a plentiful crop of buckweed.

### *Of Oats and Barley.*

Both these grains come to as great perfection, in the *American* colonies, as in *Europe*, and the ground for it is manured much in the same manner, but with much less trouble and expence, occasioned by the richness of the earth, which will bring forth a plentiful crop of these grains at one plowing and harrowing.

### *Of Flax.*

This commodity comes to great perfection in *Pennsylvania*, and in many other governments on the continent of *America*. It is chiefly sown after *Indian* corn, which occasions the ground to be very mellow, by its being often tilled, and renders the earth of a mild nature; and on a little spot of ground there is abundance of flax raised, which generally produces a great quantity of seed, which is transported to *Ireland* and other parts of the world, where there is any demand for it.

The planters make good linen cloth of it for their own service, and suitable for the wear of tradesmen, &c. so that the woollen and linen manufactory, with every other branch of business thereunto belonging, will come to such perfection there, that they, in a little time, will need no assistance from the mother-country.

There are likewise raised in the *American* colonies and plantations, large quantities of hemp, sufficient to supply all the *British* navy, if required; and the whole world cannot produce better wood for building ships, than is to be found in *America*; and, in time, it will no doubt be the strongest part in the world.

Having said thus much concerning the grain and other things produced in this country, I think it incumbent upon me not to leave off this subject without making my reader acquainted with the proper seasons for sowing and reaping the different sorts of grain and others above noticed.

1st, Wheat is sown in *September* and *October*, and is ripe in *June*, harvested in the same manner as in *England*, put into barns, or made into stacks in the yards.

2d, *Indian* corn is sown in *April*, and ripe in *October*.

3d, Buckweed is sown the first week in *August*, and ripe in *October*.

4th, Oats are sown the last week of *March*, and first of *April*, and ripe the first of *August*.

5th, Flax is sown the first of *May*, and is ripe in *August*.

6th, Hemp is sown in *March*, and is ripe in *October*.

I shall now give my reader an account of the wages paid to servants in *North America*; the prices of negroes; the necessary tools and implements of husbandry used in that country; the nature, size, and goodness of their horses, cattle, sheep, and swine, with the usual increase of these animals, and their prices; with an account of the expences of furnishing and stocking a farm; and  
also

also an account of the bees and honey produced in this country.

### I. *Servants Wages.*

The wages of servants in any part of *America*, is considerably higher than in *Europe*. Sometimes the labourers take work by lump, in which way they generally make more wages than if they were to engage by the day, having three pence for each bushel of wheat they thresh in the winter-season, and meat and lodging found them by the employer; and any man of an ordinary strength will thresh ten or fifteen bushels of wheat in a day, without fatiguing himself by hard working. If employed by the day, they have two shillings *Sterling* money; \* but when engaged in the harvest-work, each man has three shillings and sixpence *per* day, besides an allowance of a quart of rum, to each labourer capable to perform a day's work, together with every other necessary subsistence.

Oats, buckweed, and barley, are cut down at one shilling and sixpence *per* acre, with a scythe-machine, which I shall afterwards explain; with which a handy workman will, without any difficulty, cut down three or four acres *per* day.

Land is also cleared by the acre. The prices of which are from twenty shillings to three pounds an acre, according to the difficulty that may occur, by reason of the woods, or as the employers and labourers can agree.

Hired servants wages by the year are from twenty to fifty pounds currency, according to their goodness, with all other accommodations.

I 2

II.

\* The length of days in the winter-season is but nine hours from sun to sun, and in the summer, fourteen hours and a half.

II. *The Prices of Negroes.*

These are various; but where they, the negroes, originally are, sometimes they are purchased at a small value, being often stolen or decoyed away from their native country, by the trading ships belonging to *Britain* and *Ireland*, and are accordingly sold in the plantations for slaves, during life. Those who are newly transported from *Guiney*, are of little service to the purchasers for some years after, being tedious in learning the *English* language and employments; in consequence of which, they are sold considerably cheaper than those that are born and brought up among the white people. Some of the last mentioned are sold at 100 *l. Sterling* and upwards, according to their goodness; but a young negroe wench, having one child on her breast, and likely to have a number more, will give any price. They are not permitted to marry together, but according to the discretion of the master, who has it in his power to order a negroe to lie with a black woman until he gets her with child, and then dismisses him until the child sucks its mother three months, at the expiry of which she is at liberty to take another man.

The child of a white woman to a black man is bound, according to the laws of that country, till it is thirty-one years of age; and the child of a black woman to a white man is bound during life, likewise the male children of the white people (such as are poor) are bound slaves till they be twenty-one years of age, and the female children till they are eighteen years of age.



### III. Of Tools and Implements of Husbandry.

These articles in *America* are much the same as in *Britain*, but come a good deal cheaper to the planters there, than they are in *Europe*, as it is the custom for every labouring man to find his own working tools; so that a farmer can set up with less money in that part of the world, than he can possibly do any where else.

A jobber is not reckoned a workman, if he is not capable of furnishing his own implements, suitable to carry on the employment he was brought up to; and the laws of the country are so much in favour of the indented servants, that, after the time of their servitude is expired, they are provided with an ax and a hoe at the expence of the master they served their time with, which, with a very indifferent suit of cloaths, is all the recompence they are allowed for the long seven years slavery they have undergone, neither are they entitled to any more.

### IV. Of Cattle, Horses, Sheep, Swine.

First, Horses are abundantly plenty in all the inhabited parts of *America*, many of which run wild among the woods, and more especially in *North* and *South Carolina*, and it is with a good deal of difficulty they are come at, when wanted; for these animals, when wild, are terribly afraid at the appearance of a man, and there is no other way of apprehending them, but by driving in the tame horses among them, and surrounding them by a number of people, who convey them into some inclosed place, where, with

ropes, they are confined, till broke of their wild nature, and then brought up to hard labour, or for riding-horses, all of them being natural pacers, and very swift-footed; many of them will perform a journey of eighty or ninety miles a day with great ease to the rider, and will continue the same for several days together, provided the roads be good; for, in bad roads, they are apt to stumble and throw the rider, for which reason I think the trotting horses far exceed them in value, not on account of their swiftness, but because they raise their feet high; whereas the pacers carry theirs but low, by which means they are apt to catch every stone and uneven place in their way.

In these countries the roads are extremely good, very even, and of a sandy gravel under foot, and pleasant for foot-travellers.

The sizes of their horses are commonly from twelve to fifteen [hands high, and proportionably well made, having long tails and manes.

2d, Their cattle are also abundantly plenty in this country, and likeways run wild in the woods, and are harder to come at than the horses: we are often times obliged to shoot them, wherever we can first see them, and carry their carcases home in carts, in the season of the year when they are fit for the market; but of late years, the planters have taken a better method of keeping their beasts, in a more tame nature than they formerly did, in the following manner:

When raising young cattle and horses, they use them to salt, of which they are very fond, and once a day return to the spot where they usually get the salt, looking for the same, as accustomed.

Their size and goodness are nothing inferior to the horned cattle in *England*.

3dly,

3dly, As to sheep, they are not so plenty in *America*, as many other animals are, on the account that they are a harmless inoffensive creature, and unable to defend themselves from the devouring wolves and foxes, to which they often fall a prey; in every other respect the country is extremely proper for them. Their wool is good; their flesh sweet, and they are of a considerable bigness; and in some parts of the country, where those ravenous creatures above mentioned are debarred from coming at them, they are very plenty.

4thly, The increase of sheep, horses, cows, &c. and the times of their breeding, are the same as in *Europe*.

V. *The Prices of Horses, and other Bestial, are as follow:*

1st, Working horses for the plough are sold from five to ten pounds of currency; draught horses, fit for coaches or carts, are sold from twenty to twenty-five pounds of currency; and, riding horses for gentlemens pleasure, are sold from thirty to fifty pounds *Sterling* money; and very few or none sold above the last mentioned sum, except a choice one reared up in high life.

2dly, Milk-cows are sold from three to six pounds of currency, and fat oxen are sold from five to ten pounds of currency; calves are sold, if under six weeks old, from eight to twenty shillings *Sterling* money, according to their goodness.

3dly, Sheep are commonly bought and sold at and from six to fifteen shillings, and lambs from three to six shillings *per* head.

4thly,

4thly, Swine are of various kinds; and those that are fed in the woods are considerably cheaper than those that are fed with corn; for which reason they are bought and sold from ten shillings to five pounds of currency.

VI. *The value of stocking a Farm, distinguishing each article, with the cost in currency.*

1. A plough, and irons for do. &c.	£	2	5	0
2. Harrow, and irons for do.	.	1	5	0
3. Ax and hoe	.	0	15	0
4. Cart, and irons for do.	.	9	15	0
5. Wheel-barrow, and irons for do.	.	0	15	0
6. A spade and sickle	.	0	12	0
7. A scythe mounted	.	0	10	0
8. Riddles and sieves for cleaning wheat	.	0	7	0
9. Three forks for hay and corn	.	0	5	6
10. A riding saddle and bridle	.	3	10	6
11. A woman's do.	.	4	10	0
12. A feather-bed	.	3	10	0
13. The cost of blankets from 10 to 20s. each	.	.	.	.
14. Four horses at 10l. each	.	40	0	0
15. Five cows at 5l. each	.	25	0	0
16. A dozen of sheep at 10s. each	.	6	0	0
17. One breeding mare	.	30	0	0
18. One breeding sow	.	1	10	0
19. Tongs and pocker	.	0	10	0

VI. *Of Bees and Honey, and of their improvements in trees.*

The works of Creation and Providence are so wonderfully united in the action of these animals,  
that

that it is above the comprehension of mankind, to conceive, or have a full idea of them.

We find, they are industrious, diligent, and laborious in their daily employments and improvements, and spare no pains, to bring to perfection their intentions. They act upon such rational-like principles, and in such a regular and uniform manner, that one would almost imagine them endued with *reason* and understanding, to foresee future events, and, as it were, to have a kind of foreknowledge of being subjected to the calamities of want, if they should allow indolence to prevail over them. This plainly appears from the universal pleasure and joy they all jointly and unanimously take in their hourly employments, and the diligence and activity they so strictly observe, in labouring to make provision for their future comfortable subsistence. *Solomon*, the wise, in his observations on wisdom, takes particular notice of these industrious animals, and lays their diligence and activity before the sluggard, as an example.—And *Samson*, the strong, makes mention of their unparalleled virtue, in a riddle to the *Philistines*, in these words: “ Out of the eater came forth meat, and out of the strong came forth sweetness. What is stronger than a lion, and sweeter than the honey-comb?”—The industry of these animals ought not only to be an example to mankind, to be diligent and industrious to gain their living in the world, and to make such a proper use of their time in it, that they need not be afraid of being surprized, or called away unprepared for their journey; but likewise, it ought to implant in the human breast such exalted ideas of the Divine goodness, and of the extensive mercy of Providence over the whole creation, nay, even over the worst of sinners. All this we may see exemplified in the bee, the smallest of

of all useful creatures, whose diligence is crowned with such success and plenty, that it is never unprovided for, and neither the frosts of winter, nor the stormy blasts of the north-east winds in the spring, which nips the tender bud, and hinders the blossom of the gaudy flower, from yielding up its treasure to the industrious bee, is any discouragement to this useful creature, as having in due season provided against the shocks of cold and hunger, by the rich stores laid up in its curious and admirable cells, which, in the time of its known harvest, gathers in its fruits, and lays in its food into the barns, and thus they secure themselves, until the winters are overpast, and the scene opens a-new to afford an opportunity for the employment of its industry and care; whilst the indolent and slothful must perish for want. O! that man would think of this, and set it always before his eyes as an example, in order to prompt him to employ his time so in this world, as not to be afraid to be called to the next world unprovided.

In *North America*, these little laborious animals, and the fruits of their labours, abound in great plenty in all parts, more especially in *Pennsylvania*, where almost every hollow tree in the woods is inhabited and possessed by them; from whence great quantities of honey are produced, without trouble or expence to man — They never swarm, while there is room in the tree to make new combs, and I have often seen upwards of 300 gallons of honey taken from the stock of one set of bees in a hollow tree, of which there are great quantities transported to *Europe*.

Thus far I have endeavoured to satisfy and entertain my readers, by laying before them such things as I thought most worthy of their observation, and which might be most conducive to their  
amusement

amusement

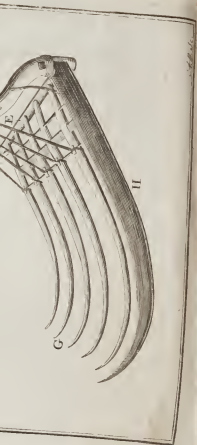


*Williamson's*  
New Machine  
for Peeping of  
CORN S





amusement as well as use, in the description of the country of *America*, its nature, inhabitants, produce and curiosities, as also of the manner of agriculture used in this country: to compleat which last part, I shall here present my reader with a description of the American machine, for reaping of oats and barley, much improved by me, the author of this book, and shall also lay down before my readers exact rules and directions, how to use it to most advantage; in order to which, I have given a copper-plate draught of the machine itself, and which it will be here necessary for me to give an explanation of, in the first place, and afterwards I shall proceed in my description, and directions for using it.



*Explanation of the Plate.*

- |                       |                 |
|-----------------------|-----------------|
| A, The haft or sled.  | F, The screws.  |
| B, The handle or neb. | G, The fingers. |
| C, The yoke.          | H, The cutter.  |
| D, The braces,        | I, The riffle.  |
| E, The cross-bar.     |                 |

The haft is 6 feet 2 inches long, and the handle is 2 feet 6 inches high from the heel.

The cutter is 3 feet 7 inches long, and 2 inches and a quarter broad. The finger next the cutter is 3 feet 5 inches long; the next shortens an inch gradually; so that the finger farthest from the cutter is but 3 feet 1 inch long. The fingers are an inch in depth at the braces, about three-fourths of an inch in breadth, and about 3 inches and a quarter distant from each other. They taper and bend upwards to the point; they are fixed in the cross-bar, which is 18 inches and a half long; the point of the longest is on a level with that of the cutter; the points of the rest rise gradually; so that the point

point of the shortest is 7 inches higher than the point of the cutter. They are raised to the proper height by the screws. The braces are small iron rods, which go between the screws and the fingers. The yoke supports the cross-bar and joins to the haft. The cutter and the cross-bar meet almost at right-angles in the haft; so that the fingers are parallel to the cutter. The corn, when cut, falls on the fingers, till made to drop gently from the machine on the ground, at the end of the sweep. The ristle, which sharpens the cutter, is 18 inches long, including the handle.

I need not expatiate upon the machine, more than to say, that I am able to demonstrate, and make appear, that it will, in the hands of a single man, do more execution in a field of oats or barley, in one day, and to better purpose, than it is in the power of six shearers to do in the same space. This machine is now constructed in such a manner, that where the corn is tolerably thick, it will cut down near a sheaf at one stroke, and that without shaking the grain, or disordering the straw, besides laying down the corn as regularly, as the most expert shearer is capable to do. It is attended with an other advantage, that the sun in two days time will so dry the grass and weeds, as well as win the straw and corn, that it may be fit, either for putting into the stack, or carrying into the barns.

This machine has met with the approbation of the publick, so far as they have seen its performances, as may be evidenced by the Magazines and publick News-papers, of date the 18th of *August* and 1st *September* 1762.

That Mr. *Williamson* gave a convincing proof of the utility of this machine, by cutting down, and laying in a regular manner, a full quarter of an acre of barley, measured off for that purpose, in the

the space of an hour and 20 minutes (including the time of sharpening the scythe). At this experiment were present many gentlemen of distinction, and several knowing farmers, who all gave it as their opinion, that the machine was a valuable improvement in husbandry, and ought to be encouraged, as may be seen by the following papers.

