AFRICA is of a Pyramidal or Triangular Figure the base whereof is the Northern Part of it. It is a Peninsula, Joinld by the narrow Isthmus of Suez to Asia & situated between 37 degrees of North Latitude & the 35th of South Lat: This Quarter of the World once contained several Kingdoms & States eminent for the liberal Arts, Wealth, power & the most extensive Commerce; tho at this day there is Scarce one Single Nation left upon that continent that deserves our notice, but those who are on the Sea Coasts: We are to give their description according to their division Viz: in outward and Inward Lands.

THE PRINCIPAL OUTWARD PARTS OF AFRICA.

NORTHERN PARTS.

I. Barca Subject to the Bashaw of Tripoli. a barren Country like a parchid Desert, tho that part which is contiguous to Tripoli is tolerable fruitfull. It extends along the Mediterranean fr. Tripoli to Egypt & is about 200 Miles broad where broadest. there is very little difference between its Inhabitants & those of adjacent Countries which we are to describe. II. Barbary. This contains many small Kingdoms & States among which the Europeans distinguish. Tripoli, Tunis, Algiers, Fez & Morocco. All these States are in perpetual War with the Christians and above all with the Knights of Malthe.

Tunis & Tripoli are under the same Dey who is himself Subject to a Turk Bashaw. These Countries breed abundance of Camel & fine Horses, produce Corn & Olives plentifully, fr. Tripoli they have exceeding fine Wool & in Tunis a good Manufacture of Soap. As Mulberry Trees thrive prodigiously in both, no Country is more proper for Silk, though it is little Cultivated. The Turks who live there are Clothed like those of Constantinople & have their Tents frequently made of English Cloth. Near Tunis is a small place wherein the ancient City of Carthage stood, & not very far from it a place calld Byserta said to be the ancient Hippo; and thus near which the place now calld Boon-halter, is believd to be the ancient Utica so famous by the Death of Cato. The other places are Porto farina an exceeding good Harbour on the Mouth of a River which is the ancient Bagrada. The Inhabitants of Tunis keep there Gallies & other Ships. Buspina & Goletta formerly taken by Charles V & held by the Christians till 1574. Near Sea Coast & the Borough of Zaine there is a small Island calld Tabarca which belongs to the Genoese who have a strong fort with a Garrison. Their settlement is for Coral fishery, in paying a Duty to Bashaw of Tunis & Algier. Cape Negro is at five Leagues distance from Tabarca & in the possession of a French Company who have a Settlement of Merch.ts with a small garrison in the Fort; They pay tribute to Tunis. The Kingdom of Algier is usually divided into 5 provinces, Viz.t Tremezen, Tenez, Algier, Bugia, Constantina. The Town of Oran lies in Tremezen & belongs to the Spaniards who retook possession of it in 1732 after having been dispossessd since 7 Year 17 0 8. they retook also Mazzalkibir which lies at a league distance from Oran. The Harbour of Oran is reckoned the finest & best of Africa. The French are in possession of a Fort calld St Lustion of France & have a Settlement there for Coral fishery w.th the paying of a Duty to the government of Algier. Bona formerly Hypponatite in Constantina. These Countries abound in Corn & fruit as Dates, Olives, Figs, Grapes; They have also Wax, Honey & Salt. The Militia who Elect their Dey at Algiers are all natural Turks, or Renegadoes & may amount in all to about 12000 Men. These Troops are by some still the Nobility of Algier, Certain it is that the frequent revolutions that happen at Algiers are brought about by this class of people. the Algerines are more formidable at Sea than any other power on y.e Coast of Barbary & their Sea faring people are in great esteem on account of the Prizes they frequently bring in. Europeans Import there Silks, Gold & Silver Stuffs, Linen, Woolen Cloth, Sails & naval Stores. Wine, Brandy, Paper &c. & export Wax, fine Wool, Skins, Ostrich feathers, Christian Slaves &c. The Empire of Morocco Contain 3 Provinces