
A P P E N D I X.

A GEOGRAPHICAL DESCRIPTION OF
THE WORLD.

EUROPE extends in its greatest breadth from 9th degree West to 61 East longitude from London, and in its greatest length, from 35° 55' to 71° 20' N. latitude, and contains these Countries, Germany, Sweden, Denmark, Netherlands, Italy, Russia, Hungary, France, Spain, Portugal, Poland, Norway and Greece, the most eminent Islands are these: Great-Britain, Ireland, Sicily, Sardinia, Candia, Negropont and Corfica. The greatest length of this part of the World is 3000 miles, the breadth 900.

ASIA, extends in its greatest breadth, from 61 degree East, to 163 E. longitude, from London, and in its greatest length, from 10 South, to 75 N. latitude, and is the first known part of the World, it contains these principal Regions and Islands, viz. Armenia, Anatolia, Persia, Assyria, China, Syria, Arabia, Mesopotamia, India, Japan, Parthia, Media, Palestine, Chaldea, and Tartary.

AFRICA, extends in its greatest breadth, from 15 degree West to 50 East longitude, from London and in its greatest length from 35 West to 40 south latitude, in it are these Countries, viz. Egypt, Barbary, Biledulgerid, Ethiopia, Nubia, Congo, Abyssinia, Monomotopa, Guinea, &c. The Islands, Madagascar, St. Thomas, Islands of Cape Verde, Canary Islands, Madeira.

AMERICA. This great Western Continent, frequently denominated the New World, extends from the 80th Degree North to the 56th of south latitude; and, where its breadth is known, from the 56th to the 136th degree of W. Long. from London, stretching from between 8 and 9000 miles in length, and its greatest breadth 3690. It sees both Hemispheres, has two summers and a double winter, and enjoys all the variety of climates which the Earth affords. It is wash'd by the two great Oceans; to the Eastward it has the Atlantic, which divides it from Europe and Africa; to the West the Pacific, or great South Sea, by which it is separated from Asia: by these seas it may, and does carry a direct commerce with the other three parts of the World.

This great Continent is divided into two parts, one on the North, the other on the South; which are joined by the Kingdom of Mexico, forming a sort of Isthmus 1500 miles long, and in one part, at Darien, so extremely narrow, as to make the communication between the two Oceans by no means difficult, being only 60 miles. In the great Gulph which is formed between the Isthmus and the northern and southern grand Divisions of this Continent, lie an infinite multitude of Islands, many of them large, most of them fertile, and denominated, the West-Indies, in contradiction to the Countries and Islands of Asia, beyond the Cape of Good Hope, which are call'd, the East-Indies.

**UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT-BRITAIN
AND IRELAND.**

This kingdom formerly England, Wales, Scotland and Ireland is situated between $49^{\circ} 50'$ and $50^{\circ} 25'$ of North latitude, and between $7^{\circ} 40'$ West, and $1^{\circ} 50'$ of East longitude and contains about 15,000,000 inhabitants, according to the last Census.

The United Kingdom is a limited monarchy, and hereditary to both sexes. The King must be of the Protestant religion, as established. The King possesses the executive power of government, and, with the Parliament, shares in the legislative. Parliament is composed of the three estates, the Sovereign, the House of Peers and the House of Commons.

The climate is mild, the soil for the most part naturally good, yielding every useful production, wine, oil and silk excepted. The genius and industry of the people, in the arts of agriculture and gardening, in the mode of feeding cattle, breeding horses and sheep, have placed this beyond every other European country in this point.—The woollen manufactures of England, and the produce of their mines, &c. are inexhaustible sources of riches.

The persevering industry and great mechanical ingenuity of its inhabitants, have given Great-Britain decidedly the first place in Europe as a commercial and manufacturing country. The advantage of her insular situation, many excellent harbours, and vast extent of sea line, have highly contributed to her superiority; but her prodigious improvements in every manufacture and mechanical art, joined to her wise laws for the protection of trade, and the high respect in which her mercantile character is held, have advanced her yet more. Next to manufactures, the fisheries are of the greatest importance. The total of the commerce, import and export, employs above two millions of tons of shipping; and the balance in favour of Great-Britain is above three millions on the average.

LIST OF HIS MAJESTY'S MINISTERS.

1815.

CABINET MINISTERS.

Lord Harrowby, *Lord President of the Council*—Lord Eldon, *Lord High Chancellor*—Lord Westmoreland, *Lord Privy Seal*—Lord Clancarty, *President of the Board of Trade*—Lord Liverpool, *First Lord of the Treasury (Prime Minister)*.—Right Hon. N. Vansittart, *Chancellor and Under-Treasurer of the Exchequer*.—Right Hon. Charles Bathurst, *Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster*.—Lord Viscount Melville, *First Lord of the Admiralty*.—Lord Mulgrave, *Master General of the Ordnance*.—Lord Sidmouth, *Secretary of State for the Home Department*—Lord Castlereagh, *Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs*—Lord Bathurst, *Secretary of State for the Department of War and Colonies*—Lord Buckinghamshire, *President of the Board of Control for the Affairs in India*.

NOT OF THE CABINET.

Right Hon. George Rose, *Vice-President of the Board of Trade, and Treasurer of the Navy*—Lord Palmerston, *Secretary at War*.—Right Hon. C. Long, Hon. J. F. Robinson, *Joint Paymasters-General of the Forces*.—Earl of Chichester, Earl of Clancarty, *Joint Postmasters-General*.—Right. Hon. C. Arbuthnot, Sir R. Lushington, *Secretaries of the Treasury*.—Sir Wm. Grant, *Master of the Rolls*.—Sir Wm. Garrow, *Attorney-General*.—Sir S. Shepherd, *Solicitor-General*.