“ We the underwritten, having this day seen  
 “ Mr. *Williamson* perform upon a field of barley,  
 “ with his reaping machine, are fully satisfied  
 “ that it may be extremely useful in agriculture,  
 “ and abridge labour, and consequently lessen  
 “ the expence attending that branch of husband-  
 “ ry. Given at *Selkirk* this 27th Day of *August*  
 “ 1763.

RO. MERCER,  
 THOMAS CURROR,  
 AND. CURROR,  
 JOHN SIBBALD.”

All the objection that could be made against the machine, by the most prejudiced person, was no more than that their servants could not work with it, unless I would teach them; this would be extremely hard for me, to run through the whole island, to teach the use of this machine, for the small price of a guinea, and, were I paid for my trouble, it would come very dear to the purchasers.

But as the machine is neither difficult to make, or to learn to work with, I shall remove all these doubts and difficulties, by giving my readers a full description in what manner they may both make and work with this machine, in a few hours, with a very little application; and I hope none will be biassed against this performance, because

it is new and not so familiar to them, more than they are at the work they are daily used to : for it ought to be considered, that every thing is at first new to man, and requires some application to find out its use and value ; and a scholar, when put to school, must not, upon finding his master's precepts at first too hard for him, decline going to school any more ; that would never do, he must not be discouraged, but push on, and perseverance and application will make things, which at first seemed hard and difficult, become more familiar and easy ; for if youth were to be allowed their own will, in such whims as these, there would then be no man of learning in the world, as without study and application, perfection cannot be attained in any thing we undertake. If you put a man to work with a common scythe it must be some time before he come to be perfect in working with it, so it is with this machine, a man cannot expect to work with it at the first or second strokes, but if he will be any way attentive, he may easily learn to work with it from the following directions, which I shall now give, without any further teaching from any person :

First, When you come to work with this machine, you must keep every thing about it in good order, according to the plan I have here laid down to you on copper-plate. Keep the five fingers of the machine in a perpendicular line over the scythe ; if they are too far out, the fingers catch the corn before the scythe can cut it, and, if too far in, they prevent the scythe from cutting it ; you have screws for that purpose described at letter F, for putting them out or in as occasion shall require. The reason this machine has but one handle, is upon account of laying down the corn in a regular manner ; for, if there are two handles, you cannot bring the machine about to throw off the corn in good order.

When

When you begin to cut with the machine, you must hold it in this manner; take hold of the handle with your right-hand, and with your left-hand take hold of the haft, with the back of your hand undermost, at the same distance as if you were working with a common scythe, keeping your right-foot foremost, giving the stroke in the same manner as you would do with a naked scythe, and at the end of the stroke you bring the machine round, and lay the corn down at your left-foot; it falls naturally off itself, provided you humour the stroke by inclining your face to the left, as you cut, and let the machine balance in your right-hand, which it will gradually do when the corn is on it. At the same time, you must observe the position you must be in, when you lay down the grain from the machine after the sweep is given: at this time your face must be full to the left, looking, as it were, behind you, bringing the scythe to your foot, as before mentioned. As you come round with your body and the machine, and at laying down the corn, you must bring your left-hand with the end of the haft to your left-ear, stooping but very little, and with your right-hand draw the machine from under the oats or barley you are cutting: if you observe this method, the corn will be more regularly laid down in a straight row, than any shearer can possibly do from the hook. And this is so easily acquired, that a man used in wielding a common grass scythe, may, in a few hours, with attention, become so proficient in working with this machine, as he, in a day's time, may very easily cut down a couple of acres of oats or barley; some expert labourers in *America*. will, with this machine, mow four acres of oats or barley in a day, for which they are only paid 6 *s. Sterling*. If this machine is rightly encouraged,

it will be of great use to this country, by which the farmer may cut down his grain at much less expences than he at present does.

I have made several of these machines in *Scotland*, which answer the purpose for which they are designed extremely well, and approved of by every body that have seen their performances.

And if the above instructions are observed, the farmer may, at little expence, learn to make this machine, and work with it according to the plan here laid down to him; and if any further instructions shall be thought necessary in the improvement of such a valuable branch of agriculture, I assure the publick it shall not be wanting in me to do every thing in my power for the good of my country, for which I have the highest esteem and regard.

As I have yet a few of these machines unfold, gentlemen may be furnished with them, by applying to me at my house in the westernmost entry to the *Parliament-close, Edinburgh*, where their orders will be thankfully received and punctually observed, by their most obedient and most humble servant,

P. WILLIAMSON.

In the second part of this work, I shall present to my readers a short alphabetical description of the *WHOLE WORLD*, extracted from the best historians extant, from whom I have collected, with great care and exactness, the following authentic account of the universe, assisted by those who are better skilled in history than I can pretend to be; which I hope will be entertaining and instructive to my readers.

*End of the First Part.*

A  
CONCISE VIEW  
OF THE  
WHOLE WORLD :

Where, in an  
Alphabetical order, are inserted the  
names of the principal countries,  
kingdoms, states and islands; to  
whom they belong; their length,  
breadth, and capital cities, with the  
longitude and latitude of these cities;

AND A

Particular account of the produce of each  
country, as also their revenue, strength,  
and religion, &c.

Collected from the

Latest books of geography, history, and travels;  
of the best authors, both ancient and modern,  
brought down to this present year 1768.

PART II.

EDINBURGH;

Printed in the year M.DCC.LXVIII.

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

PHILOSOPHY DEPARTMENT

PHILOSOPHY 101

LECTURE NOTES

BY [Name]

DATE

19[Year]

CHICAGO, ILL.



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A  
CONCISE VIEW  
OF THE  
WHOLE WORLD.

A.

**A** Byssinia, a kingdom of Africa, 1320 m. in length, and 1200 in breadth, its chief city Ambara, long. 35, E. lat. 13, N. produces corn, rice, cotton, sugar, millet, dates, fine flax, camels, cattle, horses, lions, &c. gold dust, silver, copper, &c. its government absolute and hereditary. Mahometans.

Africa, the third division of the world, 4300 m. in length, and 4200 in breadth, its chief city Grand Cairo, long. 32, E. lat. 30, N. divided into many kingdoms and states. See Egypt, Algiers, &c. and these kingdoms have various people, productions, strength and religions.

Albania, a province of European Turkey, 75 m. in length, 60 in breadth, its chief city Durazza, long. 20, 10, E. lat. 41, 37, N. on the east of the gulph of Venice, a plentiful country in corn, wine, and fruits, subject to the Turks. Papists, Mahometans and Greeks.

Algiers, a kingdom of Africa, 600 m. in length, 400 in breadth, its chief city Algiers, long. 3, 20, E. lat. 36, 40, N. produces rice, Indian corn, some wheat, barley, cattle, fine horses, salt,

## A.

salt, lead, iron, fish and fowls, with a good army and navy. Mahometans.

Amazonia, in South America, East Peru, 1200 m. in length, 960 in breadth. This is as fine and fruitful a country as any in South America; but no gold as yet being found here, the monarch and inhabitants are a free people. Pagans.

Amboyna, an Indian island, 40 m. in length, 30 in breadth, long. 126, E. it produces all manner of spiceries. Here the Dutch murdered and expelled the English, anno 1622, in time of profound peace, and kept it ever since. Dutch, &c.

America, the fourth division of the world, 8000 miles in length, and 3000 in breadth; its chief city Lima, long. 76 W. lat. 12, 30, South, it produces gold, silver, and every worldly enjoyment. The south part is in possession of the Spaniards and Portugueze, the north, of the English, French, Dutch, and Danes, &c.

American islands, are differently provided with all kinds of provisions, lat. 3, 48, N. belong to many nations, and are now subjected to the Spaniards, French, Portugueze, British, Dutch, Danes, &c.

Anglesea, 20 m. in length, and 18 in breadth; its chief city Beaumaris, long. 4, 15, W. lat. 53, 25, N. lying 200 m. W. of London, in Wales, having 74 parishes, has good grass, corn and cattle, with plenty of fish and fowl, and well peopled. Protestants.

Anian, a country in Africa, 900 m. in length, and 300 in breadth, its chief city Magadoxa, long. 41. E. lat. 2. N. it is a barren country, producing only grass, cattle, lions, leopards, &c. is peopled

by

A.

by the rambling Arabs. Their revenue or religion little known.

Antigua, a British American island, 20 m. in length, and 18 in breadth, its chief city St. John's, long. 62, W. lat. 17, 30, N. produces sugars, cotton, ginger, pine-apples, and many kinds of fine fruit, but little water except rain. The island has many good harbours in it. The white people Protestants.

Arabia, in Asia, east of the Red-sea, 1300 m. in length, and 1200 in breadth, its chief city, Mecca,—lon. 35 E. lat. 12, 30 N. produces Indian corn, wine, coffee, manna, all kinds of fruits, myrrh, cassia, balm, drugs, horses, and dromedaries. Its government monarchical. Mahometans.

Archipelago, or Turkish islands in the Levant, most, or all of these islands produce rice, rich wines, whereof the principal ones are insert hereafter, and most of them are subject to the Turk. Greeks and Mahometans.

Armenia, in the Lesser Asia, 120 m. in length, and 80 in breadth. Its chief city, Erzerum, lon. 41 E. lat. 40, N. consisting of the modern Turcomania, and part of Persia, very fruitful and populous, the capital city having above 24,000 inhabitants. Mahometans.

Arran, an island of Scotland, 24 m. in length, and 16 in breadth. Its chief town, Lamlash, lon. 55, 30 N. lat. 55, 30 N. It produces corn, cattle, and plenty of excellent fish. It belongs to the most noble family of Hamilton, which, with the island of Bute, makes up a shire. Protestants.

Ascension-island in Africa, 20 m. in length and 7 in breadth. No town. Lon. 17 W. lat. 7 N. there are great plenty of tortoises, and other provisions,

## A.

vifions for the Indian fhips on their return to Europe.

Asia, the fecond and largeft divifion of the world, 4800 m. in length, and 4300 in breadth. Its chief city, Pekin. Lon. 111 E. lat. 40 N. it is divided into many kingdoms, and moft or all of them abfolute and hereditary monarchies. See China, Siam, Perfia, Turkey, Japan, &c.

Affyria, anciently comprehending 2000 m. in length, and 1800 in breadth, Perfia, Curduftan, Diarbec, Eyraca Arabic. This empire continued 1200 years, from Nimrod to Sardanapalus, now fwallowed up by Turks and Perfians.

Aftacan, a kingdom of Afatic Ruffia, the chief city, Aftacan. Lon. 52 E. lat. 47 N. It produces corn, cattle, beaver, furs, hemp, flax, fifh, and flefh; and here, at Aftacan, the European merchants embark for Perfia.—Greeks, Armenians, &c.

Atlantic ocean, or Great Sea, lies betwixt Europe, Africa, and weftward to America, being far above 10,000 m. fouth and north, and 4000 m. eaft and weft, where narroweft.

Auftria, a circle of Germany. Its chief city, Vienna, lon. 16, 20 E. lat. 48, 20 N. The town is faid to contain 100,000 inhabitants, the fteeple is 465 feet high, the country is fertile of wine, corn, cattle and fifh. Moftly Papifts.

Auftrian Netherlands, or 10 provinces, 200 m. in length, and 150 in breadth. The chief city, Bruffels, lon. 4, 6 E. lat. 50. 50, N. exceeding fertile in corn. The Dutch have many towns, as the French have on the fouth parts. The Emprefs-queen can raife and maintain 40,000 men here. Papifts.

Azores

B.

Azores islands in the Atlantic ocean. The chief city, Angria, lon. 28 W. lat. 30 N. They belong to Portugal, and supply the Indian shipping with corn, and other provisions, in their return to Europe.

B.

Babelmandel island at the entrance to the Red-sea, lon. 44, 30, E. lat. 12 N. It gives name to the Straits of Babelmandel, the Turks and Arabs having ships of good force in these straits. Mahometans.

Babylon, once an empire and city of Asia. Its chief city, Babylon, lon. 44, E, lat. 32, N. It lies on the river Euphrates, but not on the present channel; and hereabouts is supposed to have been the seat of paradise; but all lies now in ruins.

Bahama islands, in the American sea, lon. 78 and 81, W. lat. 26, 27, N. They are Spanish, and visited yearly by their galleons; and one of them is fortified and planted by the British, called Providence, (which see).

Banda isle, belonging to the Dutch India company, lat. 4, 30, S. Chief city, Banda, producing cloves, nutmegs, and other spices of vast value. The Dutch expelled the English from it about the year 1609, and have kept it ever since.

Barbadoes, a British American isle, 25 m. in length, and 15 in breadth. It produces little wood, but good sugar, rum, cotton, indigo, citron, ginger, pines, plantains, &c. inhabited by about 20,000 whites, and 100,000 negroes.

Barbary, a large African country, 180 m. in length, and 300 in breadth, having Morocco on the west, stretching itself all along the South part of the

## B.

the Mediterranean sea; it belongs to several princes. Mahometans.

Barbuda, a British American island, 20 m. in length, and 12 in breadth. Its chief city, Barbuda, lon. 61, 18, W. lat. 18. N. having a great many cattle, and other provisions, that they sell to the Caribee islands to good advantage, as well as the native product of the isle.

St. Bartholomew, a French American island, 10 m. in length, and 6 in breadth. The chief city, Bartholomew, lon. 62, W. lat. 18 N. It produces sugar, rum, cotton, indigo, ginger, pine-apples, and other tropical fruits, lies 20 m. N. of St. Christophers; well inhabited.

Batavia, a Dutch colony in Java. Its chief city, Batavia, lon. 106 E. lat. 6, 8. It produces spices, &c. Here the Dutch are sole masters, having from 20 to 30 ships of war, and an army of 20,000 men. The town is built of stone.

Bavaria, a circle of Germany, 190 m. in length, and 115 in breadth. Its chief city, Munich, lon. 11, 32, E. 48 N. It produces every thing with the rest of Germany, and is governed by its own prince, of the house of Bourbon, his revenue about 300,000 l. Sterling and 30,000 men. Papists.

Belleisle, an isle on the French coast, 12 m. in length, and 6 in breadth. Its chief city, Palais, lon. 3, 10. lat. 47, 20. Its produce is the same with France, consisting of 4 parishes, 350 villages, and 5000 inhabitants, has good fishing on the coast; taken by the British, June 8th 1761, and restored back to the French at the treaty of peace.

Bengal, an Indian country on the Ganges, 400 m. in length, and 300 in breadth. Its chief city, Calcutta, lon. 75, E. lat. 11, 20. being the most

B.

most fruitful province in the Mogul's empire; and here the French, Dutch, and Portuguese have their several factories.

Bermuda isles in the Atlantic ocean, lon. 65, W. lat. 32 one half N. containing about 20,000 acres, abounds with plenty of flesh, fish, fowl, and garden-stuff. Here Dean Berkley proposed to build an university. These islands have been in possession of the English since the 1609.

Bohemia, Silesia, and Moravia, a kingdom, 300 m. in length, and 250 in breadth. Its chief city, Prague, lon. 14, 28, E. lat. 50, N. It produces the same things with the other parts of Germany. The Empress-queen is hereditary and absolute monarch, and can raise 30,000 men. Lutherans and Papists.

Bombay, a British East-India settlement, 7 m. in length, and about 20 in circuit. Its chief city, Bombay, lon. 107, 117 E. lat. from 7 to 13, has about 500 inhabitants. King Charles II. among other things, got this with his Queen, Catharine of Portugal, and is a fine settlement; it produces the same as the other East-India islands.