Fez, Morocco & Sus. The Portuguese have Lost the Town of Magazan which they possess'd upon the Coast. Salles or Rabat The chief piratical Port is esteemed the best of the Emperor of Morocco whose Residence was before 1755 at Mekinez situated in a delightfull Plain between Fez & Salle, But this unhappy town having been almost overdriven by the same Earthquake which destroyd Lisbon, the Emperor Resides now at Marocco. The air of the Country is Temperate & they Complain oftener of Cold than Heat. It freezes sometimes very hard in January & February. All Money affairs & foreign trade are negociated and carried on by Jews Their principal employment at Marocco is working in Gold & Silver & Changing of money & lending it upon usury. Here also is since the fall of Mekinez a Convent of Spanish Fryars calld Trinitary endowed with a Revenue of 500 Pistoles a Year for the relief of captives both with food & Physick & for preventing their turning Mahometans. The Blacks alone have the Administration of the Government. The habit of a Moor is a linen Short or frock next his Skin a pair of drawers, a Sash & over all a loose Coat or Vest of Silk or Cloth of England, with small Buttons of Gold or Silver or Metal. They Shave their Heads, all but one single lock upon the Middle of the Crown & wear a Turbant which is never pulled off before their Superiors & even in Temples. The Habit of a Woman is not very different from that of a Man. when they go abroad they have a linen Cloth over their faces with holes in it for their Eyes like a Mask. III. Zanhaga to which our Mariners formerly gave the name of Arguin, from a Town that lies in a small Island near the Coast. The Sailors Charts called it also the Land of Galata. It is an extensive Country very barren and desert to this day, with Scarce any Town found. Spring or The Caravans from Marocco to Nigritia in travelling through that Country do not meet with Water several days, & are forced to load one half of their Camels with Water & provisions for their Subsistance. The Inhabitants like Arabs live in Tents moving from place to place as they can meet w.th Pasture & Water for their cattle & live chiefly by plunder & rapine. The Northern Islands of Africa are Madeira & y.e Canary. The chief Towns in Madeira are Funchal, Calela and Machico. Funchal is the Capital. It is the Seat of a Portuguese Governor, a Bishop's see, it has a Cathedral & three Parish Churches besides several convents & Chappels of which the Jesuits were the most magnificent. so bigoted are the Roman Catholicks here that they will not allow a protestant any Burial without paying very dear for the Permission. Madeira, as said was discovered by one Robert Mauchin a native of Bristol in 1344. But the story is told so many different ways & has so much the air of a Romance that we cannot give much credit to it. Next to Madeira is Porto Santo. The Canary Islands are seven in number of which Palmas is the Capital. It is the Residence of a Spanish Governor the Seat of a Bishop & has a beautifull Cathedral richly adorned besides several Churches & Convents. These Islands were very properly calld Fortunate Islands by the ancients for by the concurrent testimony of Travellers there never was a richer Soil, or a more agreable Situation. There is nothing desireable in life but what is to be met with in that terrestial paradise. Corn Wine Oil Flock Fish and Fowl abound in them, and that the most exquisite in every kind. They enjoy generally a clear Serene Sky and Temperate Air, for tho they lie in a warm climate they are so constantly refresh'd with sea breezes, that the Noon day heats are very tolerable and their evenings and Mornings inexpressibly pleasant. The poorest people here know no want of Cloathing, fring fruits or mines, But they are Subject to Terrible Vulcanos and Earth quakes. in The Island of Teneri is the Mountain calld The Pike which is thought to be The Highest in the World it is Reckoned 2 miles & perpendicular and may be Seen 120 miles off at Sea. it is 3 Days Journey up to the top.

SOUTHERN and WESTERN PARTS.

