engage the induſtry of theſe adventurers in hunting or in trading with the ſavages.

This colony was yet in its infancy when the ſettlement, which has ſince become ſo famous under the name of *Neva England,* was firſt eſtabliſhed in its neighbour­hood. The rapid ſucceſs of the plantations in this new colony did not much attract the notice of the French. This kind of proſperity did not excite any jealouſy between the two nations. But when they be­gan to ſuſpect that there was likely to be a competition for the beaver trade and furs, they endeavoured to ſecure to themſelves the ſole property of it, and were un­fortunate enough to ſucceed.

At their firſt arrival in Acadia, they had found the peninſula, as well as the foreſts of the neighbouring continent, peopled with ſmall ſavage nations, who went under the general name of *Abenakies.* Though equally fond of war as other ſavage nations, they were more ſociable in their manners. The miſſionaries eaſily inſinuating themſelves among them, had ſo far inculca­ted their tenets, as to make enthuſiaſts of them. At the ſame time that they taught them their religion, they inſpired them with that hatred which they themſelves entertained for the Engliſh name. This fundamental article of their new worſhip, being that which made the ſtrongeſt impreſſion on their ſenſes, and the only one that favoured their paſſion for war, they adopted it with all the rage that was natural to them. They not only refuſed to make any kind of exchange with the Eng­liſh, but alſo frequently diſturbed and ravaged the fron­tiers of that nation.

This produced perpetual hoſtilities between the New Englanders and the French ſettlers in Acadia, till that province was, at the peace of Utrecht, for ever ceded to the Engliſh, who ſeemed not for a long time to diſcover the value of their new acquiſition. They reſtored to it its ancient name of *Nova Scotia;* and having built a ſlight fortification at Port-Royal, which they called *Annapolis* in honour of Queen Anne, they con­tented themſelves with putting a very ſmall garriſon in­to it. In proceſs of time, however, the importance of Nova Scotia to the commerce of Great Britain began to be perceived; and at the peace of 1749, the miniſtry offered particular advantages to all perſons who choſe to go over and ſettle in Acadia. Every ſoldier, ſailor, and workman, was to have 50 acres of land for himſelf, and ten for every perſon he carried over in his family. All non-commiſſioned officers were allowed 80 for themſelves, and 15 for their wives and children; enſigns 200; lieutenants 300; captains 400; and all officers of a higher rank 600; together with 30 for each of their dependents. The land was to be tax free for the firſt ten years, and never to pay above one livre two ſols ſix deniers@@\* for fifty acres. Beſide this the govern­ment engaged to advance or reimburſe the expences of paſſage, to build houſes, to furniſh all the neceſſary inſtruments for fiſhery or agriculture, and to defray the expences of ſubſiſtence for the firſt year. Theſe encou­ragements determined 3750 perſons, in the month of May 1749, to go to America, in hopes of bettering their fortune,

Thus encouraged, the province of Nova Scotia began to flouriſh, though in 1769 it ſent out only 14 veſſels and 148 boats, which together amounted to 7324 tons, and received 22 veſſels and 120 boats, which to­gether made up 7000 tons. They conſtructed three ſloops, which did not exceed no tons burden. Their exportation for Great Britain and for the other parts of the globe did not amount to more than 729, 850 livres 12 ſols 9 deniers @@†. Continuing, however, true to its allegiance when the other colonies threw off the dominion of Great Britain, it has now become a place of great conſequence both to the mother-country and the Weſt Indies. Its ſhipping and ſeamen are rapidly increaſing, as well as its produce, which affords the pleaſing proſpect of being able to ſupply itſelf with all the neceſſaries of life. The number of perſons who have abandoned their habitations in the more ſouthern provinces, and ſettled either there or in Canada, cannot be eſtimated, by the moſt moderate calculation, at leſs than 80,000; and it is without doubt the moſt conve­nient in point of ſituation of any province in America for a maritime power of Europe to be poſſeſſed of.

Scotia, in architecture, a ſemicircular cavity or channel between the tores in the baſes of columns.

SCOTISTS, a ſect of ſchool-divines and philoſophers, thus called from their founder *J. Duns Scotus,* a Scottiſh cordelier, who maintained the immaculate con­ception of the virgin, or that ſhe was born without ori­ginal ſin, in oppoſition to Thomas Aquinas and the Thomiſts.

As to philoſophy, the Scotiſts were, like the Tho­miſts, Peripatetics (fee Peripatetics); only diſtin­guiſhed by this, that in each being, as many different qualities as it had, ſo many different formalities did they diſtinguiſh; all diſtinct from the body itſelf, and ma­king as it were ſo many different entities; only theſe were metaphysical, and as it were ſuperadded to the be­ing. The Scotiſts and Thomiſts likewiſe diſagreed about the nature of the divine co-operation with the human will, the meaſure of divine grace that is neceſſa­ry to ſalvation, and other abſttruſe and minute queſtions, which it is needleſs to enumerate.

SCOTLAND, the country of the Scots, or that part of Great Britain lying to the north of the Tweed; is ſituated between the 54th and 59th degrees of north latitude, and extends in length about 278 miles, and in ſome places near 180 in breadth; containing an area of 27,794 miles. On the ſouth it is bounded by England; on the north, eaſt, and weft, by the Deucaledonian, German, and Iriſh ſeas.

It is extremely difficult to give any ſatisfactory ac­count of the origin oſ the appellation of *Scots,* from which the country has derived its name. It has puzzled the

most eminent antiquaries, whoſe conjectures ſerve rather to perplex than to clear up the difficulty. Nor is this to be wondered at, when Varro and Dionyſius could not agree about the etymon of *Italia,* nor Plutarch and Solinus about that of *Rome.* All that we know with any degree of certainty, concerning the appellation of *Scot,* amounts to this—That it was at firſt a term of reproach, and conſequently framed by enemies, rather than aſſumed by the nation diſtinguiſhed by that name. The Highlanders, who were the genuine deſcendants of the ancient Scots, are abſolutely ſtrangers to the name, and have been ſo from the beginning of time. All thoſe who ſpeak the Gaelic language call them­ſelves *Albanich* or *Gael,* and their country *Alba* or *Gaeldοchd.*

The Picts, who poſſeſſed originally the northern and

@@@ [m]\* About 18 Sterling.

@@@ † About L. 30, 410, 8 s. 10 d. Sterling.