PERSONS OF THE MINISTRY OF IRELAND.

Lord Whitworth, *Lord Lieutenant*.—Lord Manners, *Lord High Chancellor*.—Right Hon. Robt. Peel, *Chief Secretary*.—Right Hon. W. Fitzgerald, *Chancellor of the Exchequer*.

T A B L E

Of the **KINGS** and **QUEENS** of England
and Great-Britain, with the time they
severally began to reign.

<i>King's Names</i>	<i>Began their Reign.</i>	<i>Reigned.</i>		
		Y.	M.	D.
	<i>Saxon Line.</i>			
Egbert	801	37	—	—
Ethelwolf	38	20	—	—
Ethelbald	58	2	—	—
Ethelbert	60	6	—	—
Ethelred	66	6	—	—
<i>Alfred the Great</i>	72	28	—	—
Edward I. <i>Saxon</i>	900	25	—	—
Ethelstan	25	16	—	—
Edmond I.	41	7	—	—
Edred	48	7	—	—
Edwin	55	4	—	—
Edgar	59	16	—	—
Edward II. <i>Saxon</i>	75	4	—	—
Ethelred	79	37	—	—
Edmond II.	1016	1	—	—

DANISH.

Knute I.	1017	19	—	—
Harold I.	36	3	—	—
Knute II.	39	2	—	—
Edward <i>Confessor</i>	41	24	—	—
Harold II.	65	1	—	—

Norman Line.

William I	Oct. 14, 1066	20	10	26
— II	Sept. 9, 1087	12	10	23
Henry I	Aug. 2, 1100	35	3	30
Stephen	Dec. 1, 1135	18	10	23

The Saxon Line Restored.

King's Names.	Began their Reigns.	Reigned.		
		Y.	M.	D.
Henry II	Oct. 25, 1154	34	8	11
Richard I	July 6, 1189	9	9	0
John	April 6, 1199	17	6	13
Henry III	Oct. 19, 1216	56	0	28
Edward I	Nov. 16, 1272	34	7	21
———— II	July 7, 1307	19	6	18
———— III	Jan. 25, 1327	50	4	27
Richard II	June 21, 1377	22	3	8

The Line of Lancaster.

Henry IV	Sept. 29, 1399	13	5	20
———— V	March 20, 1413	9	5	14
———— VI	Aug. 31, 1422	3 ⁰	6	4

The Line of York.

Edward IV	March 4, 1421	22	1	5
———— V	April 9, 1483	0	2	13
Richard III	June 22, 1483	2	2	0

The Families united.

Henry VII	Aug 22, 1485	23	8	0
———— VIII	April 22, 1509	37	9	6
Edward VI	Jan. 28, 1547	6	5	8
Q. Mary	July 6, 1553	5	4	11
Q. Elizabeth	Nov. 17, 1558	44	4	7

Union of the Two Crowns.

James I	March 24, 1603	22	0	3
Charles I	March 27, 1625	23	10	3
———— II	Jan. 30, 1649	36	0	7
James I	Feb. 6, 1685	4	0	7
Will. and Mary	Feb. 13, 1689	13	0	23

Union of the Two Kingdoms.

Q. Anne	March 8, 1702	12	4	23
George I	Aug. 1, 1714	12	10	10
George II	June 11, 1727	34	1	14
George III	Oct. 25, 1760	<i>whom God preserve.</i>		

The ROYAL FAMILY of Great-Britain.

King George III. born	-	-	4 June 1738
Queen Charlotte born	-	-	19 May 1744
George, Prince of Wales, born	-	-	12 Aug. 1762
Duke of Yoalk, Bp. of Osnaburgh, b.	-	-	16 Aug. 1763
Duke of Carence, born	.	-	21 Aug. 1765
Duchefs of Wirtemberg, born	-	-	29 Sept. 1766
Duke of Kent, born	-	-	2 Nov. 1767
Princess Augusta Sophia, born	-	-	8 Nov. 1768
Princess Elizabeth, born	-	-	22 May, 1770
Duke of Cumberland, born	-	-	5 June 1771
Duke of Sussex, born	-	-	27 Jan. 1773
Duke of Cambridge, born	-	-	24 Feb. 1774
Princess Mary, born	-	-	25 April 1776
Princess Sophia, born	-	-	3 Nov, 1777

Niece & Nephew, children of the late D. of Gloucester.

Sophia Matilda, born May 29, 1773.

Wm. Frederick, D. of Gloucester, b. Jan 15, 1776.

SOVEREIGNS OF EUROPE.

AUSTRIA.—Francis II. born February 1768, Emperor of Austria, King of Hungary, Elector of Bohemia, and Arch Cup Bearer of the Holy Roman Empire; married, 1790, Maria Theresa, daughter of the King of the two Sicilies, by whom he has four sons and four daughters; and married again in 1808.

Holland.—Prince William Frederick VI. of Orange Nassau, Sovereign Prince, born 24th August, 1772, (son of William V. who was dispossessed of his kingdom by the French in Jan. 1795, and fled for refuge to England;) reinstated in the sovereignty of the United Provinces by proclamation, at Amsterdam, Nov. 15, 1813—Married to Frederica Louisa, sister to the King of Prussia, in October, 1791. Has issue, 1. William Frederick George,

born Dec. 1792. 2. William Frederick Charles, born Feb. 1797. 3. Wilhelmina Frederica Paulina, born March, 1800. Frederica Louis, sister to the Sovereign Prince, born November, 1770, widow of the Hereditary Prince, of Brunswick Wolfembutte. Sophia Wilhelmina, mother of the Sovereign Prince, and widow of Prince William V. late Stadtholder.

