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BRITISH AMERICA.

NEW-BRITAIN.

UNDER this name is comprehended all the tract of country, which lies north of Canada, commonly called the Eskimaux country, including Labrador, now North and South Wales; said to be 850 miles long, and 750 broad.

To speak generally, this is a mountainous, frozen, barren country, abounding with lakes, rivers and bays, that furnish a plenty of fish. The fur of the various animals is close, soft and warm. The fishery and the fur trade are the only things which render this country valuable. This trade is in the hands of a company of nine or ten persons, who received a charter in 1670, and whose profits are not inconsiderable. One year they carried from Great-Britain articles to the amount of £.16,060; and in return, carried furs and fish to the amount of £.29,380.

The country is very thinly inhabited, by a people resembling the Laplanders, and the other nations in the northwestern parts of Europe, from whence their ancestors probably migrated.

CANADA.

miles.
Length 600 } between { 45° and 52° North Latitude.
Breadth 200 } { 61° and 81° W. Long. from Lond.

BOUNDED north, by New-Britain; east, by the Bay of St. Lawrence; south, by Nova-Scotia and the United States; west, by unknown lands.

Rivers.] The principal are, the Outtauais, St. John's, Seguina, Desprairies and Trois Rivières, which are large, bold and deep, and are all swallowed up by the river St. Lawrence, which falls into the ocean at Cape Rosières, by a mouth 90 miles broad. *Chief*

Chief Towns.] QUEBEC is the capital of Canada. It is built on the bank of St. Lawrence river, on a rock, in two divisions, 320 miles from the sea, and contained in 1784, 6,472 inhabitants. One hundred and seventy miles from Quebec, as you ascend the St. Lawrence, stands MONTREAL, on a beautiful island in the river. It is nearly as large as Quebec.

Population.] In 1784, a census of the inhabitants of the province of Quebec was taken, by order of General Haldimand, when they amounted to 113,012 English and French, exclusive of the Loyalists, who have lately settled in the upper parts of the province, to the number, it is said, of 10,000.

Constitution.] The constitution of the province is founded on the 14th of George the III. called the Quebec Bill. By this bill, the legislative power is veiled in the Governor and legislative council. The council is composed of the Lieutenant-Governor, Chief Justice and Secretary for the time being, and twenty other members, nearly one half of whom are French. They are appointed by the crown.

Trade.] The amount of the exports from the province of Quebec in the year 1786, was £.343,262 19s. 6d. The amount of imports in the same year was £.325,116. The exports consisted of wheat, flour, biscuit, flax seed, lumber of various kinds, fish, potash, oil, ginseng and other medicinal roots, but principally of furs and peltries, to the amount of £.285,977. The imports consisted of rum, brandy, molasses, coffee, sugar, wines, tobacco, salt, chocolate, provisions for the troops, and dry goods.

History.] This country was discovered by the English as early as about 1597, and settled by the French in 1608, who kept possession of it till 1763, when, after a long and bloody war, it fell into the hands of the British, to whom it has ever since belonged.