Borneo island in the East-Indies, 2500 m. round, 800 m. in length, and 700 in breadth. Chief city, Banjarmasser, lon. 107 to 117 E. lat. 7 to 15 S. the largest island in the world, exceeding rich in spices, gold, diamonds; and the produce of China is to be purchased here, where the English have a factory.

Brandenburg, a marquisate in Germany, 200 m. in length, and 100 in breadth. Its chief city, Berlin, lon. 13, 14, E. lat. 52, 25, N. It is as fruitful as any country in Germany. Berlin is the capital of the King of Prussia's German dominions,

L

where

## B.

where he resides, his revenue 200,000 l. army 30,000. Calvinists, Lutherans and Papists.

Brasil, a Portuguese settlement in South America. Its chief city, St. Salvador, lon. 60 W. lat. 35, S. Here, besides gold, silver, and diamonds, is the best sugar in the world, and hence the Portuguese transport annually vast riches. Papists.

Cape Breton, a French island in North America, 100 m. in length, and 50 in breadth. Its chief city, Louisburg, lon. 61, 5 W. lat. 45, 55 N. is separated from Nova Scotia by a narrow strait; not fruitful, but a place of an excellent fishery. It has been twice taken by the British, viz. in the 1745 and 1758, and now belongs to Great Britain.

British Canada in North America, 1600 m. in length, and 1200 in breadth. Its chief city, Port-Nelson, lon. 21, W. lat. 57, N. It produces all manner of fish, fowl, deer, buffaloes, and bears, little corn. From this port alone are brought 50,000 beaver skins in one season, worth 5s. 6d. per pound. Papists.

Bute, an island in the mouth of Clyde in Scotland, 12 m. in length, and 6 in breadth. Its chief town, Rothsay, lon. 4, lat. 55, 56. It produces corn, cattle, and excellent herring. Stuart, Earl of Bute, is proprietor, descended of King Robert II. This isle and Arran makes up a shire. Protestants.

## C.

Caledonia, an ancient name of part of Scotland. Lon. 3, 36, lat. 56, 50, containing Argyll, Athol, Badenoch, Dumbarton, Lochaber, part of Ross and Monteith. Protestants.

Canada,



## C.

Canada, or New France, in North America, 1800 m. in length, and 1260 in breadth. Its chief city, Quebec, lon. 44, lat. 47, 35. The French have improved this country. The British conquered it, September 18th 1759, and General Murray made governor of Quebec. Allowed to continue in their religion, being Papists, by the treaty of peace. It abounds in cattle, horses, deer, furs of various kinds. Their winters very long and cold.

Canaries, islands in the Atlantic ocean. Their chief town, Palma, lon. 12, 21 W. lat. between 27 and 29 N. They produce corn and wine, but little water. There are 7 of them, some whereof produce the richest of wine, and are mostly subject to the Spaniards.

Candia, an island in the Levant, 240 m. in length, and 60 in breadth. Its chief city, Candia, lon. 25 E. lat. 35 and a half N. It produces wines, corns, with all manner of excellent fruits; it was taken from the Venetians by the Turks in the year 1669, having stood a siege double that of Troy. Mahometans.

Carolina, a British colony in the center between North and South America, 500 m. in length and as to its breadth it is unknown, having no limits to the west. The chief city Charleston, lon. 79, W. lat. 32 N. It produces corn, silk, wine, rice, fur, skins, pitch, and tar. This is one of the best colonies belonging to Britain, and may be much improved. Protestants.

California, an island or peninsula, 700 m. in length, and 40 in breadth. A fertile country; producing every thing necessary for life; it is subject to the King of Spain. Papists.

Celebes, or Macassar in East-India, 500 m. in length, and 200 in breadth. Chief city, Macassar,

## C.

far, lon. 116 to 124, E. lat. 2 to 4. A Dutch settlement, producing many poisonous drugs, and rains 6 months in the year. The Dutch have a good strength there.

Ceylon, a cinnamon island in East-India, 250 m. in length, and 200 in breadth. Its chief city, Candy, lon. 79 E. lat. 8 N. It produces cinnamon, which is the sole property of the Dutch, they monopolizing the whole of the cinnamon-trade, and other spiceries.

Chili, to the south of Peru in South America, 1200 m. in length, and 600 in breadth. Its chief city, St. Jago, lon. 77 W. lat. 44 S. It produces all manner of wine, corn, fruits, gold, silver, copper, flesh, tallow, hides, and salt, which they carry to Lima and Panama. Papists.

Caffraria, the Hottentot country, 1120 m. in length, and 700 in breadth. Its chief place, Cape of Good Hope, lat. 35 S. It produces some Indian corn, and all manner of tropical fruits. The Dutch have planted vines, which thrive prodigiously well, and other productions of Europe.

China, a mighty Asiatic empire, 2000 m. in length, and 1000 in breadth. Its chief city, Peking, lon. 111 E. lat. 40 N. It produces all things desirable in life, gold and drugs, china-ware, tea, &c. Peking has 2,000,000 of inhabitants. Its walls are 50 cubits high. Pagans.

Circassia, a province of Asia, west of the Caspian sea, 500 m. in length, 450 in breadth. Its chief city Temruck, lon. 40, 50. E. lat. 45, 50. N. It produces cattle. They are mostly a rambling people, living on milkness, butter, cheese, &c. and famous for the great beauty of their children.

Chios, an island in the Turkish Levant. It is about 100 m. in circuit. The number of its inhabitants

C.

habitants are almost incredible, having, besides others, upwards of 1,000,000 of Greeks, 10,000 Turks, and 3000 Latins. Are under the Turk, pay for their religion, and have 300 churches. Its chief city Chios, lon. 27. E. lat. 38. N. It produces wine, oil, and silk.

St. Christophers, a British island in the Atlantic ocean, 20 m. in length and 7 in breadth. Its chief city St. Kitts, lon. 62. W. lat. 7 1-half N. It produces sugar, cotton, ginger, indigo, and fine fruit; lies 60 m. W. of Antigua, and is one of the Caribbee islands. The inhabitants are of the English church.

Corfica, an Italian island, 115 m. in length, and 55 in breadth. Its chief city Bastia, lon. 9, 40. E. lat. 42, 20. N. It produces wine, corn, cattle, &c. The Genoese Doge is crowned King of Corfica. The natives are very remarkable for the struggles they have made for liberty. The number of its inhabitants are computed to be only 1,200,000.

Cochin-China, a kingdom, 400 m. in length, and 150 in breadth, lon. 106. E. lat. 15. It produces silk and rice. Their King is absolute. Their wives are purchased here as in China, and their greatest nobles make offer of their daughters for money. Pagans.

Cologne, an electorate in Germany, 70 m. in length, and 8 in breadth. Its chief city Cologne, lon. 6, 40. E. lat. 50, 50. N. It produces corn, wine, and pasture. The revenue of Cologne is 130,000 l. Sterling; and, as the Elector is bishop of Munster, Paderborn, and Hildesheim, he is worth as much more. - Papists.

Courland, a place in Poland, subject to its own prince, 130 m. in length, and 30 in breadth. Its chief city Goldengen, lon. 22. E. lat. 57, 5. N.

C.

It is fruitful in corn, &c. It belonged to the Knights of the Teutonic order, and afterwards to Poland, and now to its own Prince. Papists.

Croatia, a province subject to Austria, 80 m. in length, and 68 in breadth. Its chief city Carlestage, lon. 16. E. lat. 45. N. Produces corn, cattle, wine, and oil, and has stout men and excellent horses. It was part of the ancient Illyricum. Partly Greeks, Turks, and Papists.

Cuba, a Spanish American island, 800 m. in length, and 75 in breadth. Its chief city St. Jago, lon. 77. W. lat. 20. N. Produces maize, tobacco, sugar, cotton, indigo, ginger, drugs, and long pepper, &c. It has many fine harbours in it. Papists and Pagans.

Cyprus, a Levant island, 150 m. in length, and 70 in breadth. Its chief city Nicosia, lon. 35. E. lat. 35. N. Produces corn, wine, oil, cotton, salt, wood, silk, &c. It has about 1000 villages in it. Turks, Jews, Greeks, Armenians, and a few Papists.

D.

Darien, or Caledonia, in Terra-firma, 300 m. in length, and 60 in breadth. Its chief city Edinburgh, lon. 79. W. lat. 8. N. Produces gold, &c. Here the Scots were about to fix a colony, but King William, to please the Spaniards, made it death to aid the Scots, so the colony dropped.

Denmark, an European kingdom, 280 m. in length, and 150 in breadth. Its chief city Copenhagen, lon. 13. E. lat. 55 1-half N. Produces corn, cattle, timber, tar, iron, copper, &c. The revenue 500,000 l. Forces about 40,000 men, and 50 men of war. Lutherans.

Dominica, an American island, lon. 61, 20. W. lat. 16. N. It is as fruitful as any of the Carribbee

D.

ribbee islands, but not cultivated at present, and was reckoned one of the neutral islands.

Dutch Netherlands, or the Seven United Provinces, 150 m. in length, and 50 in breadth. Its chief city Amsterdam, lon. 4, 30. E. lat. 52, 20. N. The seven provinces are, Holland, Zeland, Friezland, Groningen, Overijssel, Gelderland, and Utrecht. It produces cattle, fish, butter, and cheefe. Calvinists. (See Holland.)

E.

Egypt, a kingdom in Africa, 600 m. in length, and 150 in breadth. Its chief city Cairo, lon. 32. E. lat. 30. N. It produces all manner of grain, as corn, rice, pease, beans, sugar-canes, cattle, &c. The Grand Signior draws 1,500,000 l. yearly from thence, Mahometans.

England, the south part of Britain, 360 m. in length, and 300 in breadth. Its chief city London, lat. 51, 30. It produces corn, cattle, fish, fowl, &c. and, when joined with Scotland, can raise 300,000 men for sea and land. Its revenue is from 6 to 14,000,000 l. Sterling. It has the best fleet in Europe. Protestants, Church of Engl.

Europe, the first division of the world, 3000 m. in length, and 2500 in breadth. Its chief city Rome, lon. 13. lat. 41, 45. contains 3. Empires, 16 Kingdoms, 10 Kings, 1 Pope, with many Republics, the principal whereof are Holland, Venice, Genoa, &c. Papists, Protestants of different sects, &c.

Eustatia, a Dutch American island. Its chief city Eustace, lon. 63. W. lat. 17, 32. N. It produces sugar, cotton, ginger, indigo, and Tropical fruits. It lies 4 m. W. of St. Christophers.

Ethiopia Superior, in Africa, 2000 m. in length, and 700 in breadth. Its chief city Nubia, lon. 25, 38. E. lat. 12, 23. N. This country comprehends

## E.

prehends Abyssinia, Nubia, and Abex, has Egypt on the North, the Red-sea eastwards. The inhabitants are Jews, Christians, and Mahometans.

## F.

Florida, a French American colony, 1400 m. in length, and 900 in breadth. Its chief city Sancta Maria, lon. 81, 85. W. lat. 25, 30. N. It produces corn, silk, wines, rice, skins, pitch, tar, timber, &c. and the produce of Europe has been carried over to it, which thrives extremely well. It was taken by the English last war, and continues in their possession, and great numbers of the inhabitants of Great Britain have of late gone, and are yearly going over to settle in that country. The natives are Papists.

Flanders, one of the ten Austrian Netherlands, 60 m. in length, and 50 in breadth. Its chief city Ghent, lon. 3, 36. E. lat. 51, 12. N. This with the other nine provinces, are exceeding fertile, and can raise and maintain 40,000 men to the Emperor. Papists.

France, an European kingdom, with Lorain, is 750 m. in length, and 500 in breadth. Its chief city Paris, lon. 2, 25. E. lat. 28, 50. N. Produces all things desirable in life. Contains above 20,000,000 of people. Its revenue from 10 to 14,000,000 l. Sterling. That of the clergy 26,000,000. Forces 400,000, sea and land, 100 men of war. Papists.

Formosa, an island subject to China, 200 m. in length, and 180 in breadth. Its chief city Taywan, lon. 122. E. lat. 22, 25. N. Produces every thing that is found in China and Japan. The Portugueze and Dutch have made great profits by trading hither. Pagans.

Fez

F.

Fez and Morocco, in Africa, an empire, 400 m. in length, and 400 in breadth. Its chief city Fez, lon. 6, W. lat. 33, 30. Produces corn, oil, pasture, and all manner of provisions, as the inhabitants of Gibraltar and Mahon can testify. They are all Mahometans of the Persian kind.

Ferdinando, an island in the Pacific ocean, 10 m. in length, and 6 in breadth. Fernandes is the chief city, lon. 83. W. lat. 33, S. It lies 300 m. W. of St. Jago; visited by all ships going into the South Sea, on account of its fine harbour. It produces fruits, herbs, &c. In this island A. Selkirk lived 4 years and 4 months alone.

Funen, a Dutch island, 55 m. in length, and 34 in breadth. Its chief city Odensee, lon. 10, 25. E. lat. 55 1-half W. lies 72 m. W. of Copenhagen, and produces the same as most parts of Denmark, and has some mines, iron, copper, &c. Lutherans.

G.

Georgia, north of Persia, 340 m. in length, and 200 in breadth. Its chief city Testis. The south parts of it produce plenty of corn, cattle, &c. but towards the north, they live upon butter, cheese and milk. They are a wandering, but very beautiful people.

Georgia, a British American plantation, 640 m. in length. Its chief city Frederica, lon. 81, 42. W. lat. 31, 12. N. This country produces silk, wine, oil, mulberry-trees, rice, fish, fowl, timber, tar, turpentine, and every thing Carolina produces. Here the Reverend Mr. George Whitefield built a very elegant hospital. Protestants.

Guadalupe, a French American island, 66 m. in length, and 33 in breadth. Its chief city Abymes, lon. 61. W. lat. 16, 30. lies 80 m. north  
of

## G.

of Martinico: produces sugar, cotton, ginger, &c. taken by the British, May 1st 1759, and is still subject to them. Papists.

Germany, an European empire, 600 m. in length, and 500 in breadth. Its chief city Vienna, lon. 16, 20. E. lat. 48. N. Produces corn, wine, &c. This country has many principalities, and all together, can raise 453,500 men, and maintain them, but have little to say at sea; are mostly Lutherans.

Genoa, an Italian republic, 150 m. in length, and 20 in breadth. Its chief city Genoa, lon. 9, 30. E. lat. 48. N. Produces corn, wine, oil, &c. They have a revenue which can maintain from 5 to 20,000 men, and Corsica has been subject to them. Papists.

Fort-George, or Madras, in the East-Indies. Its chief city Madras, lon. 80. E. lat. 13. N. The best factory the English have on the coast of Coromandel, where they merchandize with all the Indian nations. Mahometans.

Greece, now a part of European Turkey, 400 m. in length, and 380 in breadth. Its chief city Constantinople, lon. 29, 15. E. lat. 41, 30. N. This country was, and still is, very plentiful of corn, wine, oil, &c. The greatest part solely under the Grand Signior. The Christians therein are still numerous.

Greenland, partly Danish and Swedish, &c. 1000 m. in length, lon. 50, W. lat. 62, 80, N. This country is very barren, and, were it not for the whale-fishing, now almost in the hands of the Dutch, it would be seldom visited, being extremely cold, and but one half of the year light, mostly Pagans, where inhabited.

Goree, a small French island in Africa, its chief city Goree, lon. 17, 40 W. lat. 15, N. it lies



H.

lies near Cape Vere, which the French had fortified for the slave and African trade, and was taken by the British in the late war, and of which they are still in possession.