France—Louis XVIII. King of France and Navarre, born Nov. 17, 1755; married Josephine Louisa, of Savoy, 1771, who died in 1810. Charles Philip de France, Monsieur (Count D'Artois, brother to the King) born Oct. 6, 1757; married 1773, to Maria Theresa, of Savoie, who died in June, 1805. Has issue, 1. Louisa Antoine Duc D'Angouleme, born Aug. 6, 1775; married in 1809, Maria Theresa Charlotte, daughter of Louis XVI. who was born in 1778. 2. Charles Ferdinand Duc de Berri, born January, 1778.—Louis Phillip, Duc D'Orléans, born 1773; married 1809, Maria Amelia, daughter of the King of the Two Sicilies. Has issue, 1. Ferdinand Phillip Louis, Duc de Chartres, born at Palermo, Sept. 1810. 2. Maria Louisa Charlotte Isabella, born at Palermo, April, 1812. 3. Maria Christiana Carolina, born at Palermo, April, 1813. Louis Maria Adelaide de Bourbon, Duchess Dowager D'Orleans, born March, 1752. Mother of the Duc D'Orleans, and of Louis Adelaide, Mademoiselle D'Orleans, born August, 1777. Louis Joseph de Bourbon, Prince de Conde, born Aug. 1736, married Charlotte Eliza de Rohan; and afterwards married Princess Dowager de Monaco.—Has issue, 1. Louis Henry Joseph, Duc de Bourbon, born April, 1756, married 1770, to Louisa Maria Theresa, D'Orleans, Duchess of Bourbon; born in 1750. 2. Louisa Adelaida born Oct. 1757.

Sicily.—Ferdinand IV. King of the Two Sicilies ; born Jan. 12, 1751 ; ascended the throne Oct. 5, 1759, on his Father's becoming King of Spain.

Rome.—Pius VII. Bernadi Chiaramonte, born at Cesenna in Romagna, Aug. 14, 1742 ; Cardinal in April, 1785 ; elected Pope at Venice, March 14, 1800 ; crowned 21st of the same month.

Portugal.—Maria Francisca Elizabeth, born Dec. 17, 1754 ; Queen, Feb. 24, 1777, widow, May 26, 1786, of Don Pedro, her uncle, John Maria Joseph Louis Prince Regent, born May, 1767 ; married Jan. 9, 1794 ; Charlotte Joaquina, of Spain, born April 24, 1770 ; has issue, born in the Brazils.

SPAIN.—Ferdinand VII. married a daughter of the King of Naples, who is dead.

RUSSIA.—Alexander I. Paulowitz, born Dec, 1777 ; Emperor of all Russias, March 24, 1801 ; married Oct. 9, 1793, Louisa Augustus Elizabeth Alexiewna, of Baden, born Jan. 24, 1779.

Prussia.—Frederick William III. born Aug. 3, 1778 ; King of Prussia, Nov. 6, 1797 ; married Dec. 23, 1793, Louisa Augustus Wilhelmina Amelia of Mecklenburg Strelitz, born March 10, 1775 ; has issue.

Denmark.—Frederick VI. born January 28, 1768 ; King of Denmark, March 13, 1808 ; married July 31, 1790, Maria Sophia Frederica, of Hesse Cassel, born Oct. 23, 1767 ; has issue, one daughter, Caroline.

Sweden.—Charles, formerly Duke of Sudermania, born October 7, 1748 ; married July 7, 1774, to Hedwige Elizabeth Charlotte, Princess of Holstein Oldenburg ; assumed the Crown of Sweden on the abdication of his Nephew Gustavus, who now takes the title of Count Gottorp. Crown Prince, the Prince of Ponte Corvo (Gen. Bernadotte,) by birth a Frenchman, a military man, who held the rank of General and Commander in Chief of the Army of the North under the late Emperor Napoleon.

Switzerland.—Louis D'Affry, Landamman of Switzerland.

Hanover.—Elector, His Britannic Majesty. Governor and Commander in Chief, His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, Field Marshal.

Turkey.—Mahmud II. born July 20th, 1785; proclaimed Emperor Aug. 11, 1808.

Wirtemberg.—Frederick, born Nov. 6, 1754; King of Wirtemberg, in 1806; Sovereign and reigning Duke of Suabia and Teck; married first, Augusta Frederica Caroline Louisa of Brunswick Wolfenbuttle, who died Sept. 27, 1788; second, Charlotte Augusta Matilda, Princess Royal of England.

Baden.—Charles Frederick, born Nov. 22, 1728, Grand Duke of Baden, Duke of Zähringen; married first, Jan. 29, 1751; Charlotte Louisa, of Hesse Darmstadt, who died April 8, 1783; second, Nov. 24, 1787, Louisa Caroline, Countess of Hoeligen born May 26, 1768.

 A BRIEF ACCOUNT OF CANADA.

Written in 1811.

THE name of Canada was originally applied, by Europeans, to the land on the south-western shores of the Gulph of St. Lawrence, and on both sides of that River, from its mouth to some distance above Quebec. The River St. Lawrence, itself, was called *la Grande Riviere du Canada*. The name was afterwards extended to all the countries which were explored by adventurers from the settlements along the River. The whole of the French possessions in North America were, latterly, comprehended under the name of New France.

