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DEFENCE

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SCOTS

ABDICATING

DARIEN:

Including An

ANSWER

TO THE

DEFENCE

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Scots SETTLEMENT there.

Authore BRITANNO sed Dunensi

Vitaret celum Phaeton si viveret & quos, Optaret stulte Tangere nollet equos. Ovid. de Trist.

Printed in the Year, 1700.

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County of DIRECTORS out to defend your Colonies and Italifer 40 of Arms, but there is no the country of the standing to the standing of the st

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Humbly DEDICATED. Convert with less by any of his Royal An-

Right Worlhipful GENTLEMEN,

HE immense Priviledges and Immunities, wherewith your present Sove-Second, hath invested your Company, by that Octroy of the Year, 1695, argues his good Inclinations towards you so far, that whilst he was in the warmest Trenches of Namure, (and not sure but that Act might be his last Legacy) authoriz'd you and your Successors to Plant, and maintain Colonies in whatever Part,

or Parts of Asia, Astrica and America you pleas'd, provided these Places or Territories were not the Propriety of such European Princes on States, as were in Alliance or Amity with His Majesty; and freed you for the Space of Twenty One Years, from all Duties on the Product of such Plantations, &c. You were not only impower'd to defend your Colonies and Trade by Force of Arms, but likewise had His Majesty's Promise to interpose the Regal Authority, to do you Right, in case you were disturb'd in such Legal Possession or Trade, and that at the publick Charge (to be presum'd) of the Ancient Kingdom.

His Majesty having thus granted you so large and glorious a Patent, not to be paralelled by that of any Company or Society in the Universe; much less by any of his Royal Ancestors, your Native or Unforcing Kings; both the present and after Ages will expett that the same should be transmitted by you, the present Directors, to your Saccessors, without any Stain or Blemish that may incur the Hazard of a Forseiture: And that by your Management, your Children may reap the Benefits of it, with the same, if not with more Advant ages.

ndTe, and maintain Colonies in whatever Part,

This emboldens the Author (who was the first Person employed in your Service for your Foreign Expedition, and the first who left it) to lay the following Sheets at your Feet. And he takes upon him to put you in Mind, that if you had not misapply'd the Money intrusted to your Management (the Want whereof is so much felt at Home by the great Number of needy Persons, who expected their Dividends before now.) And if you had liften'd to the wholesome Advice of Mr. Douglass, an eminent and experienc'd Man in India, who offer'd himself for your Pilot, and his Substance for your Security, which was more than the Three best Shares in your Capital Stock; and had not been bewitch'd to the Golden Dreams of Paterson the Redlar, Tub-preacher, and at last Whimfical Projector; you might e'er now have been possest of a good Colony in India, where no Body could disturb you: And not have run on an Airy Project, which (altho) you should have met with an Opposition from the Spanjard) four times your Capital Stock could not have brought to any reasonable Pitch of Answering the End. And had you been Masters of so much Management and Temper, as to have Sav'd that Fifty Thousand Pounds, which you Squander'd away on those Six Hulks you built at Amsterdam and Hamburgh, purely to make a Noise there of your Proceedings, where-

by you thought to decoy the innocent Dutch Men, or at least their Gelt, into your Net; and had therewith bought a Couple of Second-hand Ships in the River of Thames, and dispatch'd them to India with a suitable Cargoe, (not of Scotch Cloth, Slippers, Periwigs and Bibles) you might have had such Returns e'er now, as would have buoy'd you up so far above Water, as you needed not proclaim to the smiling World so many publick Ropins of the Shares of your Capital Stock.

Sed quos Deus or Jupiter perdere

If you were thus perswaded to run headlong on a blind Project, at which the Trading Part of the World stand amaz'd; the India Companies of England and Holland laugh at in their Sleeve, and the rest of Mankind admire, that People in their right Senses should be guilty of: And if the same should miscarry by your own ill Management (to say no worse on't) 'tis not fair you should snare at your Neighbours, who have no other hand in your Missfortune, than that they would not be accessary to any Act, which the World might judge Felonious; and wherein they could not join without ingaging themselves in an unreasonable War,

and in the End to assist you with Weapons, to break their own Heads.

WILLIAM the Second, who, as you fay, in an untainted Line, is the 112th King that hath wore your Regal Diadem, has wrought and fought sufficiently for the Gift, your Nation prudently thought their Interest to make him. Or admit it sould be true, that there was no private Interest consulted by those generous Donators, yet it is obvious to the World, that by being Subjects of the King of Great Britain, you are not only shaded from the Insults of all Nations, but by the Authority of your British Sovereign, you are freed from the daily Feuds, and bloody little Wars, which, before the Union, for a Tract of Time, not less than 1900 Years, were continually raging amongst your selves; which unnatural Massacres your Native Prinses were so unable to suppress, that when the contending Clans or Parties were glutted with one anothers Blood, and desir'd the Benefit of the Princely Mediation; those were pleas'd to accept of the Office of Umpires, in Pasching up the Feuds, till such time as the young Fry came of Age, to fight it out. These Barbarities have been quite turn'd out of Doors since the Union, and they are now, either almost or altogether forgot; neither are they to be reviv'd, unless it be by that.

this so-much-wish'd-for Separation of Three or Four Months Date. Your People now enjoy the Blessings of Heaven, and Product of the Earth, and Ocean without any interruption; and whereas formerly they liv'd on the Mountains, and under the Shelter of some strong Rocks or Castles, they are now come down to the Plains. and can sleep sound in Beds, without the least Apprehension of Blood and Rapine. And to Crown your Felicity, you have now a free Enjoyment of the Gospel, in the Fulness and Purity thereof, which has ever been reckon'd the chief Care and Blessing of all Political Bodies. You are at Liberty to say your Prayers, either in Form, or out of Form, which you please. without any Dread of Sophistical Impositions by Romish or Malignant Priests. And now you praise your Maker in stately Churches, whereas, formerly these gallant Men, your Ancestors were oblig'd to offer on such Altars as Jacob made, and to whisper their Prayers or Carrols through the Cliffs of the Mountains, or the Chimney of some House, whose Wall was some Twelve or Fourteen Foot thick. All these Blessings you owe to Heaven, and the British Monarchy, whatever some vitiated and deprav'd Palates persmade you to the Contrary.

The mask'd Champion of your Company, whose Tongue is much too big for his Mouth, is in Pain because he cannot spurt out all his Venom at one Blast. However reasonable it be. that the Gentleman's Zeat should atone for his want of Power, yet I must acquaint you, that his Quarrel with the English Nation is as unjust and groundless, as your Settling a Colony in another Man's Dominions; unless by Virtue of your Presbyterian Tenent, viz. of Dominions being founded in Grace, you who are the Presumptive Elect pretend a Divine Right to the Goods of the Wicked, and so take upon you to cloath the Seven Councellors of your Colony with such another Commission, as God gave the Hebrews when they departed out of Egypt. The by My and the work with

I have no Inclination to offer any Thing in Opposition to the Gallantry of your Ancestors, who took so much Care to keep themselves independent of another Nation. And altho' I pretend to know the Thread of the Scotish and British Story full as well as the Author of the Defence, yet out of Respect to the Country where I drew my first Breath (tho' I one it nothing else) I will offer nothing to the Prejudice of it's Ancient Fame: But if I point at some Errata's of this Author, I do it purely to reconcile Mistakes, and to make a Distinction betwist the Scotch Company, and Scots B

Nation; I being so much the Latter's Friend, as to wish them not to embrak in so rotten a Bottom as this of your Company, until you are on an honester Footing than you appear to be at present, that the Honour of the Ancient Kingdom mayn't be fully'd with so notorious a Mistake. I shall only say in Answer to this Paragraph, that altho' your Ancestors were never sparing of their Blood in defending their Country; nay, oftimes in making Reprizal when they could conveniently; yet I must put you in mind, that they were far better pleas'd with enjoying themselves in their old Caledonian Mountains, than you are now with both Hills and Plains: And I dare fay, they had such a Value for their Native Blood, that they would not have been guilty of sending so many innocent and worthy Gentlemen (like Sheep to the Slaughter, or Spanish Mines) so far from Home on such an April Errand.

'Tis both hard and unaccountable that this Gentleman, who sets up for your Champion, should use the English Nation so familiarly, and take such Liberty, not only of frightning them into an Ague, but to Bully a great General, who was never hitherto known to be daunted by more formidable Giants, than the Quixous of your Company. He, honest Gentleman, mean'd no Harm at the Granting of the Octoy; for, 'tis to be believed, that he could scarce

scarce hear what was whisper'd to him for the Noise of the Namure Guns. And as for this Project of yours to Darien, I dare be positive, that he knew nothing of the Matter till it was Five or Six Months done; and then he had it from other Hands.

If your Colony has left Darien for Reasons not as yet publick to the World, 'tis your Fault, Right Worshipful Gentlemen, in undertaking to manage a Project you so little understood and not of the English Nation, whose Interest it is to advance and preserve their own Colonies. and to keep them from being render'd desolate by the Clandestine Artifices of yours, who industrioully and tacitely spread their Declarations over all the English Islands and Plantations, making use of the King of Great Britain's Name, to give the more Authority to the Thing: And by thefe indirect Manifesto's, such Profits, or rather Plunders were insinuated; that if the Government of England had not taken early Measures to prevent the ill Consequences, 'tis to be question'd, whether the greatest Part of the English West-Indies had not e'er now quitted their Settlements, and been decoy'd into your Colony, under a Cover'd Notion, that you had a Patent from the King, to pick a Quarrel with the Spaniard; and to devide the Spoil of Mexico and Peru among st the Servants and Adventures of the Company.

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This Project and Settlement, you know, was To secretly carried on, that it was not known to England, till the same Wind that brought the News likewise, inform'd the Nation, that the Scots were march'd over to Panama (the chief City on the Isthmus of Darien, and the Trea-Sury-Chamber of all the Spanish Riches on the South-Sea) and had planted Eighty Guns against it. These Proceedings were enough to startle this Nation, who had heard of no War with Spain, and who had no great Reason to suffer their own Subjects to desert their Plantations, to advance the Scotch Colony in their own Wrong. As for this Nation's entring into a War with the Spaniard, on the Score of your Company, who belides their Loss of Trade, must throw away more English Pounds (thrice over) than there's Scotch, in your Capital Stock: I'll leave it to any Man of Half an Ounce of Politicks, to find out the Jest on't, save this Hot-headed Author of your Colony's Defence.

As for these ridiculous and bugboar Stories, which both you and your Characton institutes, viz. that if the Scots should tose, or be expelled out of Darien, the French will certainly possess themselves of it. This Story is so far vain, that the French have another Game to play at present with Spain; and if they had any such Inclination that Way, they know that Coast far better than the Scots, and

and might have secur'd Carthagena, when they had it in their Power, and a Legal Title to it by their Arms in the Time of a declar'd War: Which Fortisication is as far before your Fort St. Andrew, or any Thing that can be made of it; as Dunkirk is before Deale-Castle. But still, if France or Holland had any such Design (as you would make the World believe) why mayn't they still go sit down within a League of either Side of your Colony with as good a Title as yours, since you will coop the Spaniard up within his Wall'd Towns and Garrisons. But to leave this unnecessary Dispute.

And proceed to the oblique Threatnings wherewith he frightens King William, to wit, the Fate of those Mean-spirited Princes, who blemish'd, and were unworthy to wear the Imperial Crown of your Nation; Pll espouse His Majesty's Cause no further than to be consirmed, that he has been ill served by some Persons; and I am of Opinion, that he does not merit one Half of this ill Language at their Hands. Further, I dare say so much in his Behalf, by what has past already, that the Scots Crown will receive no Biemish or Disreputation by his wearing of it; altho' he does not think it either sit or just to Countenance an indirect Action of any of his Subjects.

By the Beacons which your Author sets up to scare him, to wit, of the Two Baliols of James the First, and William the First; any Man without the Help of Spectacles may plainly perceive that he sticks at nothing to advance his Cause, either by wresting or perverting the Truth of the History; by reason there can be no Parity in the Example, between the several Cases of these dead Kings, whom he now brings on the Stage, and King William; nor is there any Colour of Allusion to introduce them here for Scare-crows. For the Truth of the Story runs thus: After the Death of Alexander the Third, Ten or a Dozen far-fetched Relations of the Royal Family standing Competitors for the Scots Crown, it was agreed on by the different Parties (to prevent the Effusion of Blood) that the Trial of their several Claims should be referr'd to Edward the First of England. Edward accepting the Office came to Berwick, then a Scots Town, where, after a long time spent in canvassing the several Titles, he found Bruce, Baliol, and Cummin stand fairest for it. To make a long Tale (hort, he now found it in his Power to accomplish that which his Predecessors strugge'd for, for some Hundred Years before, to wit, a Submission of the Scots Crown to that of England. He felt Bruce's Pulse, but it did not beat to his Mind; then he founded Baliol, who had more English Blood in him by half than Scotch, who easily

condescended to his Terms. Edward declares John Baliol, King of the Scots; and the Scots Nobility having swore Allegiance to him in his Presence, proceeded to his Coronation. That being over, the new Scots King, with his Nobility, came to King Edward, to thank him for his Civility at Newcastle; where having been splendidly regaled for some time, and the English King being to set out for London, John Baliol, with his Train of Nobles, came in a full Body to kifs his Royal Fift; where on a suddain, King Baliol claps down on his Knee, and swore Fealty to Edward as his Sovereign Lord, and to hold the Scots Crown for ever, of him and his Successors, Kings of England. Baliol having ended this Ceremony, pointed to his Subjects to follow his Example; which being needless to dispute on that Ground, no Body stumbl'd at it, save a peevisb Old Gentleman, by Name Douglass, who was Caged up for the Remainder of his Life, for want of good Manners. Baliol and his Nobility march'd home to Scotland, as chearfully as Half a Dozen Citizens Wives return to their Husbands, after they have been decoy'd into a Ramble, and kiss'd by strange Fellows; and they being all alike Scabby, made no Words on't for some Years, and, perhaps, had not then, if a rash Sentence had not been pass'd by Baliol in his own Court, in Prejudice of a certain Thane or Earl; who thinking himself injur'd

injur'd, appeal'd to Edward as Sovereign Lord: King Edward being willing to (bow his Grandeur, summon'd Baliol up to London. and being seated on a Throne in his Court of Judicature, his Fellow King had the Honour to fet by him, till such time as the Tryal came on, and then he was oblig'd to step down to the Common-Bar, and Plead for himself. The Gentleman had got so much Scotch Blood in him, by his Three Years Government of that Kingdom, that he stomach'd the Disgrace, and could not tell how to digest it, till he went Home and conful ed his Nobility, who were all alike tardy with himself: It was soon agreed on, to bid Edward Defiance, declaring, That their King and they were only trick'd into their Submission by his foul Artifice. Both Nations Arm'd, but Edward got the Better on't; for having overrun Scotland, and made them once or twice fwear heartily anew; and having caught John Baliol by the Neck, would never afterwards trust him with such an Office; but kept him Prisoner at London for many Years, till at the Intercession of the Pope and French King, his Imprisonment was enlarged to France, where he died a Quondam King.