Guernsey, a French island, now subject to Britain, 10 m. in length and as much in breadth, its chief city St. Peter's Port, lat. 49, 30, N. 58, m. S. of Portland in England, 22 m. off the coast of France, containing 10 parishes, produces some corn and wine, and is naturally strong; having a good trade. Protestants and Papists.

Guinea, on the coast of Africa, 1800 m. in length and 360 in breadth, its chief city St. Salvador, lon. 15, 15, W. lat. 4 to 10 N. producing Indian corn and all manner of tropical fruit, gold, slaves, ivory, fish and fowl. The inhabitants are all black, and have a more certain belief of the Deity than the Indians, but have no particular places of worship, and carry every thing along with them by tradition. They are commonly carried away from their own country by stealth, and sold in the American plantations for slaves during life, and many of them become good Christians when they are allowed.

H.

Hanover, a dukedom in Germany, 200 m. long and 150 broad, its chief city Hanover, lon. 9, 45, E. lat. 52, 32. produces timber, cattle, mum, beer, and bacon. The elector has lately made many new acquisitions; its revenue 400,000 l. Sterling, and can send 30,000 men into the field, and is the hereditary property of the present king of Britain. Lutherans.

Harris and Lewis islands in Scotland, 100 m. in length and 10 in breadth, their chief town Stornaway, produce cattle, corn, and horses, and are

## H.

are particularly remarkable for good bays and harbours, for erecting the best fisheries in Europe. Protestants.

St. Helena, an island in the Atlantic ocean, 5 m. long and 4 broad, its chief town bears the same name, lon. 5, 53, W. lat. 16, S. It lies 1200 m. W. of Africa, and 1800 E. of America, and is 21 m. in circumference, produces plenty of herbage. King Charles II. took it and three men of war from the Dutch in 1672. There are about 200 families in it, descended of English parents who first settled there, after it was taken as above.

Hispaniola, partly French and Spanish, 420 m. in length and 120 in breadth, its chief city St. Domingo, lon. 70, W. lat. 18, 20, N. fruitful in sugar, cotton, tobacco, indigo, gums, medical drugs; and now all manner of European cattle thrive there.

Holstein, a large country in Germany, 200 m. in length and 100 in breadth, its chief city Hamburg, lon. 10, 38, E. lat. 53, 41, N. well situated for trade, and fertile. The king of Denmark, as Duke of Holstein, is a prince of the empire. Hereabouts all the inhabitants are Lutherans.

Holland, a province of the United Netherlands, 100 m. in length and 30 in breadth, its chief city Amsterdam, lon. 4, 30, E. lat. 52, 20, N. This province is, in strength and riches, equal to the other six, and so well provided with naval stores as to be able to finish a man of war every day. Calvinists.

Hungary, a kingdom belonging to Austria, 300 m. long and 200 broad, its capital city Presburgh, lon. 17, 30, E. lat. 48, 20, N. produces corn, cattle, wine, mines of silver, copper and iron.

Its

I.

Its revenue will support and maintain 30,000 forces. Papists.

Honduras, a Mexican province, 400 m. in length, and 200 in breadth, long. 85, 94, W. lat. 12, 16, N. The Spaniards claim it, but the English have possessed it, and made up matters with the natives, who lie under no obligations to the Spaniards. The Mosketto Indians are the native inhabitants of this province.

I.

Jamaica, a British American island, 140 m. long and 60 broad, its chief town Kingston, lon. 77, W. lat. 17, N. it contains 14 districts or parishes, and produces sugar, tobacco, coffee, chocolate, pepper, woods, drugs, mahogany, &c. Flesh will not keep here four hours. Protestants.

Japan, an eastern Asiatic island, 600 miles in length, and 160 in breadth, its chief city Jedda, lon. 141, E. lat. 36, N. There are here several islands subject to the sovereign of Japan, who keeps a grand court, with 20,000 horse and 100,000 foot, and has an immense revenue. Pagans.

Java, an island in the East Indies, subject to the Dutch, 700 m. in length, and 100 in breadth, its chief town Batavia, lon. 102, E. lat. 6, N. produces rice, sugar, coffee, tobacco, all manner of fruits, roots and spices, and with their army and navy able to drive all other European nations hence.

Jersey, a French island subject to Britain, 12 m. in length and 7 in breadth, its chief town St. Hilary, lon. 2, 20, E. lat. 49, 20, W. 30 m. round, containing 12 parishes. There are in this island more fruit than corn, and it is well wa-

## I.

tered. The courts of England have no jurisdiction here. Papists.

New Jersey in North America, 140 m. long, and 60 broad, its chief city Perth, lon. 74, 10, W. lat. 40, N. it produces Indian corn, wheat, pease, beans, barley, oats, horses, and black cattle, and they transport whale-bone to England. The town was first peopled by the Scots, by whom it was called Perth, after a town of that name in Scotland. Protestants, and subject to Britain.

Jesso, a kingdom north of Japan, 1000 m. long, its chief town Yedso, lon. 140, E. lat. 40, N. This country is not much known, and is supposed to extend itself N. E. and then W. to America.

India Proper, or Mogul India, subject to the Mogul, 2043 m. long, and 1412 broad, its chief city Delly, lon. 79, E. lat. 28, N. This country is exceeding fruitful and populous. The annual revenue of the Mogul is between 40 and 50 millions of pounds Sterling, arising from the produce of the soil, of which he is proprietor, as well as sovereign; by duties and customs on goods, by forfeitures and escheats, being heir to all his great officers, and by presents from all his governors, and such as have dependence on him; and, lastly, from the diamond mines of Golcondo; no inconsiderable revenue! and he has always 300,000 horses, besides elephants. In the northern parts they have good wheat, and almost every other grain; so that, in one part or other of the Mogul's dominions, every thing that can render life desirable, is produced, except liberty; for though the subjects, at a distance from court, live as easy as those of most monarchies, yet the Mogul, being an absolute prince, can command

I.

command their lives and fortunes at pleasure. The southern part of India is inhabited by blacks, who have been lately conquered; those on the northern provinces are either white, or of an olive complexion, and they are the governing part of the nation, and Mahometans.

India beyond the Ganges, or Siam, 2026 m. long, and 1000 in breadth, its chief city Siam, lon. 101, E, lat. 17, N. In its limits are comprised the several kingdoms of Afem, Ava, Pegu, Laos, Siam, Camboida, and Malacca, governed by their respective princes, only the Dutch have usurped the sovereignty of Malacca. The natives of the Farther India are of an olive complexion, and are Pagans of different sects. No country having more elephants, it consequently abounds with ivory. The country is fruitful in rice, Indian corn, and all manner of spices, &c. Here are also gold, gems, canes, opium, and such other traffic usually to be met with in countries within the tropics. Its revenue 600,000 l. Sterling, and all the people are commanded into the field in the time of war.

Ireland, an island and kingdom in the Atlantic ocean, subject to Great Britain, 300 m. long and 160 broad, its chief city Dublin, lon. 6, 25 W. lat. 53, 16, N. It is a fruitful level country, well supplied with fresh water, lakes and rivers. The soil, in this country, seems richer than in England. It abounds so in cattle, that France, Flanders, Spain, Portugal, and the West Indies, are supplied with their beef and butter, and British ships often victual there. They have great plenty of excellent wool. It lies well for trade, with several safe and commodious harbours. Their linen manufacture is vastly increased, and brought to great perfection. A bo-

## I.

dy of 12,000 men are kept in pay upon the Irish establishment, among whom are few or none of the natives. Six parts in seven of them are Papists and tolerated, and tithes of several parishes paid the priests. The established church is the same with that of England. They have also in great abundance, corn, butter, cheese, tallow, hides, linen-cloth, and yarn. Its revenue about 180,000 l. Sterling, and can raise from 12 to 20,000 men. Papists, Protestants, and Quakers.

Isla and Jura, two Scots islands; the first is 24 m. long and 16 broad, its chief town Kilmorow; the second is 24 m. long and 8 broad, its chief town Kilaridale, their lon. 51, 10, W. producing corn, cattle, deer, and wild fowl, and round them excellent fishing for cod, ling, and herrings.

Italy, including Naples, 600 m. long, and 400 broad, its chief city Rome, lon. 13, E. lat. 41, 45, N. It produces corn, wine, oil, cattle, fish, and fowls. See Naples, Sardinia, and the other grand states and republics. Papists.

Judea, or Palestine, subject to the Turk, its chief city Jerusalem, lon. 36, E. lat. 32, N. It produces corn, wine, oil, coffee, myrrh, frankincense and drugs, and can bring to the field a great army. Mahometans and some Christians.

Jutland, subject to Denmark, 180 m. in length, and 90 in breadth, its chief city Gottorp, lat. 55 to 58; a peninsula, and produces corn and cattle in plenty. S. Sleswick is still more fertile, part whereof belongs to Holstein-Gottorp. Lutherans.

Ivica, a Spanish island, 30 m. in length and 24 in breadth, its chief city bears the same name, lon. 1, 39, W. lat. 39, N. Its chief product is salt, of which they export great quantities, to  
good

L.

good account. Here are some fruit and little wine. Papists.

Inchkeith, Inchcolm, and Inchgarvie, long. 3, 40, E. lat. 56, 2, N. three small islands in the Frith of Forth, having plenty of grass. On Inchcolm are to be seen the ruins of a stately monastery, built in the 1126. It belongs to the earl of Moray.

L.

Lapland, north of Norway, Sweden and Russia, 500 m. long, and 240 broad, its chief city Lula, lon. 21, E. lat. 64, 30, N. It produces no corn, but has rein-deer, foxes, martins, ermins, and other animals suitable to the climate, the skins of which they sell to their southern neighbours. The inhabitants lead a wandering life, having very few towns, but live in huts under snow about two-thirds of the year. Pagans.

Liege, a bishoprick in Germany, 70 m. long, and 50 broad, its chief city bears the same name; lon. 5, 28, E. lat. 50, 46, N. It is a very delightful country, abounding in corn and meadow grounds; has some mines of lead and iron, with marble quarries, but most remarkable for large quantities of brimstone and vitriol; as well as mineral springs, particularly near the Spa. The city of Liege exceeds all the cities in Germany and France for fine churches and convents; of the former are no less than 100, and, among other religious foundations, here is one of English nuns, and there is also here a famous university. There is within the diocese of the bishop of Liege 52 baronies, 18 walled towns, and 480 villages, all well peopled, with a yearly revenue of 300,000 ducats or nobles; and he can maintain a stand-

## M.

ing body of 8000 troops, without oppressing his subjects, the bulk of whom are Papists.

Lorrain and Bar, subject to France, 100 m. long, and 100 broad, its chief city Nancy, lon. 6, E. lat. 48, 44, N. produces, corn, wine, and good pasture, cattle and horses, mines of silver, copper, lead, iron, and tin. It abounds with lakes, and plenty of fish. Its revenue, arising from the produce of these lakes, amounts to 16,000 l. Sterling, besides a revenue of 200,000 l. Sterling, arising from the mines, salt springs, &c. Papists.

Livonia, anciently of Poland, 160 m. in length, and 120 in breadth, its chief city Narva, lon. 37, 45, E. lat. 59, N. produces corn, cattle, flax, hemp, honey, wax, timber, and many good harbours for trade, now subject to Russia.

Lithuania, a province of Poland, 250 m. in length and 250 broad, its chief city is Wilna, lon. 25, 15, E. lat. 55 N. It produces corn, cattle, &c. This great dutchy is an independent state, governed by its own magistrates, under the king of Poland. Papists.

Limburg, an Austrian province, 30 m. long, and 25 broad, its chief city bears the same name, lon. 6, 5, E. lat. 50, 37, E. produces corn, cattle, wood, and the best iron mines in all the Netherlands. Part of this dutchy is in the hands of the States General. Papists.

Louisiana, or New France, in North America, 1400 m. long and 900 broad, its chief city Quebeck, lon. 74, W. lat. 47, 35, N. produces corn, and every thing which grows in Europe, skins, furs, &c. and many things that will not stand our winters. Papists.

Lucca, an Italian Republic, 25 m. long, and 20 broad, its chief city Lucca, lon. 11, 20, E. lat.



M.

lat. 43, 45, N. produces corn, wine, &c. The free revenue of this little state is 30,000 l. Sterling. It can raise and pay 10,000 men. Papists.

St. Lucia, a French Carribbee island, 22 m. long and 12 broad, lon. 61, W. lat. 13, 30, N. lies 21 m. S. of Martinico, well watered, produces good timber, and whatever else the other Carribbee islands do. The duke of Montagu laid out and lost 40,000 l. here.

M.

Madagascar, an African island, 1112 m. long, and 250 in breadth, lon. 44, E. lat. 12 to 26, S. produces corn, cattle, flesh, fish, and fowl, and every other thing you find in Africa. It is divided into many petty kingdoms. Pagans.

Madeira, a Portugueze settlement in the Atlantic 18 m. long and 4 broad, its chief town Palma, lon. 19, W. lat. 29, N. 120 m. round, and lies 300 m. W. of Morocco. Here incredible quantities of fine Madeira wine is made, which is admired in every hot country it is carried to. Papists.

Majorca, a Spanish island in the Mediterranean, 60 m. long, and 45 broad, its chief city Majorca, lon. 12, 30, E. lat. 39, 30, N. produces corn, wine, oil, fruit, cattle, and has several good harbours. The city has 6000 houses in it, and 23 churches, and generally well peopled. Papists.

Magellan Straits in South America, 300 m. long, and 2 broad, lon. 76 to 68, W. lat. 54, S. the passage from the Atlantic ocean into the Pacific ocean, was discovered in the 1520 by Ferdinand Magellan, a Portuguese in the service of Spain.

Malabar, on the south-west coast of India, 400 m. long, and 100 broad. Its chief city, Calicoulan, lon. 75, E. lat. 11, 20 N. Produces Indian corn,

## M.

corn, rice, fruits, callicoës, silks, chints, cotton, napkins, &c. They are a sober diligent people. Mahometans.

Malucca, in the Farther India, 600 m. in length, and 200 in breadth. Its chief city, Malucca, lon. 100, E. lat. 2 and a half, N. the same as Malabar. The inhabitants are more subject to the Dutch, than they are to the King of Siam, whose subjects they are, and are mostly Mahometans.

Maldiva islands, in the Indian ocean, lying 500 m. south of India, 1000 in number. No corn or rice; the natives live on cocoa-nuts, fruits and roots, with some fish; a poor innocent people. Mahometans.

Man-island, subject to his Grace the Duke of Athol, 30 m. long, and 9 broad. The chief town, Douglas, lon. 4, 30, W. lat. 54, 25, N. lies 16 m. south of the coast of Galloway in Scotland, contains 17 parishes; fertile in corn, cattle, fish, &c. and trades in hides, tallow, brandy, &c. It has a Bishop, but he has no title to sit in the House of Peers. It is situated in a manner central betwixt the three kingdoms of Scotland, England and Ireland, so that these three kingdoms may be easily seen from it at the same time. It is extremely well situated for foreign trade, but more so for running goods, particularly brandies and wines, as it was formerly a free port, and not subject to the revenue-laws of England; but are now subjected thereto, by the present Duke of Athol's having yielded up that privilege into the hands of the government of Great Britain, having got a sum of money and a pension for so doing. Protestants, of the Church of England.

Macao, a Chinese island. Its chief town, Macao, lon. 113 E. lat. 23 N. Its produce is the same

M.

same with China. The Portuguse have a colony here, governed by their own laws, tributary to the Emperor of China.

