Britain : 1. The *major,* great periwinckle. It has a woody, erect stem ; leaves broader and ſharper pointed ; pedicles of the flowers ſtraight, and calyx as long as the tube : otherwise like the former. 2. The *minor,* ſmall periwinckle, has **a** woody, creeping, ſlender, crooked stem ; leaves long, oval, entire, pointed, oppoſite, glossy. Flowers ſingle, on long curved pedicles from the alæ of the leaves, which are large and blue.

St VINCENT, one of the windward Caribbee iſlands, which received its name from being diſcovered on the 22d of January, the feaſt of that Saint. It is inhabited by a race of people, of whom Dr Robertſon gives this account :

There is a great diſtinction in character between the Caribbees and the inhabitants of the larger iſlands. The for­mer appear manifeſtly to be a ſeparate race. Their lan­guage is totally different from that of their neighbours in the large iſlands. They themſelves have a tradition that their ancestors came originally from ſome part of the con­tinent, and having conquered and exterminated the ancient inhabitants, took poſſeſſion of their lands and of their wo­men. Hence they call themſelves Banaree, which ſignifies a man come from beyond ſea. Accordingly, the Caribbees still uſe two diſtinct languages, one peculiar to the men, and the other to the women. The language of the men has nothing common with that ſpoken in the large iſlands. The dialect of the women conſiderably reſembles it. This strongly confirms the tradition which I have mentioned. The Ca­ribbees themſelves imagine that they were a colony from the Galibis, *a* powerful nation of Guiana in South America. But as their fierce manners approach nearer to thoſe of the people in the northern continent, than to thoſe of the natives of South America, and as their language has likewiſe ſome affinity to that ſpoken in Florida, their origin ſhould be de­duced rather from the former than from the latter. In their wars, they ſtill preſerve their ancient practice of deſtroying all the males, and preſerving the women either for ſervitude or for breeding,”

It remained a long time after it was diſcovered inhabited by theſe people, and by another race improperly styled *Black Caribs,* who are in reality negroes deſcended, as is generally believed, from ſome who eſcaped out of a Guinea ship wrecked upon the coaſt, and gradually augmented by ſuch as from time to time fled thither from Barbadoes. Theſe nations were often at war ; but when their quarrels were compoſed, they had a strength ſufficient to prevent strangers from settling by force. The French, about half **a** century ago, at the requeſt of the Caribs, made a deſcent from Martinico, and attacked the negroes, but were repulſed with loss ; and found it their intereſt to conciliate a friendſhip with both nations by means of preſents, and furniſhing them with arms and ammunition.

St Vincent was long a neutral island ; but, at the peace of 1763, the French agreed that the right to it ſhould be veiled in the Engliſh ; who, in the ſequel, at the inſtance of ſome rapacious planters, engaged in an unjuſt war againſt the Caribbees, who inhabited the windward side of the iſland, and who were obliged to consent to a peace, by which they ceded a very large tract of valuable land to the crown. The conſequence of this was, that in the next war, in 1779, they greatly contributed to the reduction of this iſland by the French, who, however, reſtored it by the peace of 1783. Since that time it has continued in the possesſion of Great Britain. During the preſent war, the Caribs revolted; and, aſſiſted by the French, ſpread detolation over the whole iſland. By the exertions of the governor, how­ever, and the Britiſh forces in the West Indies, the revolt is in a great measure quelled, though it will be long before things are reſtored to their former ſtate.

St Vincent is in length about 24 miles, and about 18 in breadth ; in circumference between 60 and 70. The climate is very warm ; at least in the judgment of the Eupeans. The country is in general hilly, in ſome places mountainous; but interſperſed with a variety of pleaſant val­leys, and ſome luxuriant plains, the soil being everywhere very fertile, and the high grounds are at leaſt in general eaſy of aſcent. Few iſlands of its extent are so well watered : for ſeveral rivers run down from the mountains, and ſmaller ſtreams from almost every hill ; there are likewiſe ſeveral fine ſprings at a little diſtance from the ſea. The inhabitants raiſe all kinds of ground proviſions in plenty, and with little trouble. The rivers ſupply them with a variety of fiſh; and the same may be ſaid of the ſea that waſhes their coaſts. They have abundance of excellent fruits, and very fine tim­ber fit for almoſt every uſe ; and with which they formerly ſupplied their neighbours.

In 1770 its exports were, cotton, 284 bags, at 10l. *per* bag, 2840l. Coffee, 4818 hundred-weight one quarter six pound, at 3l. 5s. *per* hundred-weight, 15,659l. 9s. 8¾d. Cacao, 1000 hogſheads and one barrel, at 25l. *per* hogſhead, and 12l. *per* barrel, 25,012l. Rum, 346 hogſheads, at 10l. *per* hogſhead, 3460l. Sugar, 2866 hogſheads, at 17l. 10s. *per* hogſhead, 50,155l. In all to Great Britain, 97,126l. 9s. 8¾d. To North America, 13,375l. Total 110,501l. 9s. 8¾d. W. Long. *61⁰.* N. Lat. 13⁰.

VINCI (Leonardo da), an illuſtrious Italian painter, de­ſcended from a noble Tuſcan family, was born in the caſtle of Vinci near Florence in 1445. He was placed under

Andrea Verochia, a celebrated painter in that city ; but ſoon ſurpassed him and all his predecessors ſo much, as to be reputed the matter of the third or golden age of mo­dern painting. But his studies were far from terminating here ; no man’s genius was more univerſal : he applied himſelf to arts, to literature, and to the accompliſhments of the body ; and he excelled in every thing which he attempted. Lewis Storza duke of Milan prevailed on him to be direc­tor of the academy for architecture he had just eſtabliſhed; where Leonardo ſoon baniſhed all the Gothic faſhions, and reduced every thing to the happy ſimplicity of the Greek and Roman style. By the duke’s order he conſtructed the famous aqueduct that ſupplies the city of Milan with wa­ter : this canal goes by the name of *Morteſana,* being above 200 miles in length, and conducts the water of the river Adda quite to the walls of the city. In 1479, he was de­filed to conſtruct ſome new device for the entertainment of Louis XII. of France, who was then to make his entrance into Milan. Leonardo accordingly made a very curious automaton in the form of a lion, which marched out to meet the king, reared up on its hinder-legs before him, and opening its breaſt, diſplayed an elcutcheon with fleur de lys quartered on it. The diſorders of Lombardy, with the misfortunes of his patrons the Sforzi, obliging Leonardo to quit Milan, he retired to Florence, where he flouriſhed under the Medici : here he raised the envy of Michael Angelo, who was his contemporary ; and Raphael, from the ſtudy of his works, acquired his beſt manner of deſigning. At length, on the invitation of Francis I. he removed to France when above 70 years of age ; where the journey and change of climate threw him into his laſt ſickness : he languiſhed for ſome months at Fontainbleau, where the king came fre­quently to see him ; and one day rising up in his bed to acknowledge the honour done him, he fainted, and Francis ſupporting him, Leonardo died in his arms. His death happened in 1520. Some of his paintings are to be ſeen in England and other countries, but the greatest part of them are in Florence and France. He compoſed a great number of discourses on curious ſubjects ; but none of them