Canada, as it is generally understood at the present day, is bounded to the east by the Gulph of St. Lawrence and the country on the Labrador Coast annexed in 1809 to the government of Newfoundland; to the north, by the territory of the Hudson's Bay Company; to the west, by undefined boundaries, but which may be supposed to extend, by virtue of occupation by the Fur Traders, and the discoveries of M'Kenzie, to the Pacific Ocean; to the south, it is bounded by unexplored countries & the United States of America, to wit: the north-west territory, the Michigan territory, the States of Ohio, Pennsylvania, New-York, Vermont, New-Hampshire, the District of Maine, and by the British Province of New-brunswick. The division line on the south, from the Grand Portage on Lake Superior, runs through the Great Lakes and down the St. Lawrence to latitude 45, and thence along that line to Connecticut River, from thence it follows the highlands which separate the waters running into the Saint Lawrence and the Atlantic, till it reach due north of the st. Croix River, the boundary between the United States & New-Brunswick. The whole of this extent of country, as far as it was then explored, was, from 1774 to 1791, under

the Government of the Province of Quebec. In 1791 it was divided into Upper and Lower-Canada, by a boundary commencing at Pointe au Soret, on Lake saint Francis, about 55 miles above Montreal, and running northerly to the Ottawa River, and up that River to its source in Lake Temiscaming, and thence due north to the Hudson's bay boundary.

Lower-Canada lies between the 45th and 50th degrees of north latitude, and the 62d and 82d degrees of west longitude, from Greenwich. The eastern half of the country is mountainous, and generally uncultivable. On the south shore of the saint Lawrence, the mountains do not recede considerably from the River, till within about 60 miles below Quebec; they then run in a south-westerly and southern direction till they reach Lake Champlain; on the western side of this lake, they extend north-westerly, in the direction of the great rapids of the St. Lawrence. On the north shore, they can hardly be said to leave the river till they reach Quebec, from which they extend in a western & southern direction, till they again appear in sight of the mountains on the south shore, towards the above rapids. The country lying within these mountains, comprising an extent of about two hundred miles from east to west, and 180 from north to south, at the broadest part, is level, with the exceptions of the isolated mountains of Montreal, Belœil and Chambly. Nearly in the middle of this tract of country, flows the St. Lawrence, varying from a mile to upwards of twenty miles in breadth, navigable for vessels of 300 tons 600 miles from the sea, and receiving on the north the waters of the Ottawa, l'Achigan, the St. Maurice, the Batiscan, the sainte Anne, and the Jacques Cartier, and on the south, the Chambly, the Yamaska, the saint Francis, the Nicolet, the Becancour, and the Chaudier, all of which, in Europe, would be ranked as rivers of great magnitude. The sources of all these rivers, excepting the Ottawa and the Chambly, lie, considerably, to the

east of their embouchures. They have, generally, high banks, along which the soil and growth of timber is inferior to that of the country further back. All of them, excepting where they are nearly on a level with the saint Lawrence, have a second bank at some distance from that which now contains their waters; the same thing is observable of the saint Lawrence.—The waters of none of these rivers are clear, excepting the saint Lawrence itself, which, before its junction with the Ottawa, consists of the most transparent water in the world.

The *Soil* on both sides of the saint Lawrence, in the western portion of the tract of country above described, is, for the most part, clayey, without stones, excepting here and there globular masses of granite, lying on the surface. Newly cleared land is, invariably, covered with a dark mould, produced by dissolved vegetable substances. As you approach the mountains, the soil is more light and loamy; these lands are the easiest to be cleared, and are at first very productive; towards Quebec the soil is poorer, frequently stony or shingly, and there are large tracts of sandy soil, covered with only a very slight coating of the vegetable mould. The mountains, generally, consist of granite; though there are, throughout the country, extensive strata of limestone, and not unfrequently stones having the appearance of volcanic production. The part of the country in cultivation, consists of from one to five leagues back, on both banks of the St. Lawrence, and of the rivers which empty into it; there are also settlements along the boundary of the United States from the Connecticut River to the saint Lawrence, at St. Regis. The rest of the country, to the very tops of the mountains, is covered with timber of a species and growth congenial to the soil.

The *Climate* of Canada, resembles that of the countries on the continent of Europe situated from 10 to 15 degrees further north. The temperature upon Fahrenheit's scale, varies at present from about 30 below

zero, to between 90 and 100 above it. In common years the cold does not exceed 20 below zero, and the heat from 80 to 90. About 60 or 70 years ago, the extreme of cold used to be stated at 30 degrees below freezing, of Reaumur, or 36 below 0 of Fahrenheit.— The variation, in a few minutes, in the winter season, has been known to be upwards of fifty degrees. It is frequently, in a few hours, 30 degrees. A remarkable instance of variation happened on the 18th Jan. 1810, when the thermometer stood a few degrees below temperate, and was almost instantaneously down to below zero. The change of temperature in the summer season, is also frequently very abrupt. These changes are generally accompanied with a change of wind; only two of which can be said to prevail in the country, the easterly and westerly. In all storms of easterly wind, and almost at every other time, the upper strata of clouds, when visible, is moved by a westerly wind. In winter, the easterly wind inclines more to the north-east, and the westerly to the north-west. Throughout the whole extent of Lower-Canada, a slight degree of frost sometimes happens in the summer months.— There is a material difference of temperature between the eastern and western divisions of the country. This difference is discernible at between 20 and 30 leagues (60 to 90 miles) above Quebec; beyond that, to the westward, agricultural labour may be prosecuted, and vegetation is active, during nearly seven months in the year; round Quebec, it is rarely practicable for more than six months, at the expiration of which, the soil is frozen, or covered with snow, and vegetation dormant. This period, for the western division, is from the 15th November to the 15th April; for the eastern, from the 1st Nov. to the 1st May. About a month from the renewal of vegetation, the apple trees are in full blossom, and the verdure of the wheat fields and meadows wave in the wind. All sorts of grain are sown in the spring, the wheat first, and then peas and

oats. The sort of wheat most generally sown, is ripe in four months from the time of sowing; there is, however, another species, a bearded wheat, which ripens in three months; the time oats require. Fair and foul weather were formerly more distinct than they are at present; cold and warm weather were less intermixed, and the winds less variable. This alteration is not considered, in Canada, as an improvement of the climate.