Manilla, or Luconia, an East-India island, 405 m. long, and 200 broad. Its chief city, Manilla, lon. 127 E. lat. 13 and 19 N. produces great plenty of all things, and full of the merchandize of both the Indies. The Spaniards have the dominion of this and the other Philippine islands. The inhabitants are a mixture of Chinese, Malagans and Blacks, the last inhabiting the mountains and inland parts, and reckoned to be the Aborigines, and are mostly Mahometans, and are allowed the exercise of their religion. Near this island, Commodore Anson took the rich Acapulco ship, the treasure of which he happily brought to England in the 1744, on board the Centurion, the only ship remaining of his whole Squadron.

Malta island, 60 m. south of Sicily, 20 m. long, and 12 broad. Its chief city, Malta, lon. 15 E. lat. 35 one half N. governed by its own knights, and produces plenty of every thing but corn. Here are 50,000 souls, one half military, and unmarried. Papists.

Mantua, an Italian dutchy, 50 m. long, and 25 broad. Its chief city, Mantua, lon. 11, 15 E. lat. 45, 20 N. produces corn, wine, oil, silk, flax, and fruits; possessed by the House of Austria. Its revenue 300,000 crowns, and 10,000 men; and in the city 50,000 inhabitants. Papists.

Margaretta, a Spanish American island, 50 m. long, and 20 broad. Its chief city, Margaret, lon. 64 W. lat. 11 and a half N. produces Indian corn, and tropical fruits; but little wood or water. It is reckoned one of the best of the Leeward islands. Papists.

Marigalante,

Marigalante, a French American island, 15 m. in length, and 12 broad. Its chief city, Marigalante, lon. 61 W. lat. 15 and a half N. not far from Guadalupe, and produces the same things. Papists.

St. Marino, a little Italian republic. Its chief city, Marino, lon. 14 and a half E. lat. 44 N. It lies in the middle of the Pope's dominions. The Pope seized it, but soon restored it to its ancient liberties. Papists.

Martinico, a French American island, 60 m. long, and 20 broad. Its chief town, Martin, lon. 61 W. lat. 14 and a half N. produces sugar, cotton, ginger, indigo, rum, tobacco, and is well watered, has good harbours, and well peopled; was conquered by the British in the last war, but was restored to the French at the treaty of peace. Papists.

Maryland, a British colony in North America, 140 m. long, and 135 broad. Its chief city, Annapolis, lon. 78 W. lat. 39, 25 N. produces tobacco, and all manner of American and European growths. Lord Baltimore is proprietor. Its inhabitants are mostly Papists, who have been transported from Europe for crimes, but are become much civilized since naturalized to that country, and are very hospitable to strangers, and are the only people in America, who are most fond of purchasing people transported from other nations and countries.

Massachusetts, a colony in North America, 100 m. in length, and 40 broad, produces Indian corn, wheat, and plenty of beef, mutton, pork, and fish; a great deal of shipping, and can raise 20,000 men. Protestants.

Mecklenburg, a German dutchy, 100 m. in length, and 60 broad. Its chief city, Scwerin, lon. 11 and a half, E. lat. 55, N. produces  
corn,

M.

corn, cattle, &c. is subject to its own Duke, who is hereditary and absolute in all his dominions. Mostly Papists.

Mediterranean Sea, or Levant, 2000 m. in length, 1500 in breadth. It divides Europe and Asia from Africa, and has the kingdoms of Egypt, Barca, Tripoli, Tunis, Algiers, and Morocco, on the south. Mostly Mahometans.

Mentz, a German Electorate, and a Bishoprick, 50 m. long, and 20 broad. Mentz is the name of the chief city, lon. 8 E. lat. 50 N. very plentiful on the Lower Rhine, but not so further up the country. The revenue 200,000 l. Sterling, and from 6 to 12,000 forces. Papists, &c.

Mexico in South America, subject to Spain, 2000 m. long, and 600 broad. Its chief city, Mexico, lon. 103 W. lat. 20 N. produces gold, silver, cotton, sugar, cedar-wood, all manner of fruits, and the cabbage-tree grows to 120 feet high. Papists.

New Mexico, with California, northward, 2000 m. long, and 1600 broad. Its chief city, Santa Fe, lon. 109 W. lat. 36 N. produces every thing as in Mexico above mentioned, with most or all the growths of Europe, is under the Spanish government. Papists.

Mindano, an Italian island, 350 m. in length, and 200 in breadth. Its chief city, Mindano, lon. 120 E. lat. 5 to 10 N. produces gold, rice, sago, bees-wax, and tobacco, with all manner of spices and fruits. Here the Spaniards have no interest. Mahometans.

Milan, an Italian dutchy, subject to Austria, 80 m. long, and 60 broad. The chief city, Milan, lon. 9 and a half, E. lat. 45, 25, N. produces corn, wine, oil, silk, &c. Its revenue, 40,000 l. Sterling. Its forces about 25,000 men,  
and

## M.

and the city has above 300,000 inhabitants. **Papists.**

Minorca, a Spanish Mediterranean island, 30 m. long, and 10 broad. Its chief city, Portmahon, lon. 4, 6, E. lat. 39, 50, N. not very fruitful; it was ceded by Spain to Queen Anne of Great Britain in the 1714, and taken by the French from King George II. June 28th 1756, but was given back in exchange at the end of the war. **Papists.**

Modena, an Italian dutchy, 150 m. long, and 90 broad. Its chief city, Modena, lon. 11, 20, E. lat. 44, 45, N. produces corn, wine, and delicious fruits. Its revenue 100,000 l. Sterling, forces 10,000 men. The present Duke is uncle to the Chevalier de St. George. **Papists.**

Mogul Empire, in East-India Asia, 2000 m. in length, and 1500 in breadth. Its chief city, Dely, lon. 79 E. lat. 28 N. produces Indian corn, and all things desirable in life, diamonds, gold, silver, silk, &c. His revenue, the whole wealth of his immense dominions. Mahometans. (See India Proper, or Mogul India.)

Molucca, East-India islands, the largest not 30 m. round. produce cloves, sago, and all manner of fruits. The Dutch have the whole trade of this and the other spice-islands.

Montferrat, an Italian Dutchy; its chief city, Cassal, lon. 8, 35 E. lat. 45 N. produces plenty of corn, wine, oil, silk, &c. It is now ceded to the King of Sardinia, and included among the rest of his Italian dominions. **Papists.**

Morea, ancient Peloponnesus, in East-Turky, 180 m. long, and 130 broad; its chief city, Morea, lon. 20 E. lat. 36 N. produces corn, wine, oil, silk, cattle, fish, and fowl; the Christians

M.

Moors are tolerated, by paying a tax per head. Mahometans.

Morocco and Fez, an African empire, 500 m. long, and 200 broad. The chief city, Morocco, lon. 9 W. lat. 32 N. produces wheat, barley, rice, dates, figs, and many kinds of fruits; also camels, horses, lions, tygers, &c. Its revenue, 330 quintals of silver, each quintal being reckoned 300 l. Sterling, and can raise 80,000 men. Mahometans of the Persian sect.

Isle of Mull, in the west of Scotland, 24 m. long, and 20 broad. The chief town, Castle Tancarville; produces corn, cattle, deer, horses, and has several good harbours, and abounds with salmon, cod, and herrings, pearls, muscles, &c. The Duke of Argyll superior. Protestants.

Muskito, a country in North America, lon. 58 to 88 W. lat. 13 to 15. There are no European settlements here yet, but the Spaniards look upon this as a province of Honduras. Pagans.

Munster, a Bishoprick in Germany, 100 m. long, and 60 broad; its chief city, Munster, lon. 7, 10 E. lat. 52 N. There is not corn enough here for the inhabitants, but they have excellent bacon. It is subject to the Elector of Cologne. Its revenue 200,000 l. Sterling. Papists.

N.

Naples, an Italian kingdom, with Sicily, 350 m. long, and 120 broad. The chief city, Naples, lon. 15 E. lat. 41 N. produces corn, wine, oil, cattle, fruits, &c. its revenue 1,000,000 l. Sterling, can raise 30,000 men, and has now a good fleet. Papists.

Negroland, along the Africa coasts, 2000 m. long, and 450 broad. Its chief city, Senegal, lon. 15 to 18 W. lat. 10 to 20 N. produces slaves, Indian corn, cattle, fruits, gold, and ivory. They

N

have

N.

have many petty sovereigns of different religions. Pagans.

Negropont, an island in the Archipelago, 90 m. in length, 25 in breadth, produces corn, wine, flesh, fish, fowl, and excellent fruits. It is one of the largest of the Grecian islands, and is subject to the Turk. Greeks.

New Britain, or Eskimaux in North America, 1600 m. long, and 1200 broad. Its chief city, Rupert-fort, lon. 60 to 100 W. lat. 50 to 70 N. The south-parts produce large timber and herbage; the north-parts are piercing cold, and produce stags, rein-deer, beavers, ermins, fish, and wild fowl.

New England, South of Nova Scotia in America, 300 m. long, and 200 broad. Its chief city, Boston, lon. 71 W. lat. 42 N. produces Indian corn, and all kinds of trees that grow in Old England, much more numerous and large, with prodigious quantities of pitch, tar, turpentine, gums, balm, fish, mouse-deer, and beaver.

Newfoundland, an island in North America, 350 m. long, and 200 broad. Its chief city, Placentia, lon. 56 W. lat. 48 N. produces timber, deer, and wild fowl, as well as fishes and beaver, to a great extent. Protestants.

Nova Scotia, in North America, 500 m. long, and 400 broad. Its chief city, Annapolis Royal, lon. 64 W. 45 N. produces timber, deer, and wild fowl; all things for naval stores, and one of the best cod-fish coasts in the world; corn, hemp, and flax thrive well here.

New-York, a British colony in North America, 200 m. long, and 100 in breadth. Its chief town, New-York, lon. 72, 30 W. lat. 30 N. produces all manner of grain, cattle, horses, &c. with timber, and dry fish salted, which are transported  
into



N.

into Spain, Portugal, and Italy. Church of England. The inhabitants are chiefly Dutch.

Nevis, a small British Caribbee island, 6 m. long, and 4 broad. Its chief city, Nevis, lon. 62 W. lat. 17 and a half N. It is divided from the east-end of St. Christophers, by a narrow channel, and produces the same things with it. Protestants. (See St. Christophers).

Nicobar, an East-India island, 38 m. long, and 18 broad, lon. 94 E. lat. 7 to 10; its chief town, Nicobar, is situate at the entry of the bay of Bengal. Here there is no corn, but fruits, some hogs and poultry, with fish. The native inhabitants go almost naked, and worship the moon. Pagans

Nippon, an island, 134 m. east of China, 620 m. long, and 150 broad. Its chief town Nippon. This is one of the Japan islands, and produces much the same things as Japan, and are all hereditary kingly governments. Pagans.

Normandy, a province of France, 200 m. long, and 110 broad. Its chief city Caen, lon. 25 W. lat. 49, 20 N. It is one of the most fruitful provinces in France, except for wine. William, their 7th Duke, conquered England in the 1066. Its capital has 40,000 inhabitants.

Norway, a northern European kingdom, 1000 m. long, and 900 broad. Its chief city Bergen, lon. 6 E. lat. 60 N. It is a barren country, not having corn sufficient to supply themselves. Their winters are variable, from 6 to 7, and sometimes 8 months. Produces timber, pitch, tar, copper and iron. Lutherans.

O.

Orkney, or Pomona, a Scots island, 24 m. long, and 12 broad. Its chief city Kirkwall, lon. 25 W. lat. 59, 45 N. produces corn; cattle,

## O.

tle, and small horses; no venomous creatures. Besides Pomona, there are about 30 more islands mostly inhabited. Protestants.

Oleron. a French sea port island, 15 m. long, and 6 broad. Its chief city Oleron, lon. 1, 20 W. lat. 26 N. It contains 10,000 people, produces plenty of corn and wine. They are famous for their sea laws, now a rule to all trading nations. Papists.

## P.

Palestine, or Holy-land, in Asia, 130 m. long, and 80 broad. Its chief city Jerusalem, lon. 30 E. lat. 32 N. produces corn, wine, oil, cattle milk and honey, when well cultivated. The city is about 3 m. round. This country is subject to a Turkish Bashaw. Mahemotans and Christians.

Parma and Placentia, subject to Austria, 60 m. long, and 30 broad. Its chief city Parma, lon. 11 E. lat. 44, 45 N. produces corn, wine, oil, silk, excellent fruit, and rich pasture, some silver and copper mines. Its revenue 100,000 l. Sterling. Its forces 500. Papists.

Pennsylvania, a British colony in North America, 200 m. long, and 200 broad. Its chief city Philadelphia, lon. 74 W. lat. 40, 50 N. produces all sorts of grain, cattle of all kinds, timber, bees-wax, and pot-ashes. It is a property-government belonging to the heirs of Admiral Penn. The people are very hospitable to strangers. The city is one of the finest and best laid out in the world; its streets are very splendid and elegant, the fronts of most of the houses fronting the street being built of marble, and planned and laid out agreeable to the plan of a city of the same name mentioned in the scripture,

P.

ture, and is bounded by two navigable rivers, the Delaware on the east, and the Squalquall on the west. Quakers mostly.

Paraguay, or La Plata, in South America, 1500 m. long, and 100 broad. Its chief city Buenos-Ayres, lon. 60 W. lat. 36 S. produces Indian corn, rice, and now vast herds of cattle, &c. gold, silver, and all manner of merchandize. The Spanish Jesuits have great power here. Papists.

Persia, a kingdom of Asia, 1200 m. long, and as broad. Its chief city Ispahan, lon. 50 E, lat. 32 1-half N. produces corn, rice, cattle, plenty of wine, oil, delicious roots, &c. with rhubarb, fenna, and other drugs, as also, iron, lead, and copper. Mahometans.

Peru, a kingdom in South America, 2000 m. in length, and 500 in breadth. Its chief city Lima, lon. 76 W. lat. 12 1-half S. produces corn, fruits, roots, drugs, and now all the growths of Europe are planted and come to perfection here; it also produces gold, silver, &c. Papists and Pagans.

Pegu, a kingdom in East-India, near Bengal, 800 m. long, and 300 broad. Its chief city Pegu, lon. 97 E. lat. 17 1-half N. produces rice, silk, cotton, fruit, pepper, sugar, canes, drugs, rubies, sapphires, and other precious stones, and elephants. Pagans and Mahometans.

Poland, an European kingdom, 700 m. long, and 680 broad. its chief city Warsaw, lon. 21 E. lat. 52, 15 N. It is the greatest corn country in Europe; produces horses, neat cattle, &c. with silver, iron, and copper mines. Its revenue is 140,000 l. Sterling free. Its forces mostly horsemen. Papists.

## P.

Pope's Territories, the Campania of Italy, 240 m. long, and 120 broad. Its chief city Rome, lon. 13 E. lat. 41, 45 N. produces corn, wine, oil, silk, and excellent fruit, &c. Rome is 12 m. in circumference, and, according to an account taken by Pope Clement XI. in the 1714, the number of its inhabitants amounted to 143,000 souls: it has 20 gates, 300 fine churches, besides palaces, &c. They are a sober people. Papists.

Porto-Rico, a Spanish island in the Atlantic ocean, 120 m. long, and 6 broad. Its chief city bears the same name, lon. 65 W. lat. 18 N. produces sugar, rum, ginger, and all manner of Tropical fruits. The Spaniards have carried thither European grain, fruit, cattle, &c. Papists.

Pomerania, a province subject to Sweden and Prussia, 200 m. long, and 60 broad. Its chief city Stralsund, lon. 13, 22 E. lat. 54, 22 N. It is a flat low country, containing many lakes and rivers; not unfruitful, but woody. Stralsund and Stetin are good sea-parts. Mostly Lutherans.

