

SOUTH AMERICAN.

BRITISH GUIANA—In north-east of South America. Colonized by the Dutch in 1613. Seized by French in 1783. Taken from the Dutch in 1803. Insurrection of slaves 1823. Settlements on the rivers Berbice, Demerara, and Essequibo, united 1831. Tropical produce.

FALKLAND ISLANDS—Rocky islands 300 miles east of Patagonia. Discovered by Hawkins in 1594. Taken possession of for George III. by Byron in 1765. Claimed by Spain, but afterwards ceded to Britain. Chief value, their fine harbours, especially in East Falkland.

WEST INDIAN.

JAMAICA, or Xaymaca (Indian for plenty of wood and water)—Discovered by Columbus in 1494. Taken from Spain by General Venables and Admiral Penn in 1655. Staple commodities, sugar and rum: produce tropic plants; fine cabinet woods.

TRINIDAD (Spanish for Trinity)—At mouth of Orinoco. Discovered by Columbus in 1498. Colonized by Spaniards in 1588. Attacked by Raleigh 1595. Taken in 1797. Contains mud volcanoes and a lake of pitch. Tropical produce.

Our other West Indian Islands are **Tobago**, taken from the French in 1793:

Grenada and St. Vincent, taken from the same in 1762: Barbadoes, colonized by Sir William Courteen in 1625: **St. Lucia**, taken from France in 1803, and **Dominica** in 1783: **Montserrat**, colonized with **Antigua** in 1632, and **St. Kitts** in 1623, and **Nevis** in 1628: **Anguilla**, colonized in 1650, and the **Virgin Islands** in 1666. The **Bahamas**—one of which, San Salvador, was the first American land seen by Columbus—were occupied by the British in 1629, and the **Bermudas** in 1611. These last lie out in the Atlantic. They are healthy and picturesque, and produce fine arrow-root.

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