All the vegetable *Productions* which thrive in the same latitudes in Europe, prosper in Canada, whenever they have been introduced, and cultivated with judgment and care. The excess of heat in summer, makes up for the deficiency of time. Melons are brought to maturity in the open air, without the aid of artificial heat. Wheat is the chief agricultural production of Lower-Canada. It affords the principal vegetable food of the inhabitants. Hitherto, it has been cultivated more in that view, than as an article of foreign trade. The many accidents to which this grain is liable, requires that a quantity sufficient to afford a supply in the event of a bad year, be sown every year. When a good year happens, there is then a great surplus; and it is of the produce of such years, that the most extensive exportations have been made. There is besides no certainty of an extensive foreign demand. Spain and Portugal and the West Indies, are the most steady markets; but the natural disadvantages which Canada labours under, prevent her from standing a competition in those markets with the United States. It must be observed, however, that the quantity of wheat sown by each farmer, is, generally, to the extent of his present means. These can only be increased by more enlarged views, which would lead to greater efforts, and judicious improvements in his system, or rather routine, of cultivation. The greatest quantity of wheat ever exported from Canada, was in 1802. It amounted to 1,010,033 bushels. There were besides exported that year, 28,301 barrels of flour, and 22,051 cwt.

of biscuit. Animal food has generally been furnished in abundance in L. Canada. The proof of this is, that the price has been much lower here than in any other part of North America. But, for four or five years back, the demand for lumber from Canada, the consequent high price of labour, the increase of consumers, and the stagnation of the American trade, has effected a great rise in the price of this article, as well as of vegetable food, and enabled foreigners to enter into competition with the inhabitants of Canada, even in their own markets. The value of the exportations from the St. Lawrence in 1810, has been estimated by mercantile men, at 1,200,000 pounds sterling, including disbursements of ships employed in the trade, the number of which was 661, men 6578, tonnage 143893, and also the value of 5896 tons of new ships built in the Province. A considerable proportion of the produce of the United States, and all the Furs obtained in the Indian Countries, are included in the general amount. The price of labour, in the towns, for four years past, may be estimated at 4s (four-fifths of a dollar) per day, throughout the year; one half of which sum has been paid for board and lodging. Bread has been at about 2½d. per lb. and beef 5d.

Canada was *Discovered* in the year 1535, by Jacques Cartier, a native of St. Malo, in France. He had explored the Gulph of St. Lawrence the preceding year, and carried off from Gaspé (Gachepé) two of the natives of the country round Quebec. The next year they served him as interpreters. On the 8th September, 1535, he arrived in his boats at Quebec, in search of a place to lay up his vessels for the winter, and he fixed upon the River St. Charles. On the 24th, his vessels, the *Grande Hermine*, of 120 tons, the *Petite Hermine*, of 60, and the *Emerillon*, of 40 tons, arrived from the lower end of the Island of Orleans, where he had left them. On the 16th he laid up the two largest

to winter, and on the 19th proceeded in the Emerillon towards Montreal; but left her at the upper end of Lake St. Peter, and arrived at *Hocbelaga*, the name of the Indian town then at Montreal, on the 2d October. On Tuesday the 5th he left it, and arrived on Monday the 11th at the Harbour of *St. Croix*, the name he had given to the mouth of the River St. Charles, in honour of the Saint whose anniversary is celebrated on the day his vessels first arrived there. On the 15th Nov. his ships were frozen in, and the whole river, soon after, was frozen over to above Montreal. About the 22d Feb. 1536, it was again navigable for canoes. On the 15th April his vessels were disengaged from the ice. On the 3d May, he seized on the two natives whom he had taken with him the former year, and also the Chief of the Indian Village at Quebec, which was then called *Stadaconé*; and on the 6th May he sailed for France, leaving one of his vessels dismantled in the Little River, for want of hands, twenty-five of them having perished during the winter, by an unknown malady. He sailed from Cape Razé, in Newfoundland, on the 19th June, and on the 16th July he arrived at St. Malo. All the foregoing dates, it should be observed, are Old Style, and require ten days to be added to each, to correspond with the same dates at present. In 1540 a Governor (Roberval) was appointed for Canada, and settlers sent out. Cartier was made Captain-General and Pilot of the vessels employed on the occasion; but Roberval fixed upon Cape Breton for a settlement.— There Cartier remained seventeen months, and then returned to France with a ruined fortune, and died soon afterwards. In 1588, his nephews, Delalaunaye Chaton, and Jacques Noel, obtained an exclusive privilege to trade to Canada for 12 years, as an indemnification for the losses their uncle had sustained; but this privilege was revoked four months after it was granted. In 1598 a Sieur de la Roche, Marquis de Cottenmeal, obtained a commission to conquer and settle the coun-

try : he landed sixty settlers at the *Isle aux Sables*, and soon got back to France, where he was thrown into prison at a private suit. At the end of five years, twelve of them, all that survived, were taken off the island. In 1603, Pierre Dugua, *Sieur De Monts*, obtained, for himself and associates, an exclusive privilege to trade from Cape Race to lat. 40. He made a settlement at *Port Royal*, (*Annapolis*) in the Bay of Fundy ; but in 1607 his privilege was revoked, and his settlers returned to France. De Monts, however, obtained a continuation of his privilege for another year, on condition of settling up the *Saint Lawrence* : and on the 3d July, 1608 *Samuel de Champlain*, a *Geographe du Roi*, and commissioned by De Monts, founded *Quebec*. Champlain's settlement soon after obtained powerful protectors in the French Court, and he was continued at the head of it till his death in 1635. The country, however, continued under the government of exclusive companies till 1663, when it fell under the Royal Government. In 1667 free trade was allowed, excepting in the exportation of Beaver Skins. From these periods the colony began to prosper. In 1679 the population was 2500 souls ; but it soon afterwards came to the brink of destruction : Champlain had early engaged in war, in favor of the *St. Lawrence* Indians, against those inhabiting the countries to the south-west, with whom the former had been at war even before *Cartier's* arrival in 1535. His object was to ingratiate himself with the Indians, and obtain a knowledge of the country. After the Dutch and English had settled at *New-York* and in *New-England*, the south-western Indians, or *Iroquois*, got arms from them, and soon proved an overmatch for the French and their allies ; many of the latter they almost totally extirpated. In 1689 they exterminated nearly all the inhabitants on the *Island of Montreal*. Throughout the country, the French were only saved by their fortifications. The irruptions

of the Iroquois often extended even below Quebec. — Succours, however, arrived from France; the Jesuits, who had been introduced into the country as early as 1625, availed themselves of every interval of hostilities, to strengthen the influence of France with the friendly Indians, and bring over, or neutralize, the hostile. In 1714, the population of Canada did not much exceed 20,000 souls. The Colony had, however, then become, and long continued, a terrible scourge to the English settlements. In 1629 it was in the possession of the English, but was restored by treaty, in 1632, neither party then setting any value on it. In 1690 a formidable English expedition made an attempt upon Quebec, but it failed, after landing the troops at the Canardiere, near the city. Another was frustrated by shipwreck, at the Seven Islands, near the mouth of the River, in 1711. Nova Scotia was, however, wrested from the French, and ceded by the Treaty of Utrecht, in 1713. All the wars in Europe, between England and France, were carried on with great rancour in the Colonies. The war of 1756, had its origin in disputes about the limits of Canada. The French, by their connexions with the Indians, had overrun, at an early period, the whole of the country lying between the Allegany Mountains, the Great Lakes and the Mississippi. They claimed the whole by right of discovery, and cession by the Indians; thus confining the English Colonies to a strip of land on the Sea Coast. The animosities had come to such a head, that hostilities were commenced, in these parts, about a year before war was declared in Europe. The efforts of Great Britain and her Colonies, in this war, were proportionate to the dangers with which the latter were threatened. The outset was unfavourable. An English army perished with Braddock, in 1756. Another was defeated at Ticonderoga, (Carillon) in 1758. The British Navy, however, acquired an ascendancy, and a great Statesman took the helm of affairs in England. A com-

bined attack from the Sea, by Lake Champlain, and from Lake Ontario, was planned for 1759, which was ultimately crowned with success. The glory of the achievement was acquired by Gen. Wolfe, who commanded the expedition from the sea. When all seemed to be lost, by one of those apparently hazardous attempts, through which men of superior mind, alone, can discern success, he brought the principal French army in the country to a battle on the Plains of Abram. There he died like a true soldier; and his victory decided the fate of Canada.

No event ever excited greater joy in England, than the victory of Quebec, and the final reduction of Canada. The former was, indeed, an event glorious to the national character; but the latter was soon followed by greater evils than those it had removed. The war of 1756, had been undertaken for the benefit of the Colonies. It was thought that they ought to contribute to alleviate the burthens which it occasioned. An attempt to this effect, was followed by a general resistance on the part of the Colonists, to which they were, no doubt, encouraged by the prospect of being no longer in want of her assistance. About the close of the Summer of 1775, they invaded Canada by Lake Champlain, & from the sources of the Kennebec River. Before those employed on the latter expedition, could reach Quebec, through the extensive forests which then separated New-England and Canada, those from Lake Champlain had nearly succeeded in capturing Chambly, St. John and Montreal. The few regular troops in the Province were lost in those places, and on board the river craft which surrendered between Sorel and Montreal. On the 3d Nov. after being 32 days in the woods, Arnold's party came out at the settlements on the Chaudiere River, without artillery, half naked, half armed, perishing with hunger, and more like beggars than invaders.

On the 9th he reached Point Levl. On the 12th Col. M'Lean, who had retired from Sorel on hearing of Arnold's approach, reached Quebec with about 150 recruits. On the 14th, Arnold, who had made shift to pass the River in the night, appeared on the plains, where he paraded for a few days, in the hope that his friends in the town might procure the surrender of the City; but M'Lean threatening to come out, he thought it advisable to retire to Pointe aux Trembles, and wait for Montgomery, the commander in chief, who was to come from Montreal. On the 19th, General Carleton, who had escaped from on board the craft below Montreal, before their surrender, arrived. On the 5th Dec Montgomery and Arnold made their appearance at Sainte Foy. Gen. Carleton had let every body leave the town that choosed to go out. He, nor those that remained, would hold no communication with rebels.—Montgomery was therefore reduced to open his six gun battery on the town; but the weather soon forced him to desist. On the 31st Dec. before day light in the morning, he attempted an assault, by *Près de Ville* and the *Sault au Matelot*, the northern and southern extremities of the Lower-Town. He and two of his officers were killed by the first cannon discharged at the former place; the rest retired. At the Sault au Matelot, Arnold forced one barrier, at which he was wounded, and afterwards retired to the General Hospital. All attempts to force the second, were fruitless; the Americans retired into the houses, and fired from the windows. A sally from Palace Gate, attacked them in the rear, and at about 10 o'clock in the forenoon, all that remained of those who had penetrated beyond the first barrier, surrendered, in number about 350. About 60 had been killed during the contest. The garrison had 5 killed, and 13 wounded. After this assault, which Montgomery was partly induced to make, by the approaching expiration of the term of

enlistment of a number of his men, and which he gained the men over to attempt, by the hope of plunder,* the enemy confined himself to firing a few shots, in the spring, at the town, from Pointe Levi, and an attempt to burn the shipping in the Cul-de-Sac. On the 6th May, three ships of war arrived, with two companies of the 29th regiment, which, with some marines, about 200 in all, were immediately landed, and marched out with the garrison. The enemy was found to be on the retreat, having left every thing which could not be carried off on men's shoulders. He made no halt till he reached Sorel, where he received reinforcements, & detached 2000 men, with an intention of surprising the part of the British forces which had reached Three-Rivers. This detachment was defeated with great loss; their commander, and about 200 men, remained prisoners. On the 27th May, 474 of the enemy had surrendered at the Cedars. On the 16th June, Montreal was evacuated; and at the end of the month, the whole Province. At the time of the invasion, there were not more than eight or nine hundred regular troops in the Province. Almost the whole of these surrendered in Fort Chambly and Saint John, and in the Craft retiring from Montreal. There was no militia in existence. It was only on the 10th Sept. that the Canadian militia officers of Quebec received commissions. The Americans, including Arnold's force, did not exceed 4000 men. They had calculated on active assistance from the people of the Province, amongst whom their partisans and emissaries had long been circulating falsehoods intended to operate on their prejudices, and lying circulars from the Congress.—About 300 men were, indeed, raised on the River Chambly, by a Mr. Livingston, who had resided for

* *Marshall's Life of Washington.*

a considerable time in that quarter. Beyond that, they had no success; and it is to this miscalculation, that they owed their failure. The garrison of Quebec, during the siege, consisted of about 300 recruits and marines, 400 seamen, and 800 militiamen, in all, 1500. The besiegers, to the 31st Dec. consisted of about the same number. From that time, to the 1st of March, they did not exceed 700 effective men. In March they had about 1800, in April 2000. At the time of the evacuation of the Province, they had about 8000 men; but the British army then amounted to 13,000. Since that time, to the present, Canada has not witnessed the presence of an enemy.

The *Population* of Canada, at the time of the conquest, was about 60,000 souls, including the whole of the settlements to Detroit. At present, the population of Lower-Canada is estimated at 400,000, about seven-eighths of which are of French descent, and profess the Roman Catholic Religion; the other eighth is composed of English, Irish, Scotch, Germans, Americans, and their descendants. Of these, the Americans are now the most numerous; the next the Scotch. Till recently, the latter have carried on nearly all the exterior trade of Canada. They now divide it with the English, Irish & Americans. There is hardly an instance of the French descendants, who are, almost exclusively, called Canadians in the country, being engaged in the external trade; they, however, share largely in the retail and internal trade. There are, as yet, no manufactories of note in Canada; those of leather, hats and paper, are, however, introduced, and the cloathing of the farmers is generally made in their families. There are two Iron Works in the vicinity of Three Rivers. The landholders are mostly Canadians, or of Canadian connexions. The lands grant-d by the Crown since 1796, are chiefly held by British and Ameri-

cans, and settled by the latter.* Though these lands are very extensive, they are not, as yet, of great value. Almost the whole of the farmers are Canadians. Very few of them hold upon lease. They are the owners of the soil; subject only to a very inconsiderable annual rent to the *Seigneur*, or person holding immediately from the Crown, and a fine of a twelfth upon a change of proprietor by sale, or act equivalent to a sale; one-fourth of which twelfth is usually deducted upon speedy payment. The other conditions attached to the tenure, are in no wise burthensome, according to the existing practice. They chiefly consist in having their grain ground at the seigneurial mill, paying one-fourteenth for grinding, and in making and repairing the highways passing through their land, and assisting in the bye-roads necessary for the use thereof. Lands held by Roman Catholics, are also subject to the payment of a Tythe of a twenty-sixth part of all grain, for the use of the Curate, and to assessments for the building and repair of Churches & Parsonage Houses. The trades people, principally, consist of Canadian, and British settlers since the Conquest, and their descendants. Labourers are almost exclusively Canadians. The mass of the Canadian population may, however, be said to be agriculturalists. There is no happier people in the world. Their labour affords them the necessaries of life: no part of it is taken from them, but what they consider as being for their

* By *Americans*, is generally understood, the natives of the United States of America, whose parents or themselves, did not adhere to the Royal Cause, during the American war, or who have resided in that country since the peace of 1783. They are, however, considered as being permitted to settle in Canada, and become British subjects, under the Act 13 Geo. II. cap. 7. intitled, "An Act for naturalizing such Foreign Protestants, and others therein mentioned, as are settled, or shall settle, in any of His Majesty's Colonies in America."

own use. Amongst them, ambition and vanity rarely create unreal wants, nor envy sours real enjoyments. In the ordinary state of human happiness, they are cheerful and lively. To evils beyond their controul, they submit with resignation. They are strongly attached to their religion, their country, laws, customs and manners; and utterly averse to all innovation. They partake of the French character, something in the same way as the New-Englanders partake of that of Englishmen. Both have been modified by circumstances, and now differ from their origin. Where there is plenty of land to cultivate, the man who lives by labour, depends only on the Almighty and himself. In America, the independent spirit of Englishmen sometimes degenerates into licentious coarseness; the ferivility of Frenchmen disappears. The Canadian peasant acknowledges superiors; to them he is respectful, but he expects a corresponding attention; an omission in this respect, is not easily forgiven. To his equals he is polite and obliging; inferiors he knows of none: what he possesses, he owes to his labour, and every well-behaved person enjoys the same means. If one of them serves the other, he is as one of the family. The Canadian farmer is social, to a vice; much of his time is sacrificed to this quality. It is this which prevents the young people from removing to a distance to occupy new lands; it is this, also, which is the source of that value set upon the opinion of others, which frequently degenerates into vanity. In his person, he is of the middle size, firmly made, and active. There is no people capable of greater fatigue and privation. In these, the Canadian is singularly supported by the gaiety of his disposition. His mind is unimproved; his ideas confined; his capacity excellent. In worldly concerns, he reasons and acts only from his own experience, his feelings, or some long received maxims. He is extremely mistrustful of what he reads or hears, particularly when it does not come from those of his own class. In spiritual concerns, he is guided by his Curate; who,

if he wishes to stand well with him, must meddle with nothing else.

The *Sovereign* of Canada is the King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, of which Canada is a dependancy. His authority is limited by the Laws of Great Britain, and by the Capitulations of the Province. The *sovereign legislative authority*, is in His Majesty and the two Houses of Parliament. This authority, is again limited, by the Capitulations, and its own Acts; the most remarkable of which is, the Act 18th Geo. III. cap. 12. confirmed by 31st Geo. III. cap. 31. which declares that no taxes shall be imposed on the Colonies but for the regulation of trade, and that the proceeds of such taxes, shall be applied to and for the use of the Province, in such manner as shall be directed by any law or laws which may be made by His Majesty, his Heirs or Successors, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council and Assembly of the Province. The *Provincial Legislature*, erected by the aforesaid Act, 31st Geo. III. cap. 31. (1791) consists of His Majesty, acting by the Governor, or person administering the Government of the Province for His Majesty; of a Legislative Council, of not less than 15 members, appointed by His Majesty for life, under some exceptions; of a House of Assembly, of not less than 50 members, elected for 4 years, by His Majesty's subjects resident within the Province, and possessed, for their own use and benefit, in the Counties, of real property to the yearly value of 40*s.* sterling; in the Towns, of the yearly value of £5 sterling, or paying rent to the amount of £10 sterling. It is empowered to make laws for "the peace, welfare and good government" of the Province, such laws not being repugnant to the above Act. The Governor, in His Majesty's name, assembles, prorogues, and dissolves, the Two Houses. They must be called together once in every twelve calendar months. All questions arising in either of the two Houses, are decided by the majority

of the members present. The Governor gives, withholds, and reserves for the further signification of His Majesty's pleasure, the Royal Sanction to Bills proposed by the two other Branches. Laws assented to by the Governor, may be disallowed by His Majesty within two years. His Majesty cannot assent to any Act or Acts affecting the enjoyment of the Dues of the Clergy of the Church of Rome, or affecting the establishment of the Church of England within the Province, or the provisions made for the same, or the enjoyment or exercise of any religious form or mode of worship, or creating penalties, burthens, disabilities or disqualifications on that account, or granting or imposing any new Dues in favour of any Ministers of any form of worship, or affecting the prerogative touching the granting or the waste lands of the Crown, without such Acts having been 30 days before both Houses of the British Parliament, and neither of the Houses having addressed His Majesty not to sanction the same. The *Laws in force* in Lower-Canada, are: 1st. The Acts of the British Parliament which extend to the Colonies. 2d. Capitulations and Treaties. 3d. The Laws and Customs of Canada, founded principally on the Custom of Paris, the Edicts of the French Kings, and their Colonial Authorities, and the Roman Civil Law. 4th. The Criminal Law of England, as it stood in 1774, and as explained by subsequent declaratory Statutes. 5th. The Ordinances of the Governor and Council, established by the Act of that year; and, 6th. the Acts of the Provincial Legislature since 1793. These Laws are executed in His Majesty's name, and, in virtue of his Commission and Instructions, by the Governor, or person administering the government, by the means of a number of inferior officers, all of whom, with a few exceptions, he appoints during pleasure. The Governor also possesses all other powers and prerogatives, generally, which His Majesty may legally enjoy, and delegates to him. The *Judiciary* consists of a Chief Justice of the Province, and three *Puisné* Justices for the District of Quebec, a Chief Justice and three *Puisné* Justices for Montreal, a Provincial Judge for Three-Rivers, and one for Gaspé. The Police is administered by *Justices of the Peace*.

List of GOVERNORS of Canada, since the Province was erected into a Royal Government, in 1663, and the time when they began to govern.

Sieur de Méfry	-	-	1 May 1663
Sieur de Courcelles	-	-	23 Sept 1665
Sieur de Frontenac	-	-	12 Sept. 1672
Sieur de la Barre	-	-	9 Oct. 1682
Sieur Marquis de Nonville	-	-	3 Aug. 1685
Sieur de Frontenac	-	-	28 Nov. 1689
Sieur Chevallier de Callières	-	-	14 Sept. 1699
Le Sieur Marquis de Vaudreuil	-	-	17 Sept. 1705
Le Sieur Marquis de Beauharnois	-	-	2 Sept. 1726
Sieur Comte de la Galiffionière	-	-	25 Sept. 1747
Sieur de la Jonquière	-	-	16 Aug. 1749
Sieur Marquis du Quéfne de Menneville	-	-	7 Aug. 1752
Sieur de Vaudreuil de Cavagnal	-	-	10 July, 1755
James Murray	-	-	21 Nov. 1763
Paulus Emilius Irvine (President)	-	-	30 June 1766
Guy Carleton, Lt. Gov. & Com. in Ch.	-	-	24 Sept. 1766
Guy Carleton,	-	