Portugal, an European kingdom, commenced in the 1109, 300 m. long, and 100 broad. Its chief city Lisbon, lon. 7 to 10 W. lat. 38 to 45 N. produces corn, oil, wine, fruits, silk, fish, flesh, and all the produce of Brazil: its revenue about 3,000,000 l. Sterling, and has a great trade by sea. Papists.

Providence, a British American island. Its chief city Newport, lon. 75 W. lat. 25 N. produces cotton, sugar, ginger, and great variety of fruit. It is well planted and fortified by the British inhabitants. Protestants.

Prussia-Ducal, in Poland, subject to the King of Prussia. Its chief town Koningsberg, lon. 21 E. lat. 54, 40 N. Its produce the same with Poland.

R.

Poland. It has two good sea-ports. Papists and Lutherans.

R.

Rhodes, in the Mediterranean, subject to the Turks, 50 m. long, and 25 broad. Its chief town Rhodes, lon. 20 E. lat. 36, 20 N. No corn, but excellent wine, fruits, and every thing that can make life agreeable. The inhabitants of the city consist of Jews, Turks, and Christians, but the last are not allowed to remain within the walls in the night-time. At the mouth of the harbour of Rhodes, which is 50 fathoms over, was erected the famous Colossean statue of Apollo, esteemed one of the wonders of the world; it was 70 cubits high, and ships sailed in and out of the harbour betwixt its legs: its head represented the sun, and in one hand it held a light-house for the direction of mariners. It was the work of the celebrated architect Chares, a native and citizen of Rhodes, who spent 12 years in making and rearing it up; but it had not stood above 66 years, before it was thrown down by an earth-quake. Some idea may be formed of it by its thumb, which was so large, that few could fathom it: we are also told, that the brass of it loaded 900 camels. The inhabitants Mahometans.

Romania, an Italian province, subject to the Pope, 80 m. long, and 77 broad. Its chief city Ravenna, produces corn, wine, oil, and all the produce of Italy; exceeding healthful, except the Ferrarese, which is the worst of the Pope's territories. Papists.

Russia, an European empire, 3000 m. long, and 2567 broad. Its chief city Petersburgh, lon. 31 E. lat. 60 N. The south parts are fruit,  
ful,

## R.

ful, but that lying north is not so; but all very populous, and can maintain 300,000 forces. The ordinary revenue of Russia is not above 3,000,000 l. Sterling. The number of inhabitants that pay poll-tax; and are to find recruits; is computed at about 5,100,000 in the whole empire. Greeks.

## S.

Sardinia, an Italian island, now a kingdom, 140 m. long, and 60 broad. Its chief city Cagliari, lon. 9, 12 E. lat. 39 N. This country is generally fruitful, producing corn, wine, and oil, in abundance, but is not reckoned very healthful. The Duke of Savoy became King thereof in the year 1719. Papists.

Saxony, a German electorate, 200 m. in length and 150 in breadth, its chief city Dresden, lon. 13, 36, E. lat. 51, N. It is exceeding fruitful, but, during the late war, was cruelly ravaged, being quite over-run by the king of Prussia. Lutherans.

Scotland, a kingdom united with England in the year 1707, 350 m. long and 150 broad, its chief city Edinburgh, lon. 3, W. lat. 56, N. produces wheat, oats, beans, pease, barley, and rye, with milt, sheep, horses, deer, tame and wild fowl, and has the best salmon and herring fishing in Europe. Presbyterians.

Shetland, an island of Scotland, 60 m. long and 16 in breadth, its chief town Lerwick, lon. 1, 30, E. lat. 61, 50, N. The produce of it much the same with Orkney. It has 20 parish-kirks, but only 11 ministers. There are, besides this main island, 47 other smaller islands belonging thereto, most of them inhabited. There are no venomous creatures in these islands. Presbyterians.

Savoy,

## S.

Savoy, a dukedom in Italy, subject to Sardinia, 90 m. long and 70 broad, its chief city Chambery, produces corn, wine, fruit, large herds of cattle, abundance of game, venison, and wild fowl, but liable to the ravage of the French. Papists.

Sicily, an Italian kingdom, subject to the king of Naples, 170 m. long and 100 broad, its chief city Palermo, lon. 13, E. lat. 38, 30, N. This country is fruitful in corn, wine, oil, salt, cattle, fish, fowls, &c. and can maintain from 20 to 40,000 men, and has now a good navy. Papists.

Siberia, a part of the Russian empire, 2000 m. long and 1200 broad, lon. 60 to 130, E. lat. 47 to 72, produces some corn, much cattle, and greatly improved since the Czar sent among them many Swedish and Livonian prisoners. Partly Greeks.

Siam, an Asiatic kingdom in India, 2000 m. in length, and 200 in breadth, its chief city Siam, produces rice and herbs, which are their principal food. The flesh of their hogs is esteemed the best. There are many elephants here. The revenue no more than 600,000 crowns. Pagans.

Slavonia, subject to the house of Austria, 200 m. in length and 60 broad, its chief city Posega, a fine level fruitful country, but being a frontier province, is liable to the ravage of both the Christian and Turkish armies. Papists.

Silesia, a German province, subject to the queen of Hungary and king of Prussia, 200 m. long and 70 broad, chief city Breslaw, lon. 16, 50 E. lat. 55, 15, N. it produces corn and cattle, but most contended for on account of the silver and other mines. Papists.

Skye, an island of Scotland, 60 m. long and 20 broad, produces corn, cattle and fish, especially herrings.

## T.

herrings and cod. Sir Alexander Macdonald of Slate is the greatest Proprietor. Protestants.

Spain, the most southern European kingdom, 700 m. long and 500 broad, its chief city Madrid, lon. 4, 15, W. lat. 40, 30, N. produces corn, wine, oil, lemons, oranges, and all kinds of European fruit, cattle, &c. Revenue 5,000,000 l. Sterling, 40 men of war, and an army of 40,000 men. Papists.

Sumatra, an island in Farther India, 900 m. long and 100 broad, its chief city Bencoolen, lon. 101, E. lat. 4, S. produces rice, pepper, canes, sugar, plantains, pine-apples, cocoa-nuts, and most kinds of tropical fruits, gold dust, &c. The English have several factories here. Mahometans.

Sweden, an European kingdom, 800 m. long and 500 broad, its chief city Stockholm, lon. 18, E. lat. 59, 30, N. produces corn, cattle, fish and flesh, with fowls, wild and tame, some silver, copper, iron, pitch, tar, timber, &c. It has 60,000 men and 40 men of war. Lutherans.

Switzerland, 13 cantons, 6 of them Protestants, and 7 of them Papists, 260 m. long and 100 broad, its chief city Bern, lon. 7, 20, E. lat. 47, N. produces good cattle, fish, and fowl, some corn and wine. They are the best militia in Europe. Bern, the principal canton, has 300,000 crowns revenue.

## T.

Tobago, a British American island, 32 m. long and 12 broad, lon. 59, W. lat. 11, 30, N. This island could produce every thing that the other Carribbee islands produce, viz. sugar, cotton, ginger, &c. but is neglected. Protestants.

Tartary, Asiatic, subject to Russia, 3000 m. long and 200 broad, its chief city Astracan, lon.



T.

52, E. lat. 47, N. This country produces much the same with the best parts of Siberia.

Terra Firma, in S. America, subject to Spain, 1200 m. long and 800 in breadth, chief city Panama, lon. 82, W. lat. 9, N. This country produces Indian corn, all manner of fruits and European cattle, mines of gold and silver, precious stones, drugs, dying woods, &c. Papiests and Pagans.

St. Thomas, a Dutch Carribbee island, its chief town St. Thomas, produces Indian corn, sugar, cotton, ginger, indigo, cocoa-nuts, rum and fruit. The Portugueze have an island of this name.

Tonquin, a kingdom of Farther India, 500 m. long and 400 broad, its chief city Tonquin, lon. 100 to 108, lat. 17 to 26, N. produces Indian corn, but mostly rice, all manner of fruits and herbage. Their manufactures are lacker'd wares and silks. They keep a standing army of 60,000 men, and have elephants, &c. Pagans.

Transilvania, a German province, subject to Austria, 180 m. long and 120 broad, its chief city Hermanstad, lon. 24, E. lat. 46, 32, N. produces corn, wine, oil, cattle, mines of gold, silver, copper, and iron, as also salt, and cloth enough to serve themselves. Papiests.

Trinidad, a Spanish American island, 90 m. long and 60 broad, its chief city Trinidad, produces Indian corn, cotton, sugar, tobacco, indigo, ginger, and tropical fruits of all kinds. It lies 80 m. W. of the river Oronoque. Papiests.

Tripoli and Barca, a kingdom of Africa, 1200 m. long, 240 broad, its chief city Tripoli, lon. 14, 30, E. lat. 33, 30, N. produces corn, oil, and other roots and herbage, mulberry trees for silk-worms, &c. they keep a good standing army and fleet. Mahometans.

Tunis,

## U.

Tunis, a kingdom of Africa, 400 m. long, and 240 broad, the chief city Tunis, lon. 10, E. lat. 36, 20, N. Barca is but a sandy country, but Tunis is plentiful in all kinds of provisions. They also keep up a standing army and fleet. Mahometans.

Turky in Europe, with ancient Greece, 1000 m. long, and 900 broad, its chief city Constantinople, lon. 29, lat. 41, 30, N. produces corn, wine, oil, silk, and every other growth of Europe. The Grand Signor has 100,000 men, and can maintain twice that number. Revenue 10 million Sterling. Mahometans.

Turky in Asia, subject to the Grand Signor, 1000 m. long and 900 broad, its chief city Aleppo, lon. 37, 40 E. lat. 30, 30, N. produces corn, wine, oil, and silk. They have coffee, myrrh, and drugs. Every province has a governor. Vast sums are extorted from them. Mahometans.

Tuscany, an Italian dukedom, subject to its own duke, brother to the present emperor of Germany, 100 m. long and 90 broad, chief city Florence, lon. 12, 15, E. lat. 43, 30, N. produces corn, wine, oil, fruit, cattle, and silk. Revenue 500,000 l. His forces are only guards, and he has some armed vessels in the Mediterranean. Papists.

## U.

United Netherlands, or Seven United Provinces, 150 m. long, 145 broad, its chief city Amsterdam, lon. 4, 30, E. produces butter, cheese, cattle, fish, and fowl, and imports the growth and produce of all the world, and can raise from 25 to 50,000 men, and 150 men of war. Calvinists.

St. Vincent,

V.

St. Vincent, a neutral island among the Carribs, a populous British island, 70 m. W. of Barbadoes. Here is, besides the growth of the other colonies, by far the best Tobacco in America, except Virginia. Protestants.

Venice, an Italian republic, 180 m. long and 100 broad, chief city Venice, lon. 13, E. lat. 45, 40, N. produces corn, wine, cattle, sheep, horses, fish, fowl, &c. Revenue 1,200,000 l. Sterling, 24,000 forces, 30 men of war, and 100 armed galleys. Papists.

Virginia, a British colony in N. America, peopled in 1588, 240 m. long and 120 broad, its chief town James's Town. It contains 24 divisions, produces large timber, pitch, tar, flax, and excellent tobacco; and now most part of the produce of Great Britain is introduced there. Protestants.

W.

Walachia, a Turkish province in Europe, 200 m. in length, and 100 broad, its chief city Fergouisco, lon. 26, 30, E. lat. 45, 35, N. produces corn, wine, fruit, sheep, cattle and horses. This province is well peopled, and better laboured than most of the other countries under the Turk. Many religions.

Wales, 12 English shires, making a principality, and giving title to the eldest son of the king of Great Britain, its chief city Caermarthen, lon. 4, 30, W. lat. 51, 50. This country, tho' not quite so fertile as the other parts of England, yet has most things desirable in life and the inhabitants are a brave hardy people. Protestants.

Westphalia, a circle in Germany, 200 m. long and 150 broad, its chief city Paderborn, lon. 8, 25, E. lat. 51, 45, N. produces corn, cattle, horses,

## Z.

horses, and excellent bacon, and many of the growths of Lower Germany. Here are many independent princes. Protestants, &c.

## Z.

Zara, or Numidia, in Africa; its chief city Berdoa, lat. 20 to 30. This being a country little known, is of uncertain length and breadth; and we can only learn that it is inhabited by a few rambling Arabs. Mahometans.

Zanguebar, a Portugueze settlement in Africa, 1400 m. long and 350 in breadth, its chief city Melinda, lon. 39, E. lat. 3, N. containing above 200,000 people, and produces slaves, drugs, and all manner of tropical fruit, of which the Portugueze make great gain. Pagans, &c.

Zante, a Mediterranean island, subject to Venice, 24 m. long and 12 broad, its chief town Zante, lon. 19, E. lat. 37, 50 N. produces corn, wine, and fruit, and is very considerable on account of the little grapes called Currants, the like not to be had any where else. Papists, &c.

Zeland, a Danish island, its chief city Copenhagen, lon. 13, E. lat. 55, 30, N. This island is 200 m. round. It produces some rye, but no other corn, and the greatest part of this island is kept in forests for the king's game, and for grazing. Lutherans.

Zeland, a province of the United Netherlands, lon. 3, 18, E. lat. 51, 17, N. consisting of eight islands, lying in the mouth of the Scheld, of which Walchern and Middleburg are the chief. All religions are tolerated here.

# A DESCRIPTION

OF THE

## AMERICAN WILD BOAR.

**T**HIS animal, for the most part, inhabits marshes and low grounds, and is commonly of a black or brown colour. His tusks, when living, cut like sharp razors, but when dead, they lose that keenness. When this creature is hunted down, his tusks are so inflamed, that they will burn and singe the hair of the dogs. His tail is short, and his hind-feet are not cloven but stand upon one claw. His flesh is very tender and good for food. The hunting the wild boar is dangerous to men and dogs, both having been killed sometimes in the pursuit of this fierce and ravenous beast.

## Of the COCKATRICE.

**T**HIS animal is the king of all serpents, not for his bigness, for he is much inferior, in this respect, to many other serpents, but because of his majestic pace; for he does not creep upon the ground, like other animals of the kind, but goes half upright, for which cause all other serpents avoid him; and, it seems, nature designed him that pre-eminence, by the crown or coronet upon his head. There are various conjectures concerning the production of this animal. Some are of opinion, that it is brought forth of a cock's egg,

egg, which is generated of the putrefied seed of an old cock, and sit upon by a snake or a toad, and so becomes a cockatrice. Its size is about four feet in length, and proportionable in thickness; the hinder part of it is like a serpent, and the fore part like a cock. Others are of opinion, that the cock that lays the egg sits upon and hatches it himself. These monsters are found in *South America*. Their eyes are red. All other serpents are afraid of the sight and hissing of the cockatrices; and the *Indian* account of them is, that no animal will encounter with the cockatrice except a weasel, which, after eating of rue, will attack and destroy the other animal. The poison of the cockatrice is so strong that there is no cure for it, and infects the air to such a degree, that no other creature can live near him. It kills not only by the touch, but by sight and hissing. If this pernicious animal be of the production of a cock's egg, certainly *America* is the only place in the world where it can come to perfection, because it may not be impossible but a cock may lay his egg, if any he has, even among that of serpents, and be hatched by them. I have often seen snakes hatch hen eggs among that of their own, but so soon as the bird comes out of the shell, the serpent immediately destroys them, when she observes them not of her own kind\*.

\* The history of these two animals should have followed the others at page 63, but were then forgot.

*End of the Second Part.*

SOME GENERAL  
OBSERVATIONS  
ON  
SUBMISSIONS  
AND  
DECREETS-ARBITRAL.

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To shun debates at law do what you can,  
But don't submit till first you know your man:

FOR,

“ A wit's a feather, and a chief's a rod,

“ An honest man's the noblest work of God.”