I. Yolof's Country known by the general name of Nigritia Proper. This Country is Supposed to receive its name from the dark Complexion of the Natives. The River Niger which runs through the Middle of that Country. This mighty River is supposd to Empty it self into the Atlantick Ocean by several Mouths of which the three largest are 1st Rio grande or the great River. 2d the Gambia. 3d the Senegal. It is upwards of 300 Miles between the most distant Mouths of this River, & all the Country between, except the rising Ground, are annually overflowd as the Delta in Egypt or Isle of the Nile & much about the same time, the Heads of the Nile & the Niger not being very far distant & the Rains that swell them falling at the same time. The Portuguese on first discovering of Cape Verd, raised several colonies & Settlements on the Niger of which they still retain those of Cutcheo, Bisco & Bisago. The English are in possession of the River Gambia where they have two Settlements one on Charles's Island & the other on James 1st & by the 10th Article of the Definitive Treaty concluded at Paris 10th Feb.y 1763. His most Christian Majesty as ceded in full right and Guarantee to the King of Great Britain the River Senegal, with the Forts and Factorys of St Lewis, Podor, and Galam, with all the rights and dependences on the said River. The New English Government of Senegambia begins at Cabo Roxo & extends to the North of the River Senegal. ___ The Dutch have also some Settlements on the Gum Coast all which, formerly belonged to the Portuguese. The European Nations that have Factories on this Coast deal with the natives chiefly for Slaves tho they may sometimes meet with Gold, Elephants Teeth & Drugs. The Soil yields plenty of Rice, millet, Palm Trees, Cocoa, Nuts, Herbs — Roots, with Flesh, Fish & Fowl &c. II. Guinea takes its name from a Town calld Gumly which the Portuguese touched at when they first visited this Coast. In its largest extent, it Comprehends Slave Coast, Gold Coast, Ivory Coast & Grain Coast. On the Slave Coast we find, for Chief Towns & Principal Settlements Benin & the Negroes, Averry to the Portuguese who have a Castle & a Strong Garrison that Commands it. They have several Settlements at 3 Days off up the River, most of the Petty Sovereigns being their allies or Subjects. the land of Arebo belongs also to the Portuguese. Great Ardras & Little Ardras are the Negroes. Great Britain on the Eastern and Whidah the Portuguese French & Dutch have each of them one Settlement at the Same place. On the ivory or Tooth Coast which takes its name from the Elephants Teeth found here the most remarkable places are Jaque Jaque, Cape Lahou, and Drwin &c. ___ On the Grain or Pepper Coast the chief Towns and Settlements are Tabou, Great Golaw the Great and Little Sestre. Here also are two English Settlements St Ann and Sherbro, English fort on Yorks Island. ___ Travellers usually make but two Seasons in Guinea: Winter and Summer, from April to September is their Winter or rainy Season, and from October to March their Summer. The most violent Storms are in July & August during which it is almost impossible to go on Shore. Rivers falling from high Mountains form so many rapid torrents, and in the wet Season overflow the valleys from whence Ascend thick Stinking fogs that make the Country very unhealthy, ill to forcigners. Our factors observe this people don't want Sense, but employ it to the vilest purposes, namely in defrauding all the Europeans they deal with; But our people confess that the christians here have in a great measure contributed to make them those exquisite cheats. ___ III. CONGO. This Kingdom for the most part is Subject to the Portuguese and is divided in Angola, Congo proper and Loango. 1st The Kingdom of Angola contains several small States which our Mariners have given various names to, Scarce ever agreeing in the same name. The chief town and indeed of all the Portuguese Settlements here is St Paul de Loando the Seat of their Viceroy. However they are not so much the masters of Angola as of the rest of Congo, for both the English and Dutch trade thither and The English Trade export abundance of Slaves from Angola. 2d Congo proper, the chief Town is St Salvador. the Negroe King has a magnificient Palace in the middle of the Town as the Portuguese relate. There are also several Religious Houses and Convents. St Paul and St Salvador are both Episcopal Sees.