Now, whether this Fate of John Baliol has any Relation to what your Author designs (since 'tis plain, that Edward both made and unmade him, and not the Scots) I refer it back to himfelf,

self to reconcile. As for the other Baliol, by Name Edward, and Son to this John, he finding that Robert Bruce was the Second time dead, came from France to England; and, there having Edward the Third's Leave to raise what Men he could, to seat himself on his Father's Old Throne, found Voluntiers enough (who were the Relations of those who were foil'd at Bannocksburn) and with those, and a few of King Edward's Ships, he lands in the Heart of Scotland, and set young David Bruce's Crown on his own Head, without asking the Scots Leave; and kept it till Divid, with the Assistance of his Father-in-Law the French King, took it from him again. Neither can I see the Paralel in this with King William's Case; for Edward Baliol took the Crown at his own Hand nolens volens, whereas King William had it press'd upon his Head by the unanimous Consent of the Scots Nation. As for the other Two Examples of James, and William the First, what they did while it was their Misfortune to be Prisoners in England, could not stand in Law; neither did I ever hear, that after their Freedom, and Restauration to their Dignities, their Scots Subjects did ever reckon it to them for Sin.

But as there's no great Advantage or Credit to be purchased, by ripping up such old Sores, so I am willing to leave tracing this Gentleman's

man's Evidences, and rather take Things on his own Authority, than foul Paper about it. Mean while, I'll be as impertinent as he is with his Earl of Strafford, and some others, and acquaint you with something that may be nearer the Case. It has been observed in Scotland, in the Courje of several Ages, that it hath been ever fatal to Families when they became so powerful as to firell beyond their Proportion: Witness that of the Cummins, in Robert Bruce's Reign, the greatest that ever has been in Scotland: Witness that of the Gouries, of a latter Date: And if I bould add that of a latter Family, within the Reach of our Memory, which might have reasonably been reckon'd in the same Class, had it not been for the happy Accident of the Revolution, I cannot be fax mistaken. I say, most of these Gentlemen being too great for Subjetts, lost themselves with Jearus in their Flight: Some got red-hot Iron Crowns, and others Halters; but that which was more Tragical, their whole Families and Dependants were hung up like Haddocks to dry in the Sun, that they might never afterwards rife in Judement. I heartily wish there may no such Examples happen in our Age; and that no suspected Perfons fit so slose to the Machine of your Colony, nor wind up its Spring further than it will go, least it should snap, and the Ingineers get o'er the Fingers End.

Being

Being sensible that I have trespass'd in the Epidemical Crime of my Fellow-Scribblers, by swelling my Dedication beyond its Proportion, and, perhaps, said more than some Persons care to hear; I'll proceed to the Reasons, why the Gentlemen of the Colony have dropt off by degrees; praying, that the same may serve, if it be true, that the whole Body has follow'd their Example; as likewife, that you mayn't hang those Two poor innocent Gentlemen, Mr. Montgomry and Mr. Jollie, late Counsellors of your Colony, whom you have been pleas'd to find Guilty of a Design, to desert Caledonia, and run away with one of your Frigats. And, altho' I cannot profess my felf a Friend to your Project, nor to your Way of Managing of it; yet I declare, that the Prosperity of the Ancient Kingdom, as likewife, that a true Sense of your Milmanagement of that great Octroy, be deeply ingrafted in every Scots Man's Heart, is the hearty Wish, and Prayer of.

Right Worshipful,

PHIL. SCOT.



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DARIEN, GC.

REJUDICE being apt to byass a Man's Pen, the Pur-blind Pillars of the Scotch Company will not stick to taint me with it. That I mayn't deceive you, I don't profess my self their Friend, having the same Reason, or perhaps more, as those Skelletons who have narrowly escap'd the Kingdom of Heaven, and are starv'd to Death. Nevertheless, I declare, that I will curb my Sentiments so far, as to keep my self close to the Matter of Fact, giving an impartial Account

of the Procedure of that Company, and of the indirect Artifices they made use of, to decoy a great many honest Gentlemen, and other brave Fellows into their Service, and how they left them in the Lurtch, expos'd to Famine, and the Spanish Mines: And if I deviate in any particular Pallage from the Truth, I lay my felf fairly open to the fiercest Steel'd Pen of the Company, who, no doubt, will endeavour to vindicate them, and stifle my Credit. All the Favour I ask, is, that they give me fair Play, flick close to the Subject, and bring better Authority for what they write, than what the Author of the Colony's Defence hath offer'd, to disprove the Spaniards Title to the Isthmus of Darien, and to advance that of the Scotch Company.

William Paterson, the Author of this Project, and Penman (as it it is shrewdly guess'd) of the Ottroy, came from Scotland in his younger Years, with a Pack on his Back, whereof the Print may be seen, if he be alive; having travell'd this Country some Years, he seated himself under the Wing of a warm Widow, near Oxford; where sinding that Preaching was an easier Trade than his own, soon found himself gifted with an Anadab's Spirit. Prophets being generally despis'd at Home, he went on the Propoganda side Account to the West-

Indies.

Indies, and was one of those who settled the Island of Providence a Second time: But meeting fome Hardships, and ill Luck there, to wit, a Governour being impos'd on them by the King of England, which his Confcience could not admit of, the Property of their Constitutions was alter'd, and they could no longer a Free Port, or Sanctuary for Buccaneers, Pyrates, and fuch Vermin, who had most need of being reclaim'd into the Church: This Disappointment oblig'd Pradicant Paterson to shake the Dust from off his Shooes, and leave that Island under his Anathema. He return'd to Europe fome Twelve Years ago, with his Head full of Projects, having all the Atchievements of Sir Henry Morgan, Batt. Sharp, and the Buccaneers in his Budget: He endeavour'd to make a Market of his Ware in Holland and Hamburgh, but without any Success: He went afterwards to Berlin, open'd his Pack there, and had almost caught the Elector of Brandenburgh in his Noofe; but that miscarry'd too: He likewise imparted the same Project to Mr. Secretary Blathwait, but still with the same Success.

Meeting thus with fo many Difcouragements in these several Countries, he let his Project sleep for some Years, and pitch'd his Tent at London, where Matter is never wanting to exercise plodding Heads. His sormer

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Wife being at rest as well as his Project, he wanted a Help that was meet for him, and not being very nice, went no further than the Red-fac'd Coffee-woman, a Widow in Burchin-Lane, whom he afterwards carry'd to the Isthmus of Darien; and at her first landing thrust her about Seven Foot under Ground, to make the Possession de facto of New Caledonia more authentick. fojourn'd in London, he found Employment for his Head; and like a true Quack, boggl'd at nothing that offer'd it felf to his Thought. He was concern'd in the Hampstead-Water; and had an original Hand in the Project of the Bank of England; but being oblig'd (as he fays himself) to communicate his Thoughts to some Eminent Men, who were more able to carry it on, they bubbl'd him out of the Premium, and the Glory of the Project. The Man thinking himself ill us'd by the Managers of the Bank of England, fludy'd how to be up with them; and in Opposition to it, he applies himself to the Project of the Orphans Bank, where he was afterwards sometime a Director; but that missing of the Wish'd-for-Aim, by reason of the clipp'd Money, &c. and he meeting with some Difgrace there too, was resolv'd at once to be even with the Body of the Nation.

Thus discontented, and uneasie in his Mind, he rous'd up his Darien Genius, and

having

having vampt it up with fome new Light he had purchas'd by converfing with Dampier, he marches Bag and Baggage to the Ancient Kingdom, where it met with fuch Encouragement at first fight, that Johnston's, or if you will Tweddale's Act was viis & modis, conceiv'd and born in a Trice. At this time, and for some Months afterwards, Paterson had more Respect paid him, than His Majesty's High Commissioner; and happy was he or fhe that had the Favour of a Quarter of an Hours Conversation with this bleffed Man. When he appear'd in Publick, he look'd with a Head fo full of Bufiness and Care, as if he had Atlas his Burthen on his Back; and if a Man had a Fancy to be reputed Wife, the first Step he was to make, was to mimick Pater son's Fiz: Nay, some Persons had such a Conceit of the Miracles he could perform. that they began to talk of an Engine, to give the Island a half Turn-round, and to fet the Orkneys where the Islands of Soilly Stand.

But to proceed to the Cream of the Story, you are to understand, that Esquire Paterson (for at his Arrival in Scotland, he acquired or assumed an English Title) brought a Couple of Tutors, or Nurses along with him, who passed for Partners in the Project, thoe in Estect a Couple of subtle Youths, whose Office was to put Paterson's creud and indigested Notions into Form. One of these was a Walloon by Birth, whose native Name was Le

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Ser rurier, and his English one James Smith. He was Master of most of the European Languages, and particularly of the English. He formerly acted as Secretary to the fam'd Italian Prince, who put so many Tricks on the Hollanders, with his Philosophers Stone; but at this Juncture he pass'd for a considerable London Merchant. The others Name was Daniel Lodge, born of Torksbire Parents in Leith, in Scotland, per Accident, bred a Merchant in Holland, but crack'd, and turn'd to his Shifts in England. This was a pleasant, facetious Fellow, knew the World exactly, and acted his Part in this Tragi-Comedy to a Miracle.

So much I have offer'd by way of Preliminary, that you may have a Glimpse of these dark Pillars, by which the Scotch Company was to be lighted down into the Spanish or Darien Mines, and over that Isthmus to the Phillipin Islands, California, China, and to Ja-

pan, if they could turn Dutch Men.

The Companies Act being now touch'd with the Royal Scepter, and for the more Difpatch, pais'd thro' the Seals per Saltum, they were empower'd by Virtue of a neceffary Clause thereof, to take in Foreign Subferiptions to a lesser half of the Capital Stock; so that the main Stress of the Project lay in singering this Money. The Three Projectors frankly engag'd to use their Interest with their Correspondents and Friends in England, Hole

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Holland, and in the Hans Towns, for 30000l. at least; in Confideration of which, and of the Acquisition, and in Token of their Gratitude for the Project, the Company was to give the Triumvirate 20000l. So to work

all Hands went.

There being three different Parties in Eng. land jarring at that Time, about the India Trade, and the Old Company having got the Better on't, it was easie to draw a great many of the Male-Contents into the Scotch Companies Net; nay, the Subscriptions came in fo quick that he was the happiest Man that could get his Name first down in their Books: For Paterson preach'd up only an India Trade here in England, taking no Notice of Darien, but to some Select Heads that were able to bear it; when once the Mony was in Scotl, they knew how to dispose of it. To be short, they had now more Money in their View than they knew what to do withal, if the House of Commons had not baulk'd them, and reprimanded the Subjects of England for their Foolery. The Companies Books were cary'd Home with abundance of Secrecy and Care, tho' they had as good left them behind, there having been never a Groat of the English Money paid in as yet. The Projectors follow'd them as the Sons of Levi did the Ark in old Times; and when they came to Scotland, their chief Business was to preach up the vast Advantages which the House of Commons fore-

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faw to acreuse the Scotch Company and Nation. by this Octroy and Trade, and to back their Sermons with the greater Authority, the Commons Address to the King was printed and reprinted at Edinburgh (but not a Syllable of the King's Answer mention'd) which confirm'd the whole Country of the Riches they were like to be furfeited with by this Act and Trade. To be short, they came in Shoals from all Corners of the Kingdom to Edinburgh, Rich, Poor, Blind and Lame. to lodge their Subscriptions in the Company's House, and to have a Glimpse of the Man Paterson; who fatisfy'd them as fast as they came, that altho' they fign'd fuch a Sum for Fashion's fake, to give the Company more Reputation Abroad, yet the Quarter Part would only be demanded, there being no occasion for any more; and that they could not lie out of the Use of their Money above 18 Months, or 2 Years at most, which by that time, and the Old Cant, of God's Bleffing, would fetch good Returns, and large Dividends.

The Companies Books had not been long open'd in Edinburgh, before 400000 l. was fign'd (when it will be all paid in, the Lord of Holts knows) and it now being high time to shut the Books there, and go where the Money lay, to wit, the 300000 l. in Holland, and the Hans Towns, the Projectors were consulted about it. The Result of which was,

that

that they might not act precipitately in this Affair, it was necessary they should make fome real Show of their Resolution and Forwardness, by sending a Couple of sit Persons over to Amsterdam and Hamburgh, to build halfa Dozen of stout Ships of 50 Guns apiece; that by laying out their Money in the Dutch Country, the Dutchmen might be preposses'd with a kind Opinion of the Company, and thereby make it appear, how willing they were to extend the warm Rays of their Octor, to People who deserved it better than their ungreatful Neighbours.

Some warm Debates happen'd on this Occasion, what Two Persons should be entrusted with this mighty Affair, for by reason the Kirk and Church-money was equally in the Stock, both Parties endeavour'd to imploy their own Instruments. There were several Meetings on this Affair, and it was at long-run amicably concluded, that Alexander Stevenson, late Kirk-Treasurer, or Kirk-Warden of Edinburgh, a Zealous and Long-grace Sayer, and Capt. James Gibson, Merchant and Malignant of Glasco, should be the Delegates.

The next material Thing that came in Course was to lodge a Stock of Cash in London to answer their Delegates necessary Occasions abroad. The Sum agreed on was either 18 or 20000 l. but what Man to entrust with this Sum that was fed on English Beef and Puddin, was another Hesitation. The

Oracle

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Oracle Pater son being consulted herein sage-Iv responded, that his Brother Smith's Bufiness requiring him to go and remain for fome time at London, he expecting fome Ships home from Carolina and New-England, wherein he had large Effects; he was of Opinion, that they could not lodge it fafer than in his Hands. Smith returns to London, and having got the Gelt in his Sack, never broke his Rest afterwards about the Project. The Company at the same Time had substituted Two other Cashiers abroad, to wit, Mr. Francis Stratford, Merchant, at Hamburgh, (now Governour of that Company) and Alexander Henderson, alias Archbishop, at Amsterdam, who were to draw from Smith's Bank, as the Delegates had Occasion.

This Walloon Banker, and Italian Secretary answer'd the Bills punctually till a better half of the Money was extracted; about which Time finding the Company baulk'd of the Hollands, as well as English Subscriptions, he thought it necessary to hold his hand, and was passive in suffering a Bill of 200 l. of Stratford's drawn on him to be protested at London. I shall leave him here for sometime, that I may bring the rest along with me, and only tell you, that Smith now finding himself Master but of \$500l. of the Companies Cash, and not sure that he shouldever see so much of it again, and looking on this as little more than his Quota for the Pro-

ject and Subscriptions (altho' the Latter happen'd to fail, not through any Fault or Neglect of him, but by the Frowns of the House of Commons in England, and Holland by some surly Dutch Men Proprietors in the East and West-India Companies, and Lords of Amsterdam) he thought the Premium wrought for sufficiently, and that it was but just he should pay himself, since his Intention was as honest as if it had succeeded; and if he had any thing over his neat Share, it was convenient to hold it fast to enable him to go

to Law the easier with the Company.

The Company bit their Lips, but endeavour'd to keep it hush for some time, that the World might not perceive how they were deservedly bubbl'd. Smith knowing their Circumstances never went out of the Way for 15 or 16 Monthsafterwards; and then being fenfible that if once the Compan. Ships were fail'd, there would be no great Occasion to pay him any more Civilities to keep the Project fecret, and confequently he must expect the Company would be on his Back. On these Confiderations he was on the Wing for his own Country, and was got fo far on his Journey as Gravesend, when as Luck would had it, he was nabb'd with a Capio to at the Companies Instance. Some of his own and Wife's Relations were in the Coach with him, to fee him to Dover, when this Accident happen'd: But he on this Occasion compos'd himself with more Sedateness of Mind, than M. Bouf fliers did at Namure; and being unwilling to part with the Money fo dearly earn'd, bespoke Lodg-

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Lodgings in the Marshalfea, till on the late Revolution of that Sanctuary, the Marshal and he went

off together on a new Project to Carolina.

Daniel Lodge was at Edinburgh, when the first Bill was protested, and had his Paper's seiz'd and carry'd to the Campanies Office, and a Couple of Centries set over himself, but he being Yorkshire Blood, Scatch born, and Dutch bred, it was not

easie to fasten any Thing on him.

Pater fon was at Hamburgh on the Embaffie when he heard of the Misfortune of Stratford's Bill; but all the Mends he could make, was to figh and look dull. Nevertheless it was observable, that altho' Pater fon rail'd at Smith behind his Back, there was never an ill Word between them when they met: For you are to understand, that Smith was one of the Companies Commissioners in Holland and Hamburgh about the Time he suffer'd the Bill to be

protested in London,

But to return to the fetting out of this Embassie; Stevenson and Gibson being for some time gone over the Water to build Ships, and beat the Way for Subscriptions; the next Step was to chuse fit Perfons to follow and manage this Point. Five fuch were appointed by Name of the Committee of Foreign Trade, who were cloath'd with an ample Commission from the Company, to take Subscriptions Abroad, to appoint Factors, to controul the foresaid Two Legates, to provide Officers and Seamen; and, in a Word, to do what they thought necessary for the Company's Service. Paterson and Smith were the first Two, - a Scotch Merchant of London the Third. The Laird of Gleneagles for the Church, and Colonel John Erskin, Governour of Sterling-Castle, and Darling of the Kirk, made up the Quorum, the last Two being both Men of Honour and Worth, but altogether Strangers to Two Trade.

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Two of thefe were order'd to Helland directly from Scotland, and Gleneagles was to pass by London, where he was to do fome business, and take smith, and the other in his way. Gleneagles having arriv'd at London, and joyn'd with the other two, articled with me at Moncreifs Coffeehouse, in November, 1696. By the Articles of our Contract, I was to go in the Company's Service from London to Annflerdam, or Hamburgh, from thence to Scotland, and from thence on a Trading Voyage to either of the Indies, as the Company should appoint; and thence back to Scotland. I was at the fame time made tacitly to believe that I was to go to the East Indies, and that the Ships would fail next March at farthest. Encouragement (if I had been candidly dealt with, and honefly paid) feem'd to be fair enough in Merchants Service: So having ordered my Affairs in England to go to India, I went in Company of thefe Gentlemen to Amsterdam, where we arrived about Christmas following.

Here the whole Committee or Embally met; where having view'd their Ships in that Port, to wit, one of 46 Guns ready built, and another of 60 on the Stocks, they apply'd themselves to the business of Subscriptions. The Scheme haid down to

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them was this; Henderson formerly men. tion'd, a Scotch Man, Cossart a French Man, ___ an English Man, and __ a Ducth Man, all Merchants of Amsterdam, were to subcribe \$500 l. amongst them (Smiths Summ) and were to draw in there Friends and Correspondents for as much as they could: In confideration whereof, these four were to be the Company's Factors in Holland, and to have 2 per Cent. for what they bought and fold. This was eafily agreed to; and for their further Encouragment, they were invested likewise with the 2 per Cent. Commission of all the Money already laid out by Capt. Gibson on the two Ships, Canvas. Sails, Cables, Anchors, Powder, Guns, &c. in all above 10000 l. which Properly was Gibson's right by his Commission from the Company. This was the first honest step they made by Vertue of their controuling Power.

Theie new Dutch Factors ply'd their Friends all over Helland, who generally for some time before were mightily taken with the Scotch East India Trade, their Exemption from Duties for 27 years, and tickled with the Conceit that they should be Sharers in it. But through an ugly accident which happen'd in Camphire, at Paters n's and the Colionels Landing, the whole

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whole Mess of the Companies Pottage was in danger of being miscook d. The Story runs thus: These Gentlemen had a rough and tedious Passage from Scotland, and it feems the Skipper had not laid in Provisions for his Passengers over plentifully, which was the occasion that Paterson at his landing in Campbire (and being welcom'd and entertain'd by one Panton, a Merchant there) taited more freely of the Creature then he us'd to do; (for he always fet up for a Water-biber) which Panton perceiving, ply'd him warmly, and took the Liberty of pumping him. Paterson's Tongue running glib with the Hollands Cannal Water on the Eliginai's of the Offroy, happen'd to babble our a Secret of the Company, viz, That their Act empower'd them to give Commissions to any kind of People (without asking their Nation) to Trade to the Indies under Scots Colours; and that such People might dispose of their India Goods where they pleas'd, providing they made a (bam Entry in Scotland. And if the Company should agree to take 3 per Cen. for the Goods, fuch Ships as Traded with their Commission were able to undersel the English and Dutch full 17 per Cent. Panton was glad of the News, & improv'd the Story amongst his Friends, who defign'd to fign in the Companies E 2 Books

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Books; and these run now on this Commission for the 3 per Cent. sinding it a safer way of Trading, then by putting their Money in the Companies bottom; neither would they of Zealand ever afterwards en-

ter on any other Terms.

We were no fooner come to Amsterdam, then we met with this Story fresh in the-Coffee-houses there. It was too late for Paterfon to eat in his words; fo that all the Salvo we could make to dash the Story, was by faying, that this was the Companies sho'el Anchor, if every thing else should fail them; but that they had no occasion to make use of that Power present; northat Mr. Paterson meant so when he spoke it. But that which gave us the dead stroke in Holland, just as the Companies Books were open'd, the East and West India Companies run open mouth'd to the Lords of Amsterdam, shewing what was hatching by the Scotch Commissioners in their City, to ruine the Trade of the United Provinces. Lords gave them satisfaction in the matter, and made no noise of it; for we were made to understand in a day or two afterwards, that our Subscriptions were dash'd, and none to be expected there. On this occasion it was resolved in the Committee, that Paterion, and the Colonel should forthwith proceed to Hamburgh, to see what could be be done there, the rest being to remain in Holland for some time, to give the less Umbrage to

the Hamburgh Project.

The Hamburghers swallow'd the bait to a wish; for the more opposition the English and Dutch offer'd to the project, confirm'd them the more that it was their Interest to embrace it. The River Elve. on which Hamburgh stands, is Navigable for flat bottom Barges of 70 or 80 Tuns, for fome 200 Miles up into the Country of Germany, which gives them an opportunity of ferving all the North parts of that Empire with Goods more conveniently then the Hollanders can: And as they have no East India Goods but what they have at second hand from England and Holland, or a few from Denmark, by joyning now with the Scotch Company, they have a prospect of worming the Hollander out of a good part of the German Trade.

In Parenthess I must own that this part of the Project was Reasonable on both the Scotch and Hamburgher side, if it had been meant as it was told; but the Devil on't was, the Hamburgers knew nothing of Darien, but builded altogether on Ships laden with India Goods, whereof their

City

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City and Port was to be the Receptacle and Mart; while Paterson wanted only their Money to raise Forces to over-run Mexico and Peru.

The way being thus prepared by thefe two Fore-runers, the body of the Commitee receiv'd advice to repair thither at fight, all things being ready for Signing and Sealing. And I receiving orders to accompany them, fet out from Amsterdam, after we had spent three Mouths there in vain; and arrived at Humburgh on Lady-day, 1697. Our Affair was fo generally favour'd by the Burghers of this City, that at our arrival we printed Placaarts, and fix'd them on the Exchange, and other publick Places there, intimating that the Companies Books were to be open'd in the Commercie Kamber the week following for Subscriptions; but they were to take notice (the best Jest on't) That by the Constitutions of the Company, no Man could fign above 30001. sterling for himself: as likewife, that their Books could not admit above 200000 l. in all.

These Placaarts were no sooner passed up on the Posts, than Pamphlets were crying up and down the Streets, full of ill Nature, and a great many sad Truths; advising the Hamburghers to enquire further into the Project, before they parted

with

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with their Money, lest they should never see it again. These Pamphlets contain'd 3 or 4 Sheets, and were printed in French, High and Low Dutch, under the Title of, A Letter from a Friend in Amsterdam, to his Friend in Hamburgh. But the Hamburghers having such a Considence in Paterson's Phiz, and smooth Tongue, and by the forward appearance the Company made with their new Ships of 50 Guns all in a row, they believ'd all this stuff, to be hatch'd in Samaria, from

whence no good can be expected.

But that the Scriptures might be fulfill'd, by the Elects meeting with Disappoint. ments and Crosses while they sojourn here; or on the other hand, that of Honesty's being the best Policy, either you please; the Companies Book was likewife shut up here, without getting a Groat of the Hamburgers Money, although that City got near 30000 l. of the Company's. The human reason of this Disappointment, if I am not mistaken, was as follows; in the Offroy there was a certain unnecessary Paragraph, which occasion'd a great many English and Hollands Speculations, viz. That in case the Company should be interrupted in their Trade, &c. the King had ingag'd to interpole the Regal Authority to do them Right, and that at the publick Charge, Paserlon

terson, and the other Agents of the Company, to magnifie their Charter, did infinuate in all Companies, That the King was to affift and defend them with his Ships of War, or otherwise, if there was occasion, and that out of his own Pocket, which they did not question to be English Coin; when at the same time, the words of the Act cannot bear it; much less, That a Scots Act of Parliament should dispose of English Ships and Money. But fince the Scotch Company would force this gloss on the Textfor their Advantage, the English Traders to India made as profitable a use of it the other way; for fay they, Was it not enough that the King of Great Britain should pass an Act in favour of his Scots Subjects to Trade to India, and exempt them from Duties for 21 years, which is an evitable Prejudice to the English Trade; fince it's impossible to hinder them from fending their India Goods by stealth over the Border, and underselling our Markets by 25; or 30 per Cent. but that they should be empower'd to take in Forreigners to be Sharers with them in this Trade; and not only thereby fuck the Blood and Marrow out of England for 21 years, but that our English Ships of War (for the maintenance of which great Taxes and Imposts are laid on our Trade and Goods

Goods) should defend this Scotch Company's Trade, and these Foreigners who run

away with the whole.

These weak Proceedings of Pater son and the other Agents, with the Sentiments the English had of it, made the Government of England, fend to the Senate of Hamburgh a Caution by Sir Paul Ricaut, Refident there, to take care how they fuffer'd their Burghers to embark with private Men, the King's Subjects, under the hopes of the English Protection, which being to the Prejudice of their own Subjects, could not be reasonably expected. This was the Substance of the Memorial given in to that Senate, who had never hitherto countenanc'd the Committee, altho? the Private Burghers were so Resolute to Toin. A TOWN.

Adverse Fortune still attending our Embassie, they thought sit to steer homewards, and make the best of a bad Marker, being now fully satisfy'd that there's no other Body's Money to be Trusted to but their own: And having left me with Legate Stevenson to tend the Ships till sarther Orders; they set out from Hamburgh in

April.

The Report of this Mournful Story being made to the Board in Scotland, they found that they had been hatching rotten

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Eggs for a Twelvemonth by-gone: But that which was still worse, 50000 l. was funk into Datchland on Ships that were neither fit for Merchants Service nor War, 8500 /. funk in Smith's Pocket, a Cargoe of all forts of Goods and Materials for a Plantation ready bought. viz. Sco'ch Cloath 8000 pieces White, ditto Brown 4 or 5000. ditto died and strip'd 2000. Sterling Searges 8000 Ells, Men and Womens Shoes 5 or 6000 pair, Slippers about 1500 pair, Mens coarse Stockings 4000 pair, Womens ditto 2000 pair, Scotch Hats a great quantity, English Bibles 1500, Periwigs 4000. some Long, some Short, Campaigns. Spanish Bobs and Natural ones; and truly they were all Natural, for being made of Highlanders Hair, which is blanch'd, with the Rain and Sun, when they came to be open'd in the West-Indies they look'd like to many of Sampson's Firethips that he fent amongst the Philistines, and could be of no use to the Colony, if it were not to mix with their Lime when they plaster'd the Walls of their Houses. This was all the Merchandable Cargoe, fave about 500 l. worth of Hamburgh Linen and Holland, and to the same value of little Trincums bought in Holland for a Guinea or Indian Trade, and about 2 or 3 Hogsheads of Bees-wax. The rest was in Materials for the the Colony, viz. Hoes, Axes, Matches, Knives, &c. And for the main Defign 1500 spare Buccaneer-Pieces, some Hundreds of Barrels of Powder, Shot proportionable and about 80 or 90 Drums. Cargoe of Merchandize and Materials for the Colony, amounted to about 19000 l. including 25 per Cent. advance, which the Company charg'd on every Article. So that there was about 74000 of the 100000 l. Sunk. The remainder was towards Provisions, Payment of the Sailors and other Servants of the Company, and Discharge of the Company's Civil List: But of this odd Money above 10000 l was deficient in the Payments, to wit, some great Men could not be forc'd to pay, they Natively thinking their Countenance to the thing to be enough for their share; others were Sick, and a great many flark Dead of the Project, but most of them not able to raise their Quotas

The Company's Affairs looking now for pale-fac'd, they were for fome time fraggering in their Refolutions: And on this Occafion it was propos'd to the Board by the Laird of Drummellier, a Topping and Leading Man of the Company, and back'd by Robert Watfon, a Leading Man among the Merchant Directors, that they should fend Order to their Agents in Holland and

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Hamburgh to fell off the Ships, and that their Committee of homeward Improvements should dispose of the foresaid Cargoe to the best Advantage, and the Company to make a Dividend of the Product, amongst the Proprietors of the Stock. This Proposal was Rejected as Inglorious, and they being now in utrumque Parati, were Resolv'd Seu varsare dolos, and that their Servants, but not themselves, should be the Victims to the Certa occumbere Morti.

From this Minute they fixt their Resolutions, that fince their Ships were built, the Provisions, Cargoe, and other Necessaries already provided, they should not look back, but equip for Sea with all Expedition; if they Perish there, or the Project Miscarry, they could shew the World that they drove the Nail so far as it would go, and at last, shift the Miscarriage from off themselves. And to satisfie the World that their Despair was evident; at the figning of the Company's last Instructions to the Colony, This Drummellier would have it added in the Postscript as a Benediction, That they should get Money Honestly if they could, but be fure to get it, and if they came Home without it, then the Devil get them all.

By the fequel of the Story the Reader may

may judge whether they did not put this Resolution into Practice. After the Embassie or Committee of Foreign Trade left Hamburgh, nothing Remarkable past there, fave that after Mr. Stratford had given them a Splendid Entertainment for their Foy, they went off without bidding him kiss there - and believing that all these Dishes were a Pig of their own Sow, left Instructions behind them, that he should not act any longer as the Company's Cashier. Whether this was the True Reason of his being laid afide, or that of his Original Sin; I cannot resolve you; but this I know, that he gave them Credit at their first appearance in Hamburgh, indented with the Bullder of the four Ships, with the Ropemakers, Blacksmiths, and other Artificers, to furnish the Company, and bound himself for performance of the feveral Contracts; and at last he was oblig'd to Arrest the same Ships (as they were fitting out) for 800 l. Flemish, that being the Ballance of his Accompts; and they lay in Limbo a Fortnight or three Weeks before this Money could be paid.

We Sail'd with two of these Ships, viz, the Caledonia and St. Andrew from the River of Hamburgh the 10 of November, 1697. (having left the other two behind us, ready Launch'd and lying to Rot in the Ouse)

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and arriv'd in Leith Road on the 20th to the no finall Joy of the Proprietors of the Stock, two Thirds of whom firmly believ'd for fix Months by-gone that all was Cheat, and that there was no fuch Ships in

Rerum Natura.

About the same time the Rifing-Sun of 60 Guns, and the Unicorn of 46, were fallen down from Amsterdam to the Texel, in order to joyn us, that we might make our Parade the more Splendid in Leith Road. These Ships, you must know, had their Complement of Men bore on them for feveral Months before, as if they had been ready to Sail; but Archbishop Hender on, their trusty Friend and Agent, having about 3000 l. due to him and Partners, did not think it difereet to let both Ships go till he had the Money in his Pocket; several kind Epistles and civil Words past between the Company and him on this occasion, but to no material purpose; for he was apprehenfive that if once they got the Ships in Scotland, his Money might be like Butter in the Black Dog's Hauce, or that they might detain so much of it as came to the Queta of his and Partners Subscriptions, which he and they had no Inclination to. On these Considerations the Archbishop sent home the Unicorn, and brought the Company's Rifing- on back to the Meridian of AmAmsterdam, where she being Frozen up, for that Season, was oblig'd to lie till she Thaw'd, and for some Months afterwards, till he had his Dutch Gilt again. And indeed I think the Accident was very lucky, for besides the Honour which the Company purchas'd by entertaining the Czar of Moscovy Aboard while she lay at the Pales of Amsterdam, if she had gone to the West-Indies, she might have set there and never rifen again; and so Drum nellier would have

been disappointed of his Dividend.

The Hamburgher Ships and the Unicorn, being arriv'd at Leith, it was refolv'd to carry them up the Fryth till the hardest of the Winter was over; but the Seamen (a great part of whom had been 11 or 12 Months in the Service, and as void of Faith as Money) would not move an inch till they were paid, altho' feveral of the Directors came Aboard to Interpose their Authority. . This oblig'd a certain Committee to be appointted for their Payment, who brought down the Money to Leith, and endeavouring to show themselves Good Husbands for the Company, pinch'd may be 5, 6 or 7 Shillings out of each Man's Wages, (not for Dammages, for there was no Goods) which oblig'd the Sailors to give them a hearty Curle to their Faces, fo foon as they had got the Money in their Hats. All that was fav'd in the Caledonia by this Management was within 40 l. And when I told Little Blackwood my Sentiments of it at the Pay-Table, he reply'd, that it was no matter, every Little makes a Mickle, and the Company had need to fave all they can. The Consequence of this was, that when the Company had occasion to fit out their Ships in the Spring, none of these Sailors that were worth the hanging, would Lift themselves, and we were oblig'd to take Tag, Rag and Bobtail, and fuch as no Skipper in the Fryth would Entertain. The Company indeed depended on their Country-Men who were discharg'd of the English Service on the Peace, but they were disappointed, for none of them would leave Old England. So that when we came to Sea, we were fo feebly Mann'd, (altho' we had Eaters enough) that if it had not been for the Land Officers and their Men. I am fatisfy'd that our Ships had run away with us.

In Julyfollowing, the Ships being ready to Sail, the Sea-men were paid off, and for their farther Encouragement, receiv'd 2 Months Pay Advance; as for the reft, those who are alive, must catch it if they can, tho' it may be guess'd what they have to trust to, by the Defences which the Company makes at this time in Dostors-Commons, in an Action

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Action of Sea Wages they are fued for To wit, that the Company Transfer'd their Ships, Men and Cargo, over to the Collonie; that they are now two distinct Societies, that what Wages were due by the Company, were paid before the Ships went from Scotland; and altho' the Company advanc'd the forefaid two Months Pay. yet it was not on their own account, but lent to the Collonie. This is a pretty honest Evasion of the Company to cheat so many poor Men out of their Wages: I don't know what success such Defences will meet with in their own Courts, but they are now rejected in Doctors Commons, and the Money order'd to be brought into the Court.

But before I go any further, I'll give you a clearer View of this Transfer. The Company having laid out a round Summ of Money on this Expedition, thought the most probable way of seeing it again, was to charge the Collonie with it, to let them improve it the best way they could, and pay the Company certain Parcels of it at such and such Terms. They valu'd these three Ships and Cargo, with the two Tenders, (including the Provisions and Mens Wages they had already paid) at 70000 l. for which they took the Councils Bond to be paid as aforesaid. They

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were likewise to have certain shares in the Mines, Minerals, &c. and to be free of Duties in the Collonies Ports, whereas Strangers were to pay 2 per Cent. (which was to be apply'd to the maintenance of the Collonies Forts, and other necessary Uses.) These Gentlemen, who gave their joynt Bond for this 70000 L were not worth fo many English Pence; and the Transfer was so clandestinely carried on, that if it had been known to the Sea-men. or those who expected Wages, there had not one Soul of them gone in the Service. And I dare be positive, that when we arriv'd in Darien, this Transfer was fuch a fecret, that it was not known to ten Men besides the Councellors.

The Seamen being thus paid by the Company what was due to them, with the two Months advance, were made believe that when once these Landmen were set ashore, they were to proceed on a Trading Voyage, and return to Scotland to be paid, wherewith they were well enough satisfy'd. The Landmen were still in worse Circumsances, for they had no Pay, nor none to frust to; only the hopes they were faten'd with of picking the Gold off the Leaves of the Trees, which sew of them doubted of, that went on that soot. For the more formality of the thing, and to make it of a greater value,

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there was a kind of Indenture or Contract between the Company and these Landmen. The Soldiers were not to go under that Denomination, but that of Planters. The 60 Officers (12 of them had been Captains in Flanders, and the other 48 Subalterns) were term'd Over-feers, Sub-Overfeers and Affistants. The true Mystery of their cramp Names lay here, if I am not mistaken: The Offroy empower'd the Company to lift and entertain Soldiers for the Service of their Collonies, and to exercise Martial Discipline; but at the same time, what Souldiers they listed in Scotland, must be with the Privy Councils leave first obtain'd. At the lifting and enrolling of these Land-men, the Company thought it in vain to ask the Council that favour, for fome weighty Reasons, which I shall not offer here; so took their own way of Christ'ning them, defigning at the fame time to make them answer the same ends, when once they got them between the Tropicks, and in the mean time, it was not necessary that these Land Officers, or Planting Soldiers should know the fecret of their Infirmity. I must tell you, that Pennycook, and some more of the Council were fo ignorant of it, that if it had not been for one who was none of their Number, they had hang'd up some of the Land-men at Sea, to try their hand.

And

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And after we had been a while in the Collony, and the poor Men so starv'd, that they were oblig'd to defert to any body that could fill their Bellies, some 9 or 10 of these were brought back by a party; and fince they sound they could not hang them, without running the hazard of being hang'd themselves for it afterwards, they chan'd great Weights of Iron to their Legge, and conderand them for a certain number of years to Slavery. These Actings were as unlegal as the other; for if by the Constitutions of the Collony their Port be free, and if these Men be Planters by the Indenture or Contract made with the Company, they are Freemen, and not lyable to the lash of Martial Discipline.

The Terms of these Indentures run thus, That the Planters should be mantaind by the Company three Tears; and what Ground they clear'd in that time, should be disposed of by the Colony, as they should think sit; allowing 50 Acres to each Planter, with a House in the Capital City of 50 foot square; 100 Acres to each Officer, with a House proportionable. And to set the greater value on that rich land, the Councellors themselves, by the Constitutions, could not have above three Portions, to wit, 150 Acres. These poor deluded Fellows had better sold themselves for the time in some of the English or

or French Plantations, and have got 18 or 201, by the bargain, without either running the hazard of starving, or of the Spanish Mines. And altho' there had beeu no danger of either, yet what could a naked man make of this 50 Acres of Ground, or of 500, at the three years end, if it were not to fow Poratoes, Maez, and Plantains, and live as Adam did.

This is all the Encouragement these Gentlemen and Planters had to trust to: and altho' most, or all the Officers had been lifted 4 or 5 Months before they were Thip'd aboard, yet they had not a farthing allow'd them for their subfistance, but what the 12 Captains or Overfeers could pinch out of their Companies; neither could that be much, for their Planters were allow'd but 3 d. a day for their subsistance, from the date of their lifting, to their going on board; indeed about a Month before we fail'd, npon a certain occasion of the Land Officers grumbling, the Directors, out of their Benevolence, or rather to stop their Mouths, order'd 10 1. for each Captain, with a Subscription of 100% in the Capital Stock (which was only 25%. Gift,) and for the Subalterns in Proportion; which generous Gratuity made all things eafie.

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The Contract or Charter Party between the Company and Council, was penn'd refore the Councellors were created; but that fignify'd little, for these Candidates would scarce have stuck at the Terms. tho' they had been harder. But to tell you the truth, they were to feek for Perfons fit for that purpole, and were glad to take fuch as they could get. By the Constitutions agreed on by Roxy Mackenzie, and the Company, feven Councellors were to be created before the Ships fail'd from Scotland, and these were to be invested with a Power to assume to the number of fix more, as they should see occasion. I have reason to believe that the design of leaving these fix Chairs vacant, was for the Encouragement of such English or French Men of Substance, as should come in and joyn them from the West India Plantations.

To give you the Characters at large of these 7 Councellors, would be tedious; wherefore I desire you may accept of this inshort. I. James Cunningham led the Van, he had been a Major in the Scots Forces, and disbanded on the Peace, a Pillar of the Kirk, and never out of Scotland before.

2. Donald Macay, a Scrivener's or Writer's Clerk, newly come out of his Apprenticeship, but a Youth of good Parts. 3. — Veach, a Man

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Man of no Trade, but advanc'd to this Post on the account his Father was a godly Minister, and a Glorifier of God, I think in the Grass-market. 4. Robert Jollie, a jolly Scotch over-grown Hamburger, who was ormerly a Skipper, and us'd the Shetland Trade, but had for some dozen years been fet up at Hamburgh, in quality of Merchant; and after that a Broker, and now a Councel-5. Robert Pennycook, formerly a Surgeon in the English Navy, then a Lieutenant, and afterwards Commander of a Bomb; this Gentleman having gain'd Experience by being 21 years from Scotland in several Trades or Occupations, he was by a Stratagem of an Acquaintance of mine, call'd home to take this Post upon him, about 6 or 7 Weeks before we sail'd, and was advanc'd by the Interest of the Kirk Party, the better to ballance that of the Church, and to keep out Dr. M- a reputed Atheift, who would certainly have debauch'd both. Mr. Pennycook was not only Councellor, but likewise Captain, Commadore, and the very Orford of our Navy. 6. James Montgomrie, whose Designation I cannot well tell, but you may know him by the Story of the bloody Fight he had with the Spaniard, where lo many hundred were kill'd and taken Prisoners, tho' at the same time there was never a Spaniard burt. This Gentleman was formerly an Enfign in the Scots Guards

Guards, but not liking that Office, left it, and carry a a brown Musket in another Regiment. The Reasons of his Preferment to this Post, was his Grand-fathers being Earl of Eglington; and his own Father, by the Mothers side, being Major General Montgomrie. 7. Robert Pincarton, a good down right, rough spun Tar, never known before by any Designation or State Office, save that of Boatswain to Sir William Phipps, when he was on the Wreck; and now, poor fellow, a Diver in the Spanish Mines at Cartha-

gena.

These were the seven wise Men, who were to divide Mexico and Peru amongst them. Veach being fick of the Voyage, stay'd at home; and on this occasion William Paterson, whom I hinted at before, having come from Scotland with us in quality of Voluntier (for he was in Difgrace fome Months before we came off; and his projecting Head growing too big to get out of the Ports of Edinburgh without an Engine, he was at his liberty either to go into the Tolbooth, or on board in this Station, which he pleas'd) was affum'd into the Senate in Veach's Place, after we had got fo far as the Madera's on our Voyage.

I had almost forgot to tell you of our Clergy, with whom I ought, in good

Manners,

Manners, to have begun. Two Ministers with a Journey-Man to take up the Pfalm, were commission'd by the General Affembly, with full Inftructions, I suppose, to dispose of the Bibles among the Indians. One of these was an Extraordinary good Man, but he ow'd his Education to the Army in Flanders, where the Kirk Rust was rubb'd off him. The other was Young Headstrong, as infallible as his Holiness, Sawcy and as Impertinent as the Moderator himself. They thought to have establisht the Scotch Kirk Discipline in America, but having past the Tropick of Cancer, they could find fuch a fensible Alteration in our Men, nay, in the Major himfelf, by the Influence of that Zone, that they began to dispair of it, and their Heartstrings being quite broke at the Sight of that dear Land of Promise, they just lookt upon it and fo were gather'd to their Fathers. They were not much miss't indeed; for the only Time we had Oceasion for the Priestly Office, was the Marriage of Paterson's Wifes Maid, after her Belly had been a Third up, and then her Mafter happening to be Prases, or high Priest for the Week, Celebrated it in as much Form, or perhaps more than if it had been done in a Scotch Kirk.

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But before I leave Europe altogether; I must tell you One Passage more, which was a Secret to a great Part of the Court of Directors when we left Scotland, it being manag'd only by the private Committee, and 2 or 3 more. The Story runs thus, The Companyes, or rather private Committees Agents at London, had been for fome time in Terms with Lionel Wafer to bring him into the Service, they had no positive Instructions to agree with him at first, but only to found him as to the Particulars of the Country of Darien. Wafer, it feems, was in Terms with fome private Merchants of London, about fending a Vessel thither for Nicaragua Wood, to which he was to Pilot them; and about the fame Time he was putting his Journals into the Prefs. Pennycook, before he left London, went with Mr. Fletcher a Scotch Gentleman and fome others defignedly to discourse this Wafer, and having treated him at Pontacks, fatisfy'd themselves of his Capacity to ferve the Company, they advis'd him not to be hafty in Publishing his Book, or at least till he heard further from Scotland. There was a Collection of some Guineas amongst these Gentlemen for Wafer, the better to back their Advice. When Pennycook arriv'd in Scotland he acquainted the private vate Committee with his Sentiments of Wafer, on which they wrote for Mr. Fletcher by the next Post to secure him for the Companies Service, and to make the easiest Bargain he could.

Mr. Wafer had flood for fome Months by-gone at 1000 l. but now Mr. Fletcher being in Earnest with him he agreed on the following Terms.

- 1. He was to ferve the Company for the Space of 2 Years in their Expedition, for which the Company was to pay him 750 l. whereof 50 l. ready down.
- 2. He was forthwith to proceed to E-dinburgh, and there to answer such Questions as the private Committee or Committee of Trade should ask him.
- 3. In Confideration of 20 Guineas more, which he then received in hand, he was to put a Stop to the Publishing his Book for the space of a Month; and when he came to Edinburgh, if the Company and he could not come to Terms for the suppressing it altogether, then he was either at Liberty to go in their Service for the foresaid 700 l. or to return to England, which he pleas'd.

4. You may easily perceive fomething, Mystical in the wording of these Articles, whereby the Company might shake their Neck out of their Noose, but that Mr. Fletcher mean't it so, I will not say, but am rather willing to believe he was sincere and ignorant of the Companies Design on him.

Mr. Wafer, Pursuant to the Contract, (having order'd his Affairs in England for his Voyage to Darien,) took Post for Scotland, and on the Road past by the Name of Brown, by the Committees Direction. He was stopt at Haddinton, 12 Miles short of Edinburgh, by Mr. Pennycook, who was order'd to Lodge him at Mr. Fletcher's House, about 2 Miles Wide of that Road, and there he was to fray till the Committee should come to him, least by his going into Edinburgh he should be seen by Paterson or Lodge, (who at this Time were kept in the Dark as to the Companies Refolutions,) or by any other Person that might know him. The private Committee came to him next Day, and having enter'd on Bufiness, askt him first, if he had order'd his Affairs fo in England that he needed not return. He answered that he had, and Was

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was ready to go abroad at 48 Hours warning: To this they reply'd, that it was very well, tho' by the Sequel of the Story you'll find it none of their Meaning.

During the first 2 or 3 Days Conferences, the Subject of the Discourse was Darien, of which he unboffom'd himfelf freely. And for their further Incouragement, he ingaged to lead them to a Treasure of Nicaragua Wood, whereof 300 Men could cut down fo much in Six Months, as should defray the whole Charge of the Expedition, which if he did not perform he should forfeit his Title to the 700 l. Premium agreed on. The Gentlemen were curious in Informing themselves whereabouts this Treasure was, whither it was near the Sea or any River whence it could be eafily Shipt Aboard. Wafer, not fuspecting any Defign upon him by Perfons of fo noted Characters, refolv'd them in every Particular, and pointed out the very Spot of Ground, where it grows, with the Bearings and Distance of it from Golden Island. They now thinking themselves Cock-fure of the Treasure, and fufficiently Instructed as to the Country, had no more Occasion for Wafer, and believ'd that the 700 l. Pilotage might be fav'd, to help to fetch up Smith's Summ.

Next Night he has brought into Edinburgh under Pretence of a nearer Communication, and was lodg'd in a private Cell near the Companies Office Three Pair of Stairs high, where he could fcarce diffinguish between Sun Light and Moon Light; and here he was oblig'd to keep close least by being feen abroad the Project should take Air. Wafer was well enough pleas'd with his Confinement, having still the 700 l. in View; but as there's no Certainty in Sublunary Things, fo the Pilot mist of his Mark; for in a Day or two afterwards some Gentlemen of the Committee came to him and with abundance of Concern, madehim understand, that the Project had taken Wind in England, that Admiral Bembo was lying with a Squadron at Spithead, to wait their Motion; and that it was relolv'd that very Morning, in the Secret Committee, to alter their Darien Project. Wafer being somewhat daunted at the News, had but little to fay to the Matter: And these Gentlemen to blind him the more, ask'd him feveral Questions about the Rivers of Platte and Amazones (both 1000 Leagues wide of Darien,) and whether he could be ferviceable to them that way; to which he answered, No. Thus

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Thus they parted from him, shewing a great Concern for their own Disappointment, as well as his; telling him withal, That since they could not go in his Darien Project, they would think of a Gratuity sit for him, which he might expect that Evening.

This Gratuity was the Sum of Twenty Guineas, which he receiv'd by the Hand of Mr. Pennycook: And I suppose he was now at Liberty to Print his Book, for I think he was never fo much as Commun'd with about it. I was order'd to fee him out of Town, which gave me an Opportunity of having the mournful Story Recapitulated, whereof neither he nor I at that time knew the Draught. It was not necessary to enjoin Wafer to conceal his Scotch Journey from the English, his own Interest obliging him to keep it hush, fince the greatest Remedy he could expect was to be laught at. However, I dare fay, he hath acquired fo little Knowledge of Eainburgh (except what he learn'd of the Company,) that if he were to refurn

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turn to that City, he could no more find the Way to his Lodging, than the Company could to the Nicaragua Wood, notwithstanding they thought themselves so sure of it by Directions.

I was afterwards one of those who went for several Miles along the Coast, in Search of this Treasure, but were oblig'd to give it o'er: And in Lieu of this, our Men were order'd to fell several kinds of strange Trees, which naturally grow in the Colony's Garden.

These were squared and cut in Ten Foot Peices, for the easier Stowage, and were to be sent Home by the first Ship, to see if the Company's Virtuoso's could find any Lebanon amongst them.

When they come, I dare fay, they will Puzzle the General Assembly to find Names for them all, for I can scarce think that Old Nunkle trotted to far West to Christen them.

But that I may now take leave of the Company (whom I am unwilling to part with as yet if it were not for fouling too much Paper) and hale my Topfail-sheets home for my Voyage to Darien: I must acquaint you that about 7 or 8 months before we fail'd, a Committee was order'd for the dispatch of business, viz. for the victualling and fitting out of the Fleet. I was ordered to affift at two or three meetings of this Committee with my advice in the Victualling part (that for fome time before lying within my Province) and they having told me that 900 men was the Compliment they defign'd for this Expedition, and that they must regulate the daily expence according to the store they had, so as to make it hold out 9 months; this was foon done, and if we had been ready to fail then, the Provisions might have held out according to the calculation: but our Masters being no Witches at their craft a third of their Provisions were expended before we could be ready to fail. There was none to be had in Scotland, and if there had there was no Money to go to Market; the 100000 l. being funk, and the Companies credit not worth two pence, notwithstanding the glorious show our Ships made from the Castle-hill of Edinburgh. And I have reason to believe, that we had stuck there as well as the Rifing Sun did in the Pompose, if it had not been for some few Pillars of the Company who mortgag'd their Estates for for 4 or 5000 l. for which the Company made over the two new Ships at Hamburgh and the Rifing Sun at Amsterdam for their security. It was not convenient to let our men know the ill state of our Provisions; but on the other hand, there was fuch a noise made of our plenty, and of our having a twelve months store of all kinds for 1000 men, that it was like to have fet us all by the ears together before we were long at Sea. This management was principally due to Mr. Robert Blackwood one of that Committee, a little bufy-body, who took this part of it upon him, and is now in difgrace for the same. Whether he deferves it altogether himself I will not say; but however, the Company thinks it necessary he should be the Sacrifice, altho one half of their Collars is not enough to attone for what so many brave Fellows has suffered.

Having fail'd from Leith about three days I acquainted Mr. Pennycook with my doubts as to the Provisions, and how necessary it was the Council should be fatisfied of our store before it were too late. Next day he made the Signal for the Counsellors to repair on board, and the Pursers of the several Ships were ordered to lay an account before them of what Provisions they stood charged with. This done, I was ordered to calculate the whole and make a Report how long the store would hold out at the usual allowance for 1050 men, our Compliment being thereabouts. I could

not make above 5 months and a half of any specie except Stock-fish, of which we had full 11 months, and that at 4 days of the week, but had not above 4 months Butter and Oyl to it. The Council defign'd to put into the Orkney's to fend an Express to the Company and give them an account of the state of Provisions, but meeting with thick and bad weather in the passing of them, we were obliged to go on; and having calculated that store to hold out 9 months, our men were forthwith put to that tharp allowance. This occasion'd ill blood enough, and I was like to have got my throat cut for being the Author of it. As for our Drink, we had not above ten tunn of Beer in our Navy when we left Leith; but in lieu thereof we were assur'd by the Company, . that we should take in Wine at Madera's, for which they had fent us credit on Mr. Miles, who had Effects in his hands of one William Arbuckles a Director; dut being come thither, ve found this to be a millake, to fay no worfe n't. Our men now being at fuch short allownce, and no other Drink to trust to but stining Water, did not know how to brook it vell.

The Officers and Gentlemen Voluntiers, ho had brought but little money with them being in hopes that there was enough before tem) were obliged to fell their moveables fack Portugueese, such as Scarlet Coats, looks and Swords, wherewith they purchas'd

chas'd a little Wine, for themselves. The Senate was in the same case, for they had no Cash in their Bank, and being under such another necessity as David was when he eat the Shew-bread, made bold with the several Ships slock-purses, wherein was only 100 l. for each Ship, and 10 l. for each Tender, in case they should meet with any disaster at Sea and be oblig'd to be put into a Foreign Port. With this Money, and a sew Pipe-staves, they purchas'd 27 Pipes of Wine, and a small recruit of sresh Provisions. But this would not have gone far, for if it had been serv'd out but at a quarter of a pint a day to each man it would not have held out above six weeks.

That you may tast a little of our Provisions as well as I, you must know that our Stock-fish was the best, if there had been a proportion of Butter or Oyl to it. Our Beef was 3 fourths Irifb, and the rest Scotch, both alike fit for a long Voyage. There was about a firth part of the Irish stall-sed, the rest grass Beef, and the whole about 18 months in falt. As for our Bread, 27000 l. weight of it was made up of damnified Wheat which was bought cheap, and the money of it is now in the pocket of a Director, whose Christian Name is Drummellier. This Bread was not fit for dogs to eat, but it was a mercy we had a good many Highlanders in our Legion, who were not used to feed on much of God's Crea tures that's hallowed. The Pork was indiffe ren rent good, but there being no great store of it aboard we reserved it always for our Sundays dinner. As for Cheese, we had none, by reason, I suppose, that only serves for

concoction, or to create an appetite.

Thus we march'd as the Scots Armies did in former days with their 40 days Provisions on their backs against their Enemies; whom if they did not meet before that term was expir'd they dispers'd and went home again. But their case and ours differ'd in some essentials, these were never far from home, knew what to trust to, and if they happen'd to be disappointed of the Enemies Plunder, they could make bold with their Neighbours Chickens while they were on the Road, and that never reckon'd Stealing: But we were fent to the back of Gods elbow, where we could fee nothing but Death, starving and the Spanish Mines before our Eyes, and although our inclinations were never fo strong to borrow any of our Neighbours goods, yet our power was always deficient.

But now to proceed on our Voyage, and give you the remarkable Occurrances of it and of our *Darien* entertainment; you are to know that we left the *Edinburgh Fyrth* on July the 17th. 1698, and having fetch'd a turn round the Orkney's we arriv'd at Madera's about the last of August, and staid there 5 or 6 days, till we purchas'd the foresaid 27 Pipes of Wine. Here the Council open'd their In-

structions,

structions, by which they were ordered to Steer to Crabb-Island, and take possession of it in the name of the Company and Nation of Scotland, and leave a finall deteachment there. This Island lies to Leeward of St. a Cruz, about 9 Leagues, to windward of Porto-Rico, about 5 Miles and 18 Leagues from St. Thomas a Danish Island. Having made the Island of St. a Cruz, our Senate order'd the Unicorn and one of the Tenders into St. Thomas, to get some Pilates for the Main, and to return to us at Crabb-Island. While the Council fat on this occasion, we drove to the Northwardmost end of St. a Cruz, and not being in too much hast to come to an Anchor at Crabb-Island, we fetch'd a trip to Windward round St. a Cruz, which occasion'd the disappointment of our fettlement; for our Mislioners to St. Thomas having innocently scatter'd some words there of our Crabb design, the Governour forthwith dispatch'd a Sloop with ten Men and an Officer to take possession of it in the name of Denmark; so that at our arrival in the Bay, or Road of Crabb-Island, we could fee a large Tent ashore with the King of Denmark's Colours flying. Our Senate fent ashore to know the meaning of it. and were made fenfible that they came too late. Next day the Unicorn and Tender arriv'd, having brought with them one Allison, who Commanded a Sloop in that Squadron of Privateers, who had landed at Golden-Island, and

and march'd over the Isthmus, about 18 Years ago. We were glad of such a Pilot, for there was no Man in our Fleet that had ever been on the Spanish Coast. We left Crabb Island the second of October, and having met with Southerly and Westerly winds for 3 Weeks or a Month together, it was the second of November before we came to an Anchor on the Darien Coast. We lay becalm'd a Week between Cartagena and Cape Tiburoon (which is the Westermost point of the Gulph of Darien) where for want of any Air, but what was Sulphurous, our Men fell down and died like

rotten Sheep.

We came to an Anchor about 7 Leagues to the Northwest of Cape Tiburoon, and altho' we were close by Golden Island, yet neither our Pilate, nor any person else knew the Land, till the Indians inform'd us. The Unicorn being the first Ship that came to an Anchor fent her Boat ashore; where having left an hostage with some Indians, who had a Plantation there, two Canous with a few Indians came on board the Ships. The Canou which came to the St. Andrew where I was had Captain Andreas on board, who was afterwards the Companies and Collonies Landlord: They were some hours aboard before we could make them understand us, althora Jew (who was our Linguist) endeavour'd it with his Spanish, Portuguese, French and Dutch ; cill once they were got drunk with our Punch

and Madera Wine, and then Captain Andreas with his Lieutenant spoke it as fast and much better than our few. Having got their load they were not able to go ashore that night; and next day we weigh'd and came into the Bay within Golden Island, which is about 4 or 5 Miles wide and deep. And having founded with our Boats along the shore, we found a Lagoon on the South-East side of this Bay, which runs up within the Land about two Miles and a half; this appearing to be a good Harbour for us, we went into it and Christened it, by the name of Caledonia Harbour. The mouth or entry of this Harbour is a large Mile over, and so steep too on both sides that a Ship may go fo near as to throw a Bisketcake ashore. One side of the Harbour towards the Sea is a vast Mountain and Peninfula, being joyn'd to the Main at the bottom of the Harbour, by a neck of low Land, about 3 or 400 Paces over: The extream point of this Peninfula, which makes one fide of the Harbours mouth, is a low and flat piece of Sandy ground, containing about 20 Acres, and divided from the Peninsula by another neck of 180 Paces over from Sea to Sea. This was pitch'd upon as the strongest Sanctuary in case of attacks, as likewise for the convenience of a battery towards the Harbours mouth: We Christen'd this piece of ground by the name New Edinburgh, and the Platform of 16 Guns which we made

there was call'd Fort St. Andrew. The neck of Land was cut through to let the Sea encompass the New City and Fort, and part it from the Peninsula, and within the Trench a breaft-work with a Parapet was rais'd, and a half bastion at each end. On the other side of the Trench the Trees were fell'd, and the ground clear'd for a Musquet-shot round, to give us a fair prospect of the Spaniard, in case of an attack. This piece of ground was the Scotch Collony; as for the Peninsula it felf, it might have been fortify'd with fome labour and pains, but not thinking it convenient to part so few men to defend these two Posts, it was resolv'd by the Council to flick close by this and fortify it to the bestadvantage. As for the opposite point on the Main, which makes the other fide of the entry into the Harbour, it is a high ridge of a Mountain which with a sharp or edg'd end butts into the Sea, and so crossly contrived that it would puzzle all the Inginiers in Europe to plant a Gun on it that could do any Service. So that at best, this Harbour is only a shelter from bad weather, the Platform call'd Fort St. Andrew being of little use to defend it; the Ships indeed by bringing a Spring on their Cables, and heir Broadsides to bear towards the mouth of the Harbour, might ferve for fo advantagious Battery, as one Ship within the Harbour night be as good as two that came in to attack hem, the nature of which strength may easily be comprehended, by any Seafaring men.

· But to return to our Landlord and the other Indians; Captain Andreas's Plantation was amongst the Mountains, about 4 miles from our Harbour: the extent of his Government was from Carrit-bay about 8 or 9 miles on one side of us, and Golden Island about 5 miles on the other side, such a portion of Land being the Lairdship or Kingdom of these Captains whom the Buccaneers, Privateers and Scotch Company would have to be Kings and Sovereign Princes. At our first Landing, Captain Andreas came down and lookt on us, and feem'd to be well enough fatisfy'd with his new Tenants (he thinking it in vain to appear otherwise, for if he had muster'd his whole Clan to oppose us, 6 of our men with fire-arms were enough to conquer him) but what his fentiment was will appear by the fequel. After that Visit he did not come near us for 2 or 4 weeks; and during this time the mighty noise of our Force spreading all along that Shore, and the hopes we gave them of restoring them to their ancient Liberty and Greatness, there came Canous with Indians from all the neighbouring parts to view us: it was our interest to make them welcome, fo that they came daily to us without any dread, and having staid till we were weary of them, went home again with some little presents of Beads, Looking-glasses, or Knives. About the same time Captain Ambrosio came from the Westward to us, with a Periaga full of Indians, to the number of 30, including Men, Women and Children, (for when they travel

travel they carry their whole Families with them) and having come within half a mile of our Ships they fet up a Flag of Truce, and lay on their Oars till our Pinnaces went out and affur'd them that they should be safe. This Ambrosio is one of their greatest Captains, and at present an Outlaw, or if you will, at war with the Spaniard, having murder'd 10 of them at the Isle of Pines sometime agoe: his Plantation and Government is about 50 miles to Leeward of the Collony, and about half way between and the Samballa's Islands. He was made very welcom, staid 2 or 3 days, and told us that we were not fafe in Captain Andreas's Ground by reason he was a Spanish Captain and a very Spaniard in his heart, and although he feem'd to be well enough fatisfy'd with our landing in his Ground, yet he was not to be trusted but came purely with a design to fpy us. Captain Andreas absenting himself fo long from the Collony added to the fame fuspicion, and our Senatours being resolv'd to know more of it, 3 of their number went on a Visit to his Plantation, and having enter'd his Wigwam (or Cage-like house) he sat still on his Seat without faying one word to them, or feeming to know that he ever had feen them before, although he was made heartily drunk at both the times he was on board. Mr. Pennycook and the others having met with this cold Entertainment from Captain Andreas (for they were not offer'd fo much as a Plantain or Callabash of Drink, which is the usual

Entertainment the Indians give to their Friends at their first entry) came home again confirm'd of what Ambrosio and the other Indians had hitherto faid. The next time Capt. Ambrosio came he insisted on the same story, and would needs perswade us to remove from that place and come nearer to him, where we needed not apprehend any betraying defign from him by reason his killing of these 10 Spaniards at the Isle of Pines, and taking that Periaga with a brass Pitterara could never be forgiven by them. Our Council met on this occasion, where it was order'd that Pennycook, Montgomery, Macay and Pinparton Counsellors, with Robert Drummond Commander of the Caledonia should go to Ambrofio's, with the Long-boats and Pinnaces mann'd with 70 Fire-arms, and on their way to found all the Harbours along the Coast. I was defir'd by these Gentlemen to go with them, and having stopt the first Night at the Isle of Pines, 6 Leagues to Leeward of the Collony, where Captain Long was riding in His Majesty's Ship the Rupert Prize, we lodg'd that Night on Board with him. The next day we proceeded on our Expedition founding the Coaft, where we found fome good Harbours that were able to contain all the Navy of England, but they could not be fortify'd fo as to hinder the Enemy from coming in. When we arriv'd at Ambrofio's little River or Brook we landed, and were Piloted by his Son Captain Pedro to the Plantation, which is about a league league from the Sea, and is lo cunning and obscure, that without a Guide it is impossible for any man to find the way to it. We crost one River eleven times, wading always up to the middle, and I believe we could have gone a nearer way lifthey would, but they do this defignedly, that the Path or Road may not be found out by the Spaniard. Being arriv'd at the Plantation, Captain Ambrosio came out of his Wigwam about 30 Paces and welcom'd us, he had a white Cotton Frock on fring'd at the bottom, and his Court or Clann behind him (who were all mufter'd on this occasion) to the number of thirty men besides Women and Children; they were in such Frocks as Ambrofio's, and had short Lances in their hands: He carry'd us into his Wigwam, and his Wives gave every one of us a Plantain and Callabash . of their drink (which is made of Indian Corn, and like unboil'd Flummery) this being all the Food we got till the next day at noon we came down to our Boats, except a dish of mine'd Meat of Wild Hogg, wherein was about two pound of Meat, which ferv'd to give us a tast of their finest Cheer. We hung in Hammocks that Night in Ambrosio's Wigwam amongst his and his Son Pedro's Wives, and our men lay without round a large Fire that was made for them. Next morning Ambrofio went out betimes with 2 or 4 of his men to hunt for us, but there being no appearance of his return at noon, and our Belliers crying Cupboard, we did not fray to bid him farewell; and his Son Captain Pedro having re-conducted us to the Sea side, desir'd the Linguist to tell Captain Pennycook, that his Father and he expected fome Present for that Entertainment. We had brought nothing with usat that time, fo told him, that the next time his Father came to the Collony the Council would thank him, and give him something, which afterwards was two pieces of Scotch Cloth. Cloth, two Fire-locks, and some Pouder, with a few

Shot, wherewith he was mightily pleas'd.

Having return'd- to the Colleny, and a Report of the Expedition being made in Council, and the Port where we were reckon'd the most secure, it was refolv'd to remain there, dispatch the Fortification with all expedition, and make the best Bargain with Andreas we could. On the last of November, being St. Andrew's, day, it was manag'd fo (but how I cannot refolve you) that Captain Andreas came aboard the St. Andrew, where was a Festival on the account of the Day, and he being ask'd by the Linguift, why he was fo uncivil to the Councellours when they came to vifit him in his Plantation, he answer'd, That he meant no harm, and that they must impute it to his Ignorance of the European Customs (altho) this Tale could not come well from one that was bred among the Spaniards) and not to his want of good-will. He was defir'd to fit down and share with them, the Linguist telling him the occasion of that Feast.

After Dinner, the great Bowl of Punch being set on the Table (the sight of which was pleasant enough to Andreas) the Council was resolv'd to push the thing home, and told him what Ambrosio and the other Indians said of him; to which he reply'd almost verbatim, as follows, That he could not deny but that he was a Spanish Captain, and had been so a long time; that the reason of his shewing the

Collony so little Countenance was, by reason some *16 or 17 years past, the English and French landed in that very Ground, being 12 or 13 hundred in number, and made them believe they were come to free them from the Spanish Yoke, and restore them to their own Country; his Friends and Relations join'd and affisted them at the taking of Sansta Maria and other Towns on the South Sea, and likewise serv'd on

board

board their Ships with them in their South Sea Expeditions, till at two years end they found, that all their defign was on the Spanish Plunder, and having got that, left them expos'd to the Cruelty of the Spaniard, who have cut off most of the Indians thereabouts, and that for feveral Yearsthey were oblig'd to live obscurely in the Mountains; as for himself and Friends, they were oblig'd to accept of the Spaniard's Terms; but at the same time, if he thought that the Collony were fincere, and that their Nation could protect him and his Kindred, he was ready to break with the Spaniard and join with them. Few words more were made of it, the Council accepted of his profer, and promis'd great things enough for the Nation, and the Secretary was order'd immediately to make out a Commission for Andreas. It was made on Parchment with the Col-Ionies Seal and a fine Ribband affixt to it, the tenor whereof run thus. Captain Andreas having desir'd Protection from the Collony for himself and the cther Indians under him, the Council does hereby take him and them into their Protection, and appoints the foresaid Andreas to be one of their Scots Collonies Captains, to command all the Indians that's already in his Ground, and to fight against and deftroy the Enemies of the Collony of what Nation foever. This Commission was wrote in English and read to him by the few in Spanish; and for the more folemnity of the thing, the Council gave him one of the Long-Boats Jacks to wear in his Canou, a Fuzee, and a pair of Piftols, and a Basket-hilted Sword, and fir'd 21 Guns at his Inauguration. In the Evening Captain Andreas went ashore with his Flag flying and the other enfigns of his Honour, except the Commission, which I found the day following cram'd into a Locker of the Round-house where empty Bottles lay. What the meaning of leaving his Commission behind him was I could not apprehend, but the next time he came aboard it was given him.

The Collony's Affair continu'd thus till Christmass, during which time the Neighbouring Indian Captains came to visit us, to wit, Captain Possigo, young Diego, another Pedro Antonio, and Nicola, who generally used to rail at one another behind their Backs. but all agreed that Andreas was not to be trusted notwithstanding his new Commission. Ambrotio was with us during the Christmass Holy-days, and having met with Captain Andreas on Board the St. Andrew (whom he always look'd on as his mortal Enemy) reproach'd him with his Villany, by telling him, that he was fill a Spaniard altho' he took the Collony's Commission: This occasion'd some blows between them, and both Parties were going to fall on, if they had not been parted by our Seamen. They were kept asunder till the Evening, and then Mr. Pennycook perfuading Ambrofio to be reconcil'd to him (or at least, to appear so) a Bowl was made and the Friendship made up, they seem'd then to be good Friends all that Night, till about the time that they were to go to fleep, poor Captain Andreas either fellor was tumbl'd down the main Hatch-way into the Hold, where lighting on a spare Anchor that lay there, he was so bruiz'd that he gave up the ghoft foon afterwards. No body could tell how this accident happen'd, only two things were remarkable in it: That the Hatches of the Hold were always lock'd down at Nights by reason the sharpness of our Diet made some Men watch all opportunities of getting into the Hold where the Oatmeal and Beef lay, but they were fairly open this Night. The other is, that there was no care taken while he was aboard to bleed him, or give him any thing inwardly to keep the Blood fluid and from fettling on the bruiz'd parts, but laid him up till next Day his Wife and Relations carry'd him a-shore double. Captain

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Captain or King Andreas having made his Exit thus, his Brother-in-Law Captain Pedro, with the interest or advice of the Senate, was Seated on his Throne, and he prov'd fo friendly to the Collony that about 12 days after his Advancement a Party of Spaniards to the number of 26. being fent to view the Scots, came streight to Captain Pedro's or Andreas his Government, defiring some of his Men to Pilot them to some convenient place where they might view the Scots Fortification and Ships, these Indians ingaged it, but advifed them to lie closs for a day or two, untill they view'd whether or no the Coast was clear and no Scots Parties abroad, So having posted them on the side of a small River. left them and inform'd the Collony of what they had done: On which Captain Montgomery Detach'd a Party of a 100 Men. and went round in their Boats, carrying these Indians along with them: as they were rowing up this narrow River, the In lians of a fudden gave the Hollow, that the Scots might know they were upon them, but before they could fee any body by reafon of the thickness of the Woods, the Spaniards pour'd in a Volley of small Shot amongst them, kill'd one Enfign Suinton, with two more, and wounded 14, and then run as,

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fast as they could, our Men Landed and persu'd them, but caught none of them, save this Domingo de la Rada, and two more Common Soldiers, of whom the Proprietors of the Flying-Post have made such a noise these sive or six Months past.

This is the ground of the Companies title to the Isthmus of Darien, and that was the Bloody Fight wherein fo many hundreds of Spaniards were kill'd and taken Prisoners. Our Men being reduc'd to the foremention'd short Allowance, and wrought every day from Sun to Sun in felling of Trees, and Fortifying themselves, and feeing but little appearance of the Riches they were told of, began to be very fainthearted. Several deferted from the Shore, and some of our best Men from the Ships, no body knew whether; and eight or nine of those who were caught and brought back again confess'd that they were going in to the Spaniaras, where they might expect more Vi-Etuals and less Slavery than what they had there.

Notwithstanding these general murmurings, the Council could not augment the Allowance, without runing the hazard of starving a Month or two sooner, for there's no kind of Food to be had in that Mountainous Woody Country, save Plantains, Bonnano's

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Potato's and Indian Corn, which are fo scarce by reason of the few Natives, that our Men fold their New Shirts to the Indians for 20 or 24 Plantains a piece, which would not ferve a Man above three or four days, and our Council were oblig'd to give strict Orders that no Man should fell his Cloaths, else I verily believe our Men had been naked in two months after our Landing. They were oblig'd to a certain Animal call'd a Sojour, which is a finall Land Crab, that is hous'd in a fhell like that of a Wilk; These Sojours were very plentiful at our first Landing, but they foon fail'd; and then our Meneat the inner rind of the bark of great Tree, which was not unpleasant to the tast, but it being of no nourishment, and thought to be unwholesome, they were discharged to eat of it. I doubt not but there's plenty of Fish on that Coast, but our Company furnishing us only with a finall Net made of Packthread for each Ship, they could atch no more in a day than what ferv'd he Counsellors and Sea Captains; and hese Nets soon fail'd too. We made a hift to make a couple of Turtle Nets out of the store of Lines or small Cord we had board, but then we had not a Vessel that vas fit to go a Turtling, till after some time,

time, two of the Jamaico Sloops who had brought and fold their Cargo of Provisions to the Collony were hir'd by them to Turtle for them: These Sloops staid about a month in their Service, till they had got fo many Turtle for them as by contract came to a 100 and odd Pounds, and finding that there was neither Money nor Money's worth to be had in the Collony, they broke off with them, and with much a do could get fo much Money as to fatisfie them for their Service. They had some dependance on the wreck of a French Ship which wascast away coming out of the Harbour the day before Christmas, the having near 40000 l. in Doubloons and Dol'ars on board, which she had got by trading on the Spanish Coast, but I am told by some persons who are come home fince I came, that they could not recover any thing of it, by reason of the continual fwell that beats on that shore. Here (in Parenthefi) I was Shipwrack:d, had my Servant drow'd, and lost the few Goods I had with Bag and Baggage, and if it had not been for the little Money which I faved I had not found the way home as yet: As for the Gold and Riches of that Country, I heard enough but faw little of it; I presume if there were such store, the Spawirds would not have left it so expos'd. Thefe These Kings or Captains who came down to us might bring perhaps half an Ounce or an Ounce at a time with them and fell it for Powder and Shot, and at first for a speckled Shirt, but there came so little of this Commodity amongst us that it would be long time before a Man could load his Pocket with it, much less a Dutch built Ship. What Gold I purchas'd there it cost me 3 l. 10s. per ounce, and I believe I brought as much of it away with me to England as most of those Counsellors who are come home since, notwithstanding the noise which they made of it.

I left the Collony the 27th of December, at the same allowance as we were reduc'd to in July, when we left Scotland; only there was an allowance of Madera Wine after our Landing, to wit, an English Quart to a Mess (being 5 Men) once a Week: Two Quarts to each Captain once a Week, of which these Gentlemen made only one want, and the Night they got their Allowance, they went as merry to Bed as if they had been in their Winter Quarters at Ghent or Bruffels, altho they were ablig'd to drink fair Water for a Week afterwards: As for the Subalterns, when I came off, they were not allow'd one Spoonful.

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Thus you fee how a 1050 Men were feat by the Scotch Company on a blind Project, of getting Riches for them with five or fix months Allowance at most, no Credit, and a ridiculous Cargo, neglected by them, and expos'd to Famine Death and the Spanish Mines. How the Company will shake this miscariage from off themselves I cannot see: However, I will give you a sample of what they will be ready to

offer in their own vindication.

First, Their being baulkt of their foreign Subscriptions made them lose Time and Money, whereby they could not fend out fuch a number of Men and quantity of Provisions as the Project would have required. But who is to blame for this, why should they trust to another Man's Purse till such time they are sure of it? Why die they prodigally throw away 50000 %. in Holland and Hambrough (purely to make a blufter there) when they could have bought 3 Second-hand-Ships as fit for their Project, for the third of the Money? And fince their defign was to fettle a Collony and Forts on the North and South Seas. why did not they apply themselves rightly to it? That which might have been honestly fav'd out of this 50000 l. might have carried over above 2000Men with 12 months ProProvisions of every Specie at good allowance. I have made this appear in Scotland fome time ago, and fince to some of the

greatest Men in the Company.

The fecond Reason they will be apt to offer is this, the Ships were Mann'd, the Sea men and Land-men Lifted and on board, no Provisions to be had in Scotland, while more were providing abroad, these aboard still were expending; besides, there was no Money in the Cash-room, nor any more to be had from the Subscribers, till once the Ships were fail'd, many being fo fick of the Project, that they doubted whether they should ever pass the Bass. If this should be allow'd to pass for Current it may reasonably be ask'd whether five or fix Months Provisions should have lasted to this time. If ever they expected to hear any more of their Ships, ought they not to have call'd in more Money on our departure, and provided Provisions instantly, and had Ships with us by Christmas, or January at farthest; whereas none fail'd from Leith till May, which was near two Months after they receiv'd the Collonies Packet. If they pretended to be ignorant of our necessity before this Packet came, they had no excuse afterwards, they knew our want, as likewife that they had not fent a Groats-worth of

Credit with us to any part of the World, altho now when its too late, they have made a fashion of doing it in New-

England.

The third Reason they will make great use of is this, that at the setling of Barbadoes, and feveral other West-india Islands, as likewise the American settlements on the Main, the People met with a great many hardships, and the like are to be expected at the beginning of all fuch Settlements. To this I answer, that at such Settlements the Undertakers and Planters know what they are going about, and what to trust to, which is no ways parallel with the Case of the Company, for those being on an honest defign had no more in their view than the Bleffings of Heaven, and the Product of the Earth, and what they reap'd thereby was for their own use. On the other hand the Gentlemen who went in the Scotch Companies Service, were not born to Work, nor did they defign it when they went from their Fathers Houses, and this the Company knew full as well as they:

A fourth reason they will offer is this, that they sent a Cargo with us, which might have purchas'd Provisions had it not been for the English prohibition. To this I answer, that the Company having sent

us on fo dark an Errand, (where they must needs be assur'd, that not only Spain, but the other Trading Nations would be in our top) should not have trusted to that, unless they contriv'd it designedly to pick a quarrel with those Nations whose interest it was to refuse us Provisions or Necessaries to support our Collony. As for the Cargo it felf, I refer my felf to the particulars, and let any Merchant be Judge, whether it was fitted for fale, especially in the West-Indies. The 1500 Fuzzes were the best of the Cargo, but they could not be parted with; the Linnen was the next, but I have been affur'd by Merchants on Port-royal, that 500 l. worth of Scotch cloath makes the Commodity a drug there at any time. Befides, altho' we had not been fent on a dark delign, yet we cou'd not expect to Trade with Jamaico; our Cloathand other Goods are seizable there, either in our Bottoms, or in their Sloops. If the Jamaico Men should truck Provisions with us, they cannot carry our goods home with them, neither can they expect to Trade with the Spaniard, on the account of our Settlement. I know very well that the first Sloop which brought Provisions to us, fold them at what rate they pleas d, and had our Scotch Cloath in truck at the prime cost, vet they durst

Trade with the Spaniard, but were oblig'd to leave it behind with Captain Allison, the old Buccaneer, to whom the Sloop was confign'd. But still this reason of the prohibition will not hold Water, for if there had been Money or market Goods in the Collony. The English prohibition could not have kept Provisions from us. The French and Dutch I-slands were not confin'd by this Prohibition; and I dare say there are so many good Christians at Currassa, that if Reap. and B's story of the Collonies bars of Silver had been true, they would soon have made Provisions a drug in Caledonia.

Besides, I can't think that the Prohibition had any influence on those four Sloops who went from Jamaico to the Collony laden with Provisions of all kinds, altho' two of them return'd without breaking bulk, I am rather apt to believe it was for want of those Silver bars and gold dust, which in the Au-

tum shakes off the Trees there.

As to the prohibition it felf, whereon the Author of the defence flumbles so oft, and would gladly found the Basis of his quarral. 'Tis believ'd that his Majesty knew nothing of the Collonies Settlement at Darien, but what he had at second hand from R—th's Prints, till the Spanish Ambassa.

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dor told him from his Mafter, that some of his Majesty's Scotch Subjects had invaded the Spanife Dominions, in his Province of Darien, which he look'd upon to be contrary to the Treaty of Peace. If his Maje-Sty Stopt the Spaniards mouth for the present, till he inquired into the matter, and forbid his English Subjects in the West-Indies to have any Communication with these People in Darren, till fuch time as the litle were concerted, he did no more than what was confonant with the Confututions and Establishment of the English Islands, altho there had been no Spanilb Complaint. Neither could the King imagine that the Company ould fend out their Ships on fo Foreign an Expedition, to unprovided as to depend wholly on the English Plantations. And if the King forbid these to supply the Scotch Collony, he did not prohibit the Scotch Company, nor Scotch Nat on to fend them what Provisions, or other necessaries they thought fit. If the Scotch Company took most care to fend out Buccaneers Pieces, with great quantities of Powder and Shot, and truited to what Men they could decoy from the English and French islands, the defign was neither fair, nor honelt, and it may reasonably be believ'd, that both these Nations would have taken measures to to bring them back again after they went. And if his Majeffy takes care that his Plantations in the West-Indies shall not be reduced to Forrests, he can't be blam'd, confidering the wast Riches they send home to England yearly, and the Customs which come into his Coffers, when on the other hand, all that the Scotch Company can make by such depopulations, will not put one Peny in his Pocket these seventeen years at soonest, worth the product of seventeen

Hogsheads of Tobaccco.

Laying afide the Spanish Complaint and adm t the Scotch Company to have a legal Tide to their Settlement, was it not reafonable that the Government of England, having met with the clandestine Declararations, which the Scotch Collony had fpread all over the West-Indies, inviting them over to Darien, &c. Should takefuitable measures to prevent the ill consequences of the fame, and retain their own Sub-The Declarations are notorious. and must be penn'd by some Body belonging to the Company or Collony, and I prefume the opposite Proclamation or Prohibition was penn'd by some Englishman, who had fome Interest in the English Plantations. 'Tis very well known that when Captain Pincarton met with the misfortue of being ob(157)

lig'd to run his Vessel ashore under the Guns of Carthagena, his Chief Errand was to Barbadoes, and there to make use of the 48 hours (that's allow'd to foreigners to Wood and Water) in doing business for the Collony, and leaving Declarations to be spread over that Illand; and so from thence to other English and French Islands, making use of the same Pretence of wanting Wood and Water. These sinister dealings are not suffered in the Collony of any Nation, and if the English and French Governments take care to prevent fuch defigns, I cannot fee how they can be blaim'd: 'Tis very well known that those Declarations were so kindly entertain'd all over the Westindies, that what with the Umbrary use that was made of King William's name, and the hopes of Spanish Spoil, most Men who were not indu'd with Real or Perfonal Estate, were making ready to go over to Darien: Nay the unthinking fort of People about the City of London, on the Coin'd Rhodomantado News, wherewith the non-authoriz'd Prints were daily stust, were pleas'd and big with the Project, looking no farther into it than Jacks Gold, which they natively believe every body has a right to; when at the same time thè the knowing Part of the World is sensible that Jack is the common Drudge of Europe, and if the Mines of Peru and Mexico were in any other bodies hands, we should not get such a good account of

either of these Metals.

By what has been already faid, it may eafily appear whether or no these Gentlemen have staid long enough in Darien, and whether the Directors of the Company, or they deferve most to be there at this Minuet. As for my part I got my Belly full of the Project, and am now glad to fee my felfalive here, altho I left my Eldest Son (of the first Marriage) behind me in Calidonia.

Being afflicted with a Mallady imaginaire for some Months before I came off: I purchas'd my Liberty of the Collony with difficulty enough: About the tame time the Counsel having resolv'd to send home one of their Tenders with a Packet to the Company, and a sample of the strange Woods that grow in the Collonies Garden, I thought to have got my Paffage in her, but was disappointed by a State Reason, which was thus, Major Cunningham was the chief Instrument incontriving and forwarding the Express, and having brought his marks to bear,

fo far as that the Vessel was Carreen'd, Tallow'd and fitted for the Voyage, he was fuddenly afflicted with my Diftemper, and it feiz'd him so violently that on the second day of his illness he call'd a Council (being Preses for the week) and fatisfied them that he must leave them and go home to his native Country, for the recovery of his Health. Pannycook and Macay smelling a rat, us'd both fair and foul means to detain him, but all would not do. Mean while they contriv'd ways to detain the Vessel till the Majors Presesship was out, and the week following, it was Refolv'd in Council Nemine Contradicente (except the Major) to take some other way of sending home the Packet, and to convert the Tender into a Fireship: The Majors Tallent not lying in Sea Engagements, he could not offer much against the necessity of it. About the same time the French Ship mention'd before, happen'd to put into our Harbour, as likewise a Hollands Ship, that was trading on the Spanish Coast, and came hither for Sanctuary, the Barlevanto Fleet being on the Carthegena Coast: The French Ship was bound home to St. Malo's, and I design'd to take my Passage in her, but the Major being being possess with some frightful Stories of the French Captain's making an Oblation of him to the Governour of Carthagena, would not venture in her. The Ship was cast away going out of the Harbour in fair weather, for want of Wind, and 24 of her Men drowned: I escaped narrowly in Mr. Pennycook's Boat, while he was forc'd to swim for his Life. A Jamaico Sloop having brought some Provisions to the Collony about the same time, and being bound home, the Mayor and I took our Passage in her.

We left the Collony the 27th of December, arriv'd in Jamaico a fortuight afterward, and in Bristol the 18th of March last, where the Major and I parted, he going for Scotland and I for London: At our parting he would oblidge me to write nothing to Scotland in prejudice of the Darien Project, and I promised him that he should have such liberty in telling his own Story there, that for the space of two Months I should not write concerning it, Directly or Indirectly, which promise I kept Religiously, although as it has happen'd my silence has not been of much service to the Company.

I was no fooner arriv'd in London, than at the request of some Scots, Persons of

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Great Quality, I freely gave them a true account of affairs, and my Opinion of the Project: They had Journals at the fame time from the Council of the Collony, but owned that they were better fatisfi'd with my Account than the Journals which were design'dly dark in some Essential Points. My relation of Darien and Caledonia, in England, differing from that in Scotland, it was thought necessary for the repose of the Subscribers to stifle my Credit: Nay, one of these great Persons told me afterwards that he had receiv'd Letters from fome Earls in Scotland, to difwade him from giving Credit to my relation, it being the pure effects of Prejudice, and that the Collony wanted for nothing. thirds of the Scots Nation here in Town were on my Top, and abus'd me to my Back, like any Beggar. This and some other harsh usage, which I receiv'd at the Scotch Companies hands, oblig'd me to take this way of righting my felf : I have no other aim by it, then that their Actions may be laid bare-fee'd before the Scotco World, that some persons of that Nation may be unblinded, and fee how far they have been led into a mistake.

As for the Spanift and Statch Companies titles to the Isthumes of Darien (on which the Author has fould fix or feven Sheets of Paper, and faid to little to the purpose) I think it is an unnecessary dispute at prefent, altho fuch a Re-inforcement fail'd the 24th of September. I shall only rehearse to you here, what I told Sir J. S. who was fent for in May last from Scotland to Court, on the Companies Affair: At his arrival in London, he fent a Kindsman of his to my Lodging to let me know that he wanted to speak with me; I waited on him the fame Evening, and having entr'd on the Subject of Darien, he pull'd out of his Pocket a Copy of the Collonies Journal; we foon run over the immaterial Passages of it, and came to that which was like to be the Subject of Debate, to wit, the true litle to that Country. He argued in favour of the Company, in some Law Terms, wherein I pretend to no Judgment, farther than my Reason will fathom; and urg'd that by the Civil-Law no Title to any Country, can be valled unless it be de Facto as well as Jure, and those he distinguish'd thus, all the de jere right which the Spaniard had to Darien was the Pope's Donation, which is never regarded amongst Protestant Princes; That the Spaniard had no possession de fatte of that Co try unless he liv'd on the Spot, or had his

Cattle running there.

To the first I answer'd, that if the Scots had been in Darien as foon as the Spaniards, and taken possession of it, the Companies Donation might have been as valid as the Pope's, but as these have been masters of that Country by a proscription of years, and their Title thereto never hitherto contraverted by any Prince or State till now by the Company. I could not fee how at that rate any Collony or Plantation in the Universe can be safe. The Spaniards must either be confin'd within their wall'd Towns, and the reach of their Guns, or they must be allowed the usual extent round them, as all other Collonies The Company might in America have. with the same Justice Land on the Northfide of Jamaico, where, for 20 Leagues running there's neither English Man nor Beaft to be feen, altho' there are as many, if not more, Wild Negroes in the Mountains of Jamaico, who have deferted their Masters than Indians, on thrice fo much ground of the Isthmus of Darien. By the same Title the Company might have feated themselves on the Ifland of Tobaga (where there's never a N 3

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Man) without asking the D. of Courland's leave. On the other hand, the Company has fettled their Collony in the very Bosom and Centre of the three chief Cities of the Spanish-Indies, to wit, Carthagena, Portebello, and Panama, the first being about 45 Leagues, and the other two not above 30 distant from the Collony, besides several smaller Towns and Garrisons which are much nearer, viz, Santia Maria, Tubaconti, &c. Nay the Spaniards are at work in their Mines within 12

Leagues of Fort St. Andrew.

As for the de facto right, tis evident that these Captains who are over the Indian Clams, have Spanish names to diffinguish them from the Vulgar, speak Spanish generally, their Wives go valed and cover'd after the same fashion, the Spanish Women go, altho their Men go naked : Besides, one Paragraph of the Collonies Journal makes this very Spot of Ground where they are fettled, to be the Propriety of the Spaniard, by their acknowledging Captain Andreas to have been a Spanish Captain. As for the defences which Batt. Sharp adduced on his Tryal of the Indian Emperor (there having been no fuch perfon on the Isthumes of Darien these hundred years) and King Golden Cap, and the forg'd Commission he produc'd from that Emperor, it was all trick: Neither was there much pains taken to hang him, or disprove the Forgery. The Frivareers indeed gave the title of King Golden Cap to the Indian Captains Son, who commanded these Indians near Golden Island, and he was this Andreas his sirst Cousin, but kill'd by the Spaniards after the Privateers left the Isthmus, as those may now be who entertained the Scots so friendly. The Irish admitting some French Troops into their Country does not take away the King of Englands Title and Right to that Kingdom.

The Spanish Title is likewise confirmed by the Concession of all Princes, and Treaties of Peace, whereby the Spaniard does not only cut off the People of all Nations whom he finds cutting Logwood in the Bay of Campechy (a great many Leagues distant from any Spanish Town) but keeps the Barlevento Fleet, and an Armadilla always ranging along that Coast, and makes prize of all Foreigners he finds trading on his Coast, without his Commission; If they have so much as a stick of Logwood, or three pieces of Eight aboard: Which if he did not act Legally, to be sure the Soveraign heads

of those Subjects, would long e're now have demanded satisfaction or made re-

prifal.

This was the Substance of what I offer'd to Sir J. S. and what use he made of it. I never inquir'd after, as for that part of the Champions defence describing the Isthumes of Darien, I must tell you that it is calculated in all the matterial passages of it for a Scotch Meridian. as the Davien News were for fix Months by the Companies A tents here in Town. who knew that what was Printed here and fent to Scotland was far better believ'd than the Apocrypha. The Edenbrugh News-monger was never wanting on his part, for he still had something new from St. Germains to fri, hten us with the Cabals there, and private meetings between the late King James and Lovis, but however necessary such hob-goblin stories might be in an inchanted Country, yet they never went down within the found of Bow-bel.

As for the Champions endeavouring to prove the Scots Interest by a separation, I will excuse my self from medling with that part of the Subject, knowing at the same time that the Wisemen of that Country know the benefit of that Union

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better than this Author, or some more, who make use of the Machin of the Collony to fet the two Nations together by the ears, the better to advance their own private Ends. As for his other fiery Ejaculations, I have no inclination to meddle with them, their being little to be got on either fide, by ripping up of fuch Sores; and it not belonging to me to fay any thing on that Head, I'll take my leave of the Company and their Champion at present, and only say that if he is resolved to separate, I would have him pick some quarrel that's honester than this and the next time he enters the Lifts, to advance juster reasons for it, than what he now does for Caledonia Novissima.