POPE.

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PART III.

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EDINBURGH,

Printed in the year M.DCC.LXVIII.

1870  
MAY 10 1870

RECEIVED  
OF THE  
TREASURY

FOR THE  
PURCHASE OF  
LANDS

IN THE  
STATE OF  
MISSISSIPPI

FOR THE  
PURCHASE OF  
LANDS



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S O M E  
O B S E R V A T I O N S

O N

Submissions and Decrets-arbitral.

**T**HE nature of Submissions being so little understood, and the Decrets-arbitral, pronounced in consequence thereof, generally thought unreducible, I imagine a short discourse on that subject will not prove unacceptable to my readers; and the experience I have had in these matters, I hope, will afford some apology for venturing on the subject.—Previous to entering upon it, however, I must beg leave to make a few observations on the horrid crime of stealing children.

The stealing or carrying away children from their parents, and selling them as slaves in foreign markets, is a most atrocious and heinous crime, as well as destructive and unlawful in society, is attended with very bad and dangerous consequences to individuals, and, as such, is, by our laws, as we see from our annals, most severely punished; and we see many instances on record, that, in the very earliest periods of time, crimes of this heinous nature incurred the censure and most severe punishments which the law could invent or inflict; and this is exemplified by sacred writ, as may be noticed from the 21st

chapter of *Exodus*, at the 16th verse, where we have these words: "And he that stealeth a man  
" and selleth him, or if he be found in his hand,  
" he shall surely be put to death." Such being the punishment originally inflicted by the *Mosaic* law on this crime, certainly such offences in our days cannot be overlooked, against those who are principally concerned in them, as well as those who are aiding and assisting therein; for as crimes of this nature cannot be carried on by any single person, consequently, they must have the assistance of others, whom they are at pains to call in to their assistance, and so make them partners in their guilt, by which means they both fall under the censure of the law, and are liable to its severest punishments; and though, by the present constitution of our country, the laws are more mild than in former times, in the punishment of crimes of this nature, partly owing to the lenity of the laws, and partly to the persons aggrieved; who do not push matters so far as the rigour of the law would admit, choosing rather to allow of matters being settled in the easiest manner among the subjects themselves, than to grasp at the blood of the offenders; yet, notwithstanding this lenity, the persons committing such offences are liable to be tried by the laws of the country, in either the civil or criminal courts. When it comes to be tried by our civil law, it becomes only then a party difference, and may be ended betwixt the parties, by submission or otherways, as they can agree, without the assistance of the law; but, if tried criminally by an action of the instance of his Majesty's advocate, *ad vindictam publicam*, the private parties cannot pass from it, or make up matters, without the consent of the Lord Advocate, or King's council, for the time.

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In course of time, in order to promote harmony among mankind, and to settle differences among neighbours in an amicable manner, submissions were introduced as the most proper remedy to avoid expensive and tedious suits and processes at law, and which, indeed, have, upon many occasions, been found very salutary, and conducive to the good and happiness of society in general, and to the advantage of many private parties in particular; and, on this account, the law has so far favoured and supported submissions, that it has declared, that decrees-arbitral cannot be reduced or laid open, but upon very flagrant instances of falsehood, bribery, or corruption.

As it is highly expedient to lessen the number of law-suits, and as nothing can have a more happy tendency that way, than references by parties to men of probity and knowledge, the laws of all nations have countenanced submissions, and enforced the awards of arbiters; but they are not at one as to what degree. Some legislators have subjected decrees-arbitral to a review and rectification by the supreme courts of law, on account of iniquity, though committed unintentionally, while others have refused all relief, and forbid all judicial interposition in such cases: which of the two opinions should be acknowledged to be the best, seems a very problematical question. In behalf of the last it may be argued, that parties cannot, with reason, complain of a determination by judges whom they chose themselves, and that it is better sometimes to support iniquity, than, by allowing challenges on that head, prevent a general expediency. But, on the other hand, it may be contended, That it is unbecoming in the law of any country to lend its sanction and authority to injustice; that though arbiters  
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are chosen by the parties, yet they often are, and must be so, inconsiderately; and that arbiters, though not vested with a final jurisdiction, yet if the proof and procedure before them be declared valid and binding elsewhere, will continue still to be of great use, as they do the business of inferior courts with very little trouble and expence to the parties.

By the law and practice of *Scotland*, in conformity to the civil law, decrees-arbitral were liable to reduction before the supreme court, on the head of iniquity; and too many actions of that kind seem to have been brought in the last century, when the people of this country were much more litigiously disposed than they are at present. The abuse came to such a height as to attract the notice of the legislature in 1695, when a very proper check and remedy was thought of. To sustain reductions of decrees-arbitral on the head of iniquity in general, was agreed to be wrong, as it occasioned a multitude of vexatious processes; but to discharge reductions of decrees-arbitral on any head whatever, was easily perceived to be infinitely worse, as it could not fail to open a door to a train of the most detestable frauds, and most insufferable abuses. The wisdom of this nation therefore resolved, that all decrees pronounced by arbiters who meant well, and had decided according to the best of their judgment, however mistaken and erroneous, should be final and unchallengeable; but that all decrees pronounced by arbiters who had not meant well, or who had not decided according to the best of their judgment, should be reducible.

And this was most reasonable; for the chief inducement for supporting decrees-arbitral, tho' iniquitous, is the choice and consent of the parties submitters, to stand by the determination of the  
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arbiter pitched on. Now, as it is evident, that choice and consent was owing to their confidence in his integrity and ability, it follows, that, if he has, by some influence or other, been deprived of these qualifications, his decree should go for nothing; because the reason for chusing him has ceased, and he is really not the same person he was at the time of entering into the submission.

With this view the regulations 1695 provide,  
 " That, for cutting off of groundless and expen-  
 " sive pleas and processses in time coming, the  
 " Lords of Session sustain no reduction of any de-  
 " creet-arbitral, that shall be pronounced here-  
 " after, upon a subscribed submission, at the in-  
 " stance of either of the parties submitters, up-  
 " on any cause or reason whatever, *unless that*  
 " *of corruption, bribery or falsehood*, to be alledged  
 " against the judges-arbitrators, who pronounced  
 " the same."

This regulation is laconically expressed, but the meaning of it is precisely as above represented. The word, *bribery*, has a limited and specific signification, but corruption and falsehood are generic terms, and may sometimes afford an opportunity for disputing *de verborum significatione*, (*i. e.* about the meaning of words); however, little reflexion is necessary to ascertain their true meaning and intent. The words of every statute must be interpreted according to what appears to have been the will of the legislature; and that may easily be gathered from an enumeration of different cases, in which it is beyond a doubt, that no set of men in their senses would have prohibited a reduction of decreets-arbitral.

Suppose it should be proved, That an arbiter had pronounced a decree against his conscience, at the desire and sollicitation of a great man on whom he depended, or at the instigation and in-  
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treaty of his family or friends, there can be no doubt, that the decree should be set aside. Again, suppose that an arbiter, who was a very sensible man, when the submission to him was entered into, should become furious, and pronounce an absurd and unjust decree, when in that unhappy situation, there can be no doubt the decree should be set aside: or, suppose that an arbiter should pronounce an absurd and unjust decree, when bereft of his judgment by intoxication, there can be as little doubt, that the decree should be set aside. In none of these cases was the arbiter bribed, but in all of them was he *corrupted*. Bribery is corruption, and the most common method of corruption; but all corruption is not bribery: It is much more comprehensive, and should be understood both metaphorically and literally, so as to extend to cases in which the arbiter was not to blame, as well as those in which he was. It should be understood metaphorically, as in the case first put; literally, as in the two last; and, in general, should be held to be *all kind of influence by which a person is rendered either unwilling or unable to do what is right*. For, if it is not understood in a literal, as well as a metaphorical sense, this ridiculous absurdity unavoidably follows, that, by the regulation 1695, a decret-arbitral would be unchallengeable, though pronounced by a man deprived of his reason, either by a formed distemper of the brain, or by drunkenness, which is a temporary madness; as it is obvious, such arbiter falls not under either the exception of bribery or falsehood; as neither does he who is moved to pronounce a decret-arbitral by a forged writing by one of the parties; for though falsehood occurs here, yet it is not in the terms of the regulations, "falsehood in the judge-arbitrator who pronounced the same."

As to falsehood, which is the last exception in the regulations, there can be no difficulty as to it; for every man knows and feels what is truth, and therefore can be at no loss to discover its opposite, falsehood, which comprehends every suppression of what is true, or assertion of what is not true. When it is proved against an arbiter in any step of his conduct and procedure, the law lays his decrees open to challenge; because it holds, and most justly, falsehood in him to be evidence that he did not mean honestly; and, as has been already said, the scope of the regulations is only to support decrees in which iniquity has been committed by mistake, not decrees in which it has been committed by design.

Various are the particulars in which an arbiter may commit falsehood, *ex. gr.* if he wilfully neglects to consider a piece of evidence laid before him by one of the parties, that would be a negative falsehood, as it is a suppression of the truth; but if, at the same time, he should assert in his decret-arbitral, that he had considered the evidence, when he really had not, he would be guilty of a positive falsehood too; for it is clear, that as often as he asserts in his decret-arbitral, facts to be true which he knows to be false, as often he commits falsehood. If he did not know them to be false, but believed them to be true, he would not be guilty of falsehood, but only of a mistake; and, consequently, his decree would not be reducible; in the same way, as a notary, who asserts in an instrument, that he saw a thing done which he did not see done, is undoubtedly guilty of falsehood: but if he, imposed upon by *leger-demain*, or otherways, did actually believe that he saw a thing done, when really it was not, he would not be guilty of falsehood, and consequently not liable to punishment.

The above examples are of what is called falsehood properly and strictly, in the stile of juris-prudence: but as the regulations 1695 were correctory of our former law, and as they run counter to material justice, they ought to be liberally interpreted; and therefore, as, in ordinary speech, falsehood is used to denote every species of fraud, it ought likewise here to be taken in that sense.

And, indeed, nothing can be more rational, than that gross and glaring iniquity should set aside every decret-arbitral; for it cannot be committed unintentionally; nor is this doctrine in the least inconsistent with the regulations 1695; for though they oblige the Lords of Council and Session not to sustain reductions of decreets-arbitral, except on the head of corruption, bribery, or falsehood, yet they have not laid the Lords under any restrictions, as to what they should hold to be evidence of corruption, bribery and falsehood.

On some occasions, in order to support decreets-arbitral, labouring under the above defects, it has been endeavoured to confound corruption and bribery together, and reckon them synonymous: but this is plainly untenible; corruption and bribery differ as much as falsehood and forgery. The first is a *genus*; the other one of the many species contained in it. All bribery is corruption, but all corruption is not bribery; and it would be the wildest conceit imaginable to suppose, that, in enumerating, with much brevity and conciseness of expression, only three exceptions to a general rule, the regulations should fall into a tautology.

In order that my readers may be satisfied, that the principles above laid down are just, and agreeable to law, I shall here lay before them a short account of a process brought against a decret-arbitral



decret-arbitral which had been pronounced in consequence of a submission entered into betwixt a party, and certain other persons, against whom he had a law-suit in dependence before the Court of Session, which decret-arbitral, after a very long and tedious litigation before the Lords, in respect of the whole circumstances of the cause, was, by their Lordships, reduced.

In the course of this action of reduction it was, from first to last, argued in the most strenuous manner, for and on behalf of the defenders, that by the regulation 1695, decrets-arbitral were not reducible but upon one or other of the above mentioned three heads, viz. falsehood, bribery, and corruption, all, or either of which, it is incumbent for a pursuer not only to alledge, but likewise to prove, against a judge pronouncing such decret-arbitral, otherways he needed or could not expect to prevail in his reduction. In these circumstances, it will be no great difficulty to conceive what disadvantages a pursuer in such an action behoved to labour under; what opposition, obstructions, and cross accidents, he must necessarily have been obliged to encounter, before it was possible for him to ascertain, by a proof, all or any of these three heads against a judge, who by certain people of more subtilty than innocence, had been kept up concealed, and refused to such pursuer, to whom they were, and had in a remarkable manner rendered themselves conspicuous, as most inveterate and mortal enemies.

It was likewise argued, that the allegation of falsehood against a decret-arbitral, was only words of course and common-stile. This was so strenuously and so often insisted upon in the course of the process, that by the arguments used by some gentlemen, that the pursuer in that

reduction was almost led to believe, that there could be no such thing as falsehood to be understood in the world; or, at least, that falsehood and truth were synonymous terms. From this it may be naturally inferred, that his thoughts behoved to be perplexed with a number of inconsistencies, arising from these arguments; for, by such doctrine, a man may swear and lie, and say what he will, without being guilty of falsehood, which every body, it is believed, must and will acknowledge to be a very dangerous and pernicious hypothesis. But, in order to cut short, I shall at present lay aside entering into a minute discussion of the many learned arguments that already have, or hereafter may be, advanced upon this doctrine of falsehood.

Although, therefore, by the arguments above hinted at, one might be at first a little startled and perplexed; yet, from the belief and ideas most people are possessed of concerning right and wrong, they will soon come to be convinced, that any thing asserted for truth, which is not so, must of consequence be a falsehood.—The following queries will demonstrate to conviction the truth of this hypothesis.

1st, When a judge asserts in his decret-arbitral, that he has heard parties and their procurators in his own presence, when at the same time he has not done so, is it not falsehood?

2dly, If a judge shall insert, or cause insert, in his decret-arbitral, that he has God and a good conscience before his eyes, when, from the judgment pronounced by him, it is plain he had neither; is it not falsehood?

3dly, If a judge shall insert, or cause it so to be done, in his decret-arbitral, that he has considered the whole proof and procedure anent the matters referred to him, but which it afterwards

is made to appear he has not done; is not this likewise falsehood?

4thly, If a judge shall admit one party, and exclude the other, to come before him, in order to represent their cause, and, notwithstanding of which, he sets forth in the narrative of his decret-arbitral, that he has heard both parties; is it not gross partiality, joined with falsehood?

5thly, If a judge shall order his clerk to read over the whole papers in the matter submitted to him, and yet, in his decret-arbitral, he declares, that he himself had read them, is it not falsehood and gross iniquity in the judge? Certainly it must, as it is an easy matter for a cunning and artful clerk, to read the proof in a manner diametrically opposite and contrary to the evidence before him, in order to mislead the judge. And if a clerk to a decret-arbitral could be so abominably wicked and base, as to take a side for one party in prejudice of the other, and to read over the proof to the judge, and that judge proved to be at that time quite intoxicated with drink, and overtaken with sleep; I say, if such judge's clerk could have been so base as to read over the proof in such a way as to impose upon the judge, and make him believe that the proof was in favour of the defenders, so strong as to make them intitled to an absolvitor, when, at the same time, they had not brought the smallest shadow of a proof, but rather on the contrary, which if the judge had read himself, he must inevitably have found the pursuer's libel proven, and found him intitled to what he claimed from the defenders. From this,

6thly, If a judge will believe his clerk, and pronounce sentence as he reads to him, and at the same time sets forth, in his decret-arbitral, that the pursuer has brought no proof of his libel,

when he has brought a sufficient proof; is not this gross falsehood, and, as such, ought not his decret to be reduced?

