of the Soyl of Carolina.

The whole Coast of Florida, particularly Carolina, is low, defended from the Sea by Sand-banks, which are generally two or thirty hundred Yards from low Water Mark, the Sand being gradually from the Sea to the Foot of the Bank, ascending to the Height of fourteen or fifteen Feet. These Banks are cut up by the Sea, and serve as a Boundary to keep it within its Limits. But in Hurricanes, and when strong Winds set on the Shore, they are then overflown, raising inconsiderable Hills of Sand further within Land, in the Holes of which, when the Water fiddles, are frequented by Mullets, principally by Mullets, Striped Bass, and other Fishes of the Ocean. The Sea on those Coasts seldom makes any sudden or remarkable Revolution, but goes inlets alternately and gradually.

A Granpoca call on the Shore of North-East River, famous Four Lane, long observed was in left than a month Coverd with Sand.

Great Winds often blow away the Sand from the Hills, and expose to View, Numbers of Shells and other Things, that has lain buried many Months, and Sometimes Years.

At Sullivan Island, which is on the North Side of the Entrance of Charles Town Harbours, the Sea on the West Side has so incroached (the most defended, it being on the contrary Side to the Ocean) that, it has gained in three Years Time, a Quarter of a Mile lying parallel, and swallowing up vast Pine, and Palm-Trees. By such a Progress, with an Affluence of a few Hurricanes, it probably, in low few Years may wash away the whole Island, as that of Never-So and Never-More in Co-Centerence.

At about half a Mile back from the Sand-banks before-mentioned, the Soil begins to mend gradually, producing Bay, and other Shrubs; yet till at the Distance of some Miles, it is very sandy and unfit for Tillage, lying in small Hills, which appear as if they had been formerly some of those Sand-Hills formed by the Sea, tho' now some Miles from it.

Most of the Coast of Florida and Carolina, for many Miles within Land, consists of low Hills, and extensive Marshes, divided also by inconsiderable Creeks and narrow muddy Channels, through which only Boats, Canoes, and Perrians can pass.

Their Creeks, or rather Rivers, run very intricately through the Marshes, by which in many Places a Communication is necessitied to be cut from one Creek to another, to shorten the Padlage, and avoid those tedious Meanderings.

These Island Paddles are of great Ule to the Inhabitants, who without being expeditious in the open Sea, travel with Safety in Boats and Perrians's, yet are sometimes necessitated to cough four Rivers and Sometimes the Hills often blow away the Sand and Tomass the Paddles of those Marshes from the Sea, are continued by higher Lands, covered with Woods, through which by Intervals, the Marsh extends in narrow Tracts higher up the Country, and contracts gradually as the Ground rises: Their upper Tracts of Marsh-Land, by their advantageous Situation, might with small Expence be drained and made excellent Meadow Land, the Soil being exceedingly good. But to long as such flat rooms of higher Lands in unincultivated, and continue of no other Ule than for that Cassie to range in, such Improvements are like to be long neglected, and the Marshes, which is a considerable Part of the Country, remains of little or no Ule.

The Soyl of Carolina is the various, but that which is generally cultivable consists principally of three Kinds, which are distinguished by the Names of Sables and Fans. The first is a Soil of a most gardens kind, it is most valuable, though only productive of that Grain, it being too wet for any thing else. The Situation of this Land is various, yet always low, and usually at the Head of Creeks and Rivers, and before they are cleared of Wood are called Sables, which being irrigated by the Waterings from the higher Lands, in a Series of Years are become truly rich, and deep of Soyl, consisting of a false Loom of a dark brown Colour. The Sables are very productive, the Grasses are prepared for Rais, are thick, ever-greened with Underwood and Leafy Trees of mighty Bulbs, which by excluding the Sun's Beams, and preventing the Exhalation of their Flaming ​

Du terre de la CAROLINE.

TOUT FOOT le côté de la Floride et la baie, ainsi que tout le Carolina, est riche et fertile; il y a beaucoup de bois de futaie, qui forment continuellement ces arbres qui croissent dans les marais. Mais les terres de cette eau, qui sont partimes sous l'eau salée, sont aussi les plus riches, et quand elles sont mises en culture par le moyen de dunes de sable, sont encore plus riches. On en a mis une, qui est un des plus beaux du monde. Le sol est riche et fertile, mais la mer saumâtre et la chaleur du soleil font que les fruits ne poussent pas si bien que sur la terre ferme. Il y a aussi des dunes de sable sur la côte, où l'on trouve des poissons et des fruits. Il y a aussi des arbres qui croissent dans les marais salés.

Le grand Muscin ou Muscin de Perrians, de fourche de fourche de sable, se trouve dans le port de la Caroline. On y trouve le dune de bois de futaie, qui est un des plus beaux du monde. Les arbres sont très riches, mais le sol est trop saumâtre pour que les fruits ne poussent pas si bien que sur la terre ferme.

Le port de la Floride et la baie, ainsi que tout le Carolina, est riche et fertile; il y a beaucoup de bois de futaie, qui forment continuellement ces arbres qui croissent dans les marais. Mais les terres de cette eau, qui sont partimes sous l'eau salée, sont aussi les plus riches, et quand elles sont mises en culture par le moyen de dunes de sable, sont encore plus riches. On en a mis une, qui est un des plus beaux du monde. Le sol est riche et fertile, mais la mer saumâtre et la chaleur du soleil font que les fruits ne poussent pas si bien que sur la terre ferme. Il y a aussi des dunes de sable sur la côte, où l'on trouve des poissons et des fruits. Il y a aussi des arbres qui croissent dans les marais salés.