lects, and the Religious de la Mercy, have each a Convent. There is likewise an Hospital, but there are so few poor People in these Parts that 'tis of little use.

Monsieur Acarete du Biscay's Journey from Buenos Ayres to Peru.

Left Buenos Ayres, and took the Road to Cordona, leaving Santa Fe on my right hand, of which place take this account, 'tis a Spanish Settlement dependant upon Buenos Ayres, the Commander is no more than a Lieutenant, and does nothing but by order from the Governor of Buenos Ayres. 'Tis a little place containing 25 Houses, without any Walls, Fortifications, or Garrison, distant 80 Leagues from Buenos Ayres Northward, Situate upon the River de la Plata, large Vessels might come up to it, were it not for a great bank that obstructs the passage a little above Buenos Ayres. Nevertheless 'tis a very advantageous Post, because 'tis the only passage from Peru, Chili and Tucuman to Paraguay, and in a manner the Magazine of the Commodities

ties drawn from thence, particularly that Herb already spoken of, which they cannot be without in those Provinces. The Soil is as good and Fertile here as at Buenos Ayres; and the Town having nothing remarkably different from what has been observ'd of Buenos Ayres, I leave it, and proceed upon my Journey. 'Tis counted 140 Leagues from Buenos Ayres to Cordona, and because some parts of the Road are uninhabited for a long way together; I furnished my felf at my departure with what I was inform'd I should stand in need of; so I set out having a Savage for my Guide, with Three Horses and Three Mules, some to carry my Baggage, and the rest to change upon the way when that I rid upon was tired.

From Buenos Ayres, to the River Lucan, and even as far as the River Recife, 30 Leagues, I pass'd by several Habitations and Farms cultivated by the Spaniards, but beyond Recife to the River Salladillo, I saw none. Let it be observed by the way, that these Rivers as well as all the rest in the Provinces of Buenos Ayres, Paraguay and Tucuman, that fall into the River de la Plata are fordable on Horse-back; but when the Rains or

any other accident swells them, a Traveller must either swim over, or else get upon a bundle in the nature of a raft, which a Savage hawls over to the other fide. I could not Swim, and fo was forc'd to make use of this expedient twice or thrice when I could not find a Ford. The way was this, my Indian kill'd a Wild Bull, flead the Hide off, stuffed it with straw, and ty'd it up in a great bundle with thongs of the fame Hide, upon which I plac'd my felf with my Baggage; he fwam over hawling me after him by a Cord ty'd to the bundle, and then he repass'd and swam my Horses and Mules over to me. do od redie jent

All the Country between the River Recife and Salladillo, tho' uninhabited, abounds in Cattle and all forts of Fruittrees, except Walnut and Chesnut-trees; there are whole Woods of Nectarine-Trees, Three or Four Leagues in compass, that bear excellent Fruit, which they not only eat raw, but bake them, or dry them in the Sun, to keep, as we in France do Prunes: They seldom use any other than the Wood of this Tree for common siring at Buenos Ayres, and thereabouts. The Savages that dwell in these Parts are distinguish'd into two sorts, those that volun-

Moon

voluntarily submit to the Spaniards are call'd Panpistas, the rest Serranos, both cloathed with Skins, but the last set upon the Panpiftas as their mortal Enemies wherever they meet with them. Fight on Horse-back, either with Lances pointed with Iron or Bones sharpen'd, or else with Bows and Arrows, they wear Bulls-hides fashion'd like a Doublet without fleeves, to defend their Bodies. Their Chiefs that command over them in War and Peace, are call'd Couracas. When they take any one of their Enemies, alive or dead, they meet all together, and after they have reproach'd him, that either he or his Relations were the death of their Kindred or Friends, they cut and tear him into pieces, which they roast a little and eat, making a drinking Bowl of his Scull. They feed mostly upon flesh either raw or dress'd, and particularly Colts flesh, which they like better than Veal. They catch abundance of Fish likewise in their Rivers. They have no fettled places of aboad, but ramble up and down, several Families together, and live in Tents.

I could not inform my self exactly what Religion they were of, but I was told that they look'd upon the Sun and

Moon as Deities, and as I travell'd along, I saw a Savage upon his knees with his Face to the Sun, who cry'd out and made strange gestures with his Hands and Arms. I learn'd from the Savage that accompany'd me, that he was one of those they call'd Papas, who in the Morning kneel towards the Sun, and at Night towards the Moon, to supplicate those fancy'd Divinities to be propitious to them, to give them fair Weather, and Victory over their Foes.

They make no great Ceremony in their Marriages; but when a Relation dies, after they have rubb'd his body with a certain Earth that confumes all but the Bones, they preserve them, and carry as many of them as they can conveniently about with them in a fort of Chests, and this they do in token of their affection to their Kindred; indeed they are not wanting in good Offices to them during their Lives, nor in their Sickness and Death.

Along the River Salladillo, I took notice of a great many Parrats, or Papagays, as the Spaniards call them, and certain Birds, call'd Guacamayos, which are of divers Colours, and twice or thrice as big as a Parrat. The River it felf is

full

full of the Fish, call'd Dorado, which is very good to eat. There is also a Creature in it, whether 'tis Meat or Poyson no body knows, it has Four Feet and a

long Tail like a Lizard.

From Salladillo quite to Cordona, you go along a very fine River, that abounds with Fish, which is neither wide nor deep, for it may be forded over. On the Bank of it you meet with little Plantations every Three or Four Leagues; which are like Country Houses inhabited by Spaniards, Portuguese, and the Natives, who have all the necessary accomodations of Life they can wish, and are very Civil and Charitable to Strangers; their principal Wealth is in Horses and Mules, in which they Trade with the Inhabitants of Peru.

Cordona is a Town Situate in a pleasant and fruitful Plain upon the side of a River, bigger and broader than that I have just spoken of: 'Tis compos'd of about 400 Houses, Built like those of Buenos Ayres. It has neither Ditches, nor Walls, nor Fort for its defence; He that Commands it is Governor of all the Provinces of Tucuman; and tho' it be the place of his ordinary Residence, yet he is wont now and then, as he sees occasion.

casion, to go and pass some time at Sr. Jago de l'Estro, at St. Mignel de Tucuman, (which is the Capital City of the Province) at Salta and at Xuxui. In each of these Villages there is a Lieutenant, who has under him an Alcalde and some Officers for the Administration of Justice. The Bishop of Tucuman likewise usually resides at Cordona, where the Cathedral is the only Parish Church of the whole Town; but there are divers Convents of Monks, namely of Dominicans, Recollects, and those of the Order de la Mercy: and one of Nunns. The Jesuits have a College there, and their Chappel is the finest and richest of all.

The Inhabitants are Rich in Gold and Silver, which they get by the Trade they have for Mules, with which they furnish Peru and other Parts; which is so considerable, that they sell about 28 or 30000 of 'em every Year, which they breed up in their Farms. They usually keep 'em till they are about Two Years old, then expose 'em to Sale, and have about Six Patagons a piece for 'em. The Merchants that come to buy 'em, carry 'em to St. Jago, to Salta and Xuxui, where they leave 'em for Three Years, till they are well grown and become strong, CHICA TO THE

strong, and afterwards bring 'em to Peru, where they presently have Vent for 'em, because there as well as in the rest of the Western part of America, the greatest part of their Carriage is upon Mules. The People of Cordona also drive a Trade in Cows, which they have from the Countrey of Buenos Ayres, and carry to Peru, where without this way of Sublistance 'tis certain they would have much ado to live. This kind of Traffick makes this Town the most considerable in the Province of Tucuman, as well for its Riches and Commodities, as for the Number of its Inhabitants, which are counted to be at least 5 or 600 Families, besides Slaves who are three times the number. But the generality of 'em of all degrees have no other Arms but a Sword and Poignard, and are very indifferent Souldiers, the Air of the Country, and the Plenty they enjoy, rendring them Lazy and Cowardly out mode and ventilly manged

From Cordona I took the way of St. Jago de, l' Estro, which is 90 Leagues distant from it. In my Journey I from time to time, that is Seven or Eight Leagues, met with single Houses of Spaniards and Portuguese, who live very so-(trone,

litarily;