7thly, If a judge, in cases submitted to him, shall declare, in his decret-arbitral, that he has not read nor considered the proof, but took it upon the faith of his clerk's telling him how the proof stood, should the judge pronounce sentence according to that information, would not his decret-arbitral be reducible, if challenged upon the head of his having declared, that he had neither read nor considered the proof committed to his charge, but had relied entirely upon the faith of his clerk? Would not this be rather the judgment of the clerk than of the judge? And likewise would it not be reducible, in respect the arbiter had not said in his decret, that he had fully considered the debates betwixt the parties? And though, for argument's sake, we shall suppose that the clerk has gone very accurately through the proof, and formed a very just opinion of the cause, and could determine which of the parties ought to be found liable in damages to the other, would it be sufficient for the arbiter to pronounce his sentence on the clerk's opinion? or would it be fair in the clerk to interfere in the matter, when not submitted to him? And must not every decret, pronounced in this way, be considered as proceeding upon false principles and narratives? For, if falsehood is stated in a decret-arbitral, whether it proceeds from ignorance of the judge or not, it does not signify, as if falsehoods be therein set forth and established for facts, would not such decret-arbitral be liable to be challenged by either party, or their heirs, within the years of prescription?

8thly, If decrets-arbitral are reducible upon the above terms, certainly they are much more

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so, when an arbiter, knowingly and willingly, inserts a falsehood in his decret-arbitral, which he knows to be falsehood, and which, consequently, must be both falsehood and gross partiality in the judge.

9thly, If an arbiter shall duly consider a proof before him, and hear parties submitters fully a-  
nent the matters in dispute, and, probably, after considering the proof, finds the pursuer intitled to very high damages from the defenders, and shall give his clerk orders to make out a decret-arbitral in favours of the pursuer, allowing him 500 *l. Sterling*, in name of damages and expences, if, instead of this, the clerk should take it in his head to make out the decret, quite contrary to the arbiter's orders, in favours of the defenders, assilzying them from the process commenced against them, and shall present this decret-arbitral, framed and extended by him in this manner, to the oversman or arbiter, who thoughtlessly, without being afraid of the consequence, shall, without reading the same, sign it, and which is instantly thereafter carried away to the register, and extracts of it made out and given to the defenders, who had taken undue methods to impose upon the arbiter's or oversman's weakness, in a matter of this importance; would not a decret-arbitral pronounced in such manner, as I have above pointed out, be reduced upon the head of falsehood solely, as not being the intention of the oversman? And would not the clerk or clerks, guilty of such fraudulent pranks, undoubtedly be liable to the most severe censure of the law? Would not such clerk or clerks be justly intitled to the pillory, whipping through the most publick streets of the head-burgh of the county, by the hands of the common hangman, and

and transportation for life, and even hanging itself?

10thly, If an oversman, after the cause is devolved upon his determination, by the arbiters, who, perhaps, could not, or, rather, would not agree, shall, without giving himself the trouble of comparing the proof laid before him by the parties submitters, call for his two clerks, and shall order a pack of cards to be brought into the room, and shall say to his clerks, "You two may play a game at ombre, and whoever of you shall be the gainer of the game, shall have it in his power to determine this cause," would it not be gross iniquity? But let that be as it will, if this cause was determined by cards, and the gainer framing and making out a decret-arbitral in favours of the defenders, and presenting the same to the oversman or arbiter, as loser of the game, in order to get him to sign it; in such case would not the decret-arbitral be reducible upon the whole three general heads of the regulation 1695, because there undoubtedly behoved to be money laid anent his authority?

11thly, If an arbiter, after a cause is submitted to him, shall accept thereof, with an intention to defraud one party, let his claim be never so just and reasonable, and take a side with another of the parties submitters; supposing, on the other hand, his claim to be as much upon the opposite extreme, and if he, with this view, is determined to give his decret in favours of the oppressor, against the oppressed, in opposition and contrary to the clearest and most manifest and undoubted evidence that can be brought, would not this judge be guilty of being corrupted, and of gross partiality and falsehood in so pronouncing his decret, after having declared, that he had God and a good conscience before his eyes, when, in fact,

fact, it was impossible he could have any such thing, or undoubtedly he must have determined quite otherwise.

12thly, If a submission is devolved on an overfman, and he be confined in a tavern, and locked into a room of that tavern by a parcel of officers belonging to the revenue, such as collectors and supervisors of excise, and writers and their clerks, and by them be compelled, at the risk of his life, to sign a decret-arbitral, assailing certain parties submitters, whom they most favoured, would not a decret-arbitral, procured to be pronounced after this manner, be reducible upon the head of falsehood, as being pronounced against the will and opinion of the judge, by his being forced so to do, in the same way as a person might be forced to deliver up his purse with his money to a highwayman ?

13thly, If any person employed in publick trust by the government under which he lives, such as collectors or supervisors of excise, should declare upon oath, that they were not in company with a person, such (for instance) as an overfman to a submission, when, at the same time, they were in the knowledge of the contrary, will not such testimony be looked upon as false, and the persons giving such evidence, whatever they are, whether collectors or supervisors, be guilty of perjury ? And ought they not to be punished for such crimes with the punishments which the laws of their country direct in such cases ? By the laws of this country, pillory and transportation for life is the punishment ; and, in our neighbouring country, the punishment is still more severe, by nailing the ears of the delinquents to the pillory, and then cutting them off ; and, in some places abroad, they even punish this crime with death itself, and that in the most cruel

cruel manner : and even among the savage *Indians* in *America*, this crime is held in such detestation, that when any person is found guilty of it, he is immediately put to death without mercy, his body being fixed upon a public monument in the air, for an example of his guilt, his tongue tore out by the roots, and his body burnt to ashes, and these ashes scattered upon the waters, that it may never have rest.

14thly, If any officer of the revenue, whether collector or supervisor, or both of them, or any other person whatever, should corrupt a keeper of a tavern and his wife, and whole servants, to refuse to give any person access to those in their house, particularly to a judge intrusted with the business of the lieges, with a view to divert justice from its proper channel, and when afterwards challenged for so doing, if he should declare upon oath, that he had no hand in the matter, whereas, on the contrary, he behoved to be conscious to himself, that he had given orders to the servant in these terms : “ Not to admit any person to a certain gentleman in that house,” and told the servant, “ to obey these orders upon his peril,” would not such collector, or any other person, in this event, be guilty of the most gross iniquity, perjury and falsehood ?

15thly, If a collector and supervisor of excise should engage a room in a public house or inn, therein to confine and keep up an oversman in a submission from having an opportunity of seeing any body but such as they pleased to admit to him, and afterwards, when put upon oath anent their doing so, should flatly deny it ; whereas, on the contrary, they were sensible that they were concerned in so doing ; would not this be downright and barefaced falsehood and perjury ?

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16thly, If a clerk to a submission should swear, that an oversman to whom he was clerk, was sober, when, at the same time, he knew him to be drunk, would not this be both falsehood and perjury?

17thly, If a clerk to a submission should swear, that he had delivered papers to an oversman, in his own house, which he was conscious to himself he had not done, would he not justly be looked upon not only as guilty of a gross breach of trust, as well as of falsehood and perjury?

18thly, If a clerk to a devolution and decret-arbitral should swear, that he had not seen an oversman for three weeks preceeding a certain time, specified and condescended on by him, when, on the contrary, he was sensible of having been in company with him some hours before the time so condescended on, and had breakfasted with him that morning, would not he be guilty of falsehood and perjury?

19thly, If a clerk to a submission should swear, that he went to the arbiters, and demanded all papers they had, in order to lay before the oversman, but which he knew he had not done, would he not be guilty of fraud, breach of trust, falsehood and perjury?

20thly, If a clerk to a submission should swear, that he had been with the parties, by orders of the oversman, to require of them all the papers they had anent the matter in dispute, in order to lay them before the oversman, and should return to him with a lie in his mouth, telling he had been with the parties, but that they had no more materials to lay before him, if he did not so, would he not be guilty of fraud, breach of trust, falsehood and perjury?

21stly, If an inn-keeper and his wife should swear, that a man was sober when in their house,  
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at a time they were sure he was drunk, would not they be guilty of falsehood and perjury?

22dly, If a clerk to a decree-arbitral should swear, that an oversman had read over the whole proof, in the matter before him, and deliberately considered the same, when he knew he had not done it, would not he be guilty of falsehood and perjury?

23dly, If a merchant should swear, that he had never interested himself in a dispute betwixt parties, when, at the same time he was conscious he had done so, greatly to the hurt and prejudice of one of the parties, would not he, in that case, be guilty of falsehood and perjury?

There are various kinds of falsehood, some of which are of a more dangerous and hurtful nature than others; some are told in diversion over a glass, some in support of an argument merely for its own sake, without any intention to do hurt to any person; these can only be interpreted idle amusements and vanity in the persons concerned in them.

There are, upon some occasions, falsehoods told, to appease wrath, and to prevent mischiefs or quarrels, by pacifying people in anger, from committing or doing any thing hurtful either to themselves or others, when their passions have got the ascendant over their reason. These kinds of falsehood are somewhat justifiable, as it is done with an intention to do good rather than hurt, and mostly are attended with the good luck, that no bad consequences are likely to ensue from them; which is not the case with some other sorts of falsehood.

There are a certain species of ill-minded designing people, who make a practice of telling falsehoods, in order to defame and hurt their neighbours in the eyes of the world: these are  
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most dangerous and pernicious falsehoods, and are often attended with very fatal consequences; and therefore the authors of such are altogether unfit, and bad members of society.

Falsehood upon oath is expressly against the laws of God and man; and those who bear false witness against their neighbour, are guilty of calumny and perjury, and the laws of all countries have most justly allotted the most severe punishments for such offences, when discovered; and, if proper and severe remedies were not provided against such detestable and horrid villany, it would create the utmost confusion, discord and disorder in society; harmony, peace, and good order among mankind would then come to a final dissolution, and death and bloodshed would be the fatal consequences arising from this wicked and flagitious vice. For this reason, it is an established law among all nations, that the testimonies of witnesses are held as sacred; and, where-ever any evidence is given contrary to what the witness knows to be true, is looked upon, not only as falsehood, but likewise as perjury, and, as such, is most severely punished.

These crimes of falsehood and perjury are of such a heinous nature, and so pernicious and destructive to human society, that they can admit of no excuse whatever; and the person whose conscience is so seared, as to be guilty of this crime, must have a heart harder than steel, and more impregnable than the most impenetrable diamond or adamant; such are more dreadful than the most devouring instruments of death, and more insufferable than even the terrors of hell; and a man would be equally safe in the jaws of a lion, or in the paws of a bear, as he would be, if he should intrust himself to the mercy or faith of such perjured and perfidious

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monsters of impiety. No man that has any thought of futurity after this life, but must tremble at the very thoughts of such crimes, which even the fear of death could not prevail on him to be guilty of; for death is a debt which we mortals do all owe, and sooner or later must pay; and though there is but one way for our coming into the world, yet there are many whereby we may be carried out of the same. One person may, in a moment, by many accidents in life, be snatched off into eternity in the midst of his days, with all his sins hanging about him; another may languish under a long and lingering distemper; and others in desperate agonies, before the thread of life is cut. From these and such like considerations, men ought to be very diligent, in imploring the assistance of the Great Creator of all things, to prevent them from falling into such deadly crimes, lest they should be called off in the midst of them; for, while there is life, there is hope, which, to a good and honest heart, affords unspeakable comfort, sufficient to compensate for the greatest misery and affliction that may befall us in this world, by the promises of eternal joy and felicity in that which is to come. This consideration is sufficient to put people on their guard, so as to make them endeavour to live in such a way, as not to be afraid to die; and indeed every good man would rather choose cheerfully to meet death in all its most horrid shapes, than to be guilty of the crimes of perjury, and such like, which must leave a perpetual odium on their memories in this world, and bring them to eternal and never-ending punishments in the next; for, we have all the reason in the world to believe, that those who are guilty of perjury, must be in the state of the damned, because, such offence, when joined with some other

other aggravations, may naturally be thought to border very much with the sin against the Holy Ghost, which, we are told by sacred writ, is never to be forgiven, either here or hereafter; for what more daring insult can be offered to the Divine Majesty, than for any of his creatures to be so audacious, as to approach his throne, and, in his presence, to invoke him, and call upon his name, to witness a falsehood. The very thoughts of it must be shocking, even to distraction! yet, notwithstanding of this, there are some people so abandoned to all sorts of vice, and so void of all sense of virtue, that, were it not for fear of being taken hold of by the laws of the land, their wickedness would go beyond all the bounds of decency and religion, as they never allow any thought of futurity to enter their minds, their sole concern extending no further than to avoid temporal, without giving themselves the trouble to avoid meriting eternal punishments: but we of this nation are blessed with good and wholesome laws, to curb the insolence of such daring wickedness.

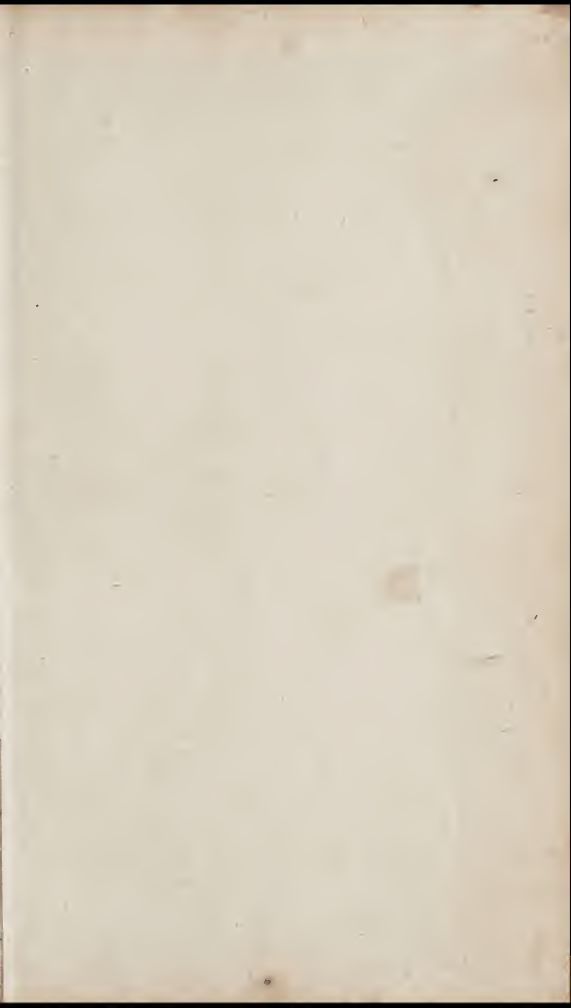
*Scotland* in particular is singularly lucky, in being under the care and guidance of one of the most august courts in *Europe*, the judges of which make it their particular study to encourage virtue, and punish and check vice in its earliest bud, and make their conscience so far direct them in their duty, that an innocent person, though poor, will find protection, while those who are wicked and base, be they never so rich, will meet with the just punishment which the laws of the nation authorize them to inflict on those whose actions merit their censure.

The honourable Gentlemen, this nation has the blessing to have at present appointed over it, for the administration of justice, are so attentive

attentive to the good and interest of their country, and to the welfare of their fellow-subjects, that they make the strictest and most minute scrutiny into the administration of all the inferior courts, in order to prevent any abuses being committed by those who act as judges, as well as those inferior officers of the law, who are appointed for putting in execution the decrees and sentences of these courts. In short, they make it their study to act with that impartiality and candour that their duty requires, and they may justly be said to live up to the rule laid down for them in Scripture, that is, by being a terror to evil doers, and a praise to them that do well: and that we may be long under the protection of such wholesome laws, administered by such learned and able judges, is, and ought to be the particular wish of every good and well-thinking man. But, that I may not tire out the patience of my readers any longer, I shall now conclude, by giving them ground to expect, that, at some after-period, I may perhaps entertain them, in my next publication, with a key to unlock the door of any thing mysterious, that may be contained in this last part of my work.

F I N I S.

*N. B.* This Book is entered in Stationers Hall, according to Act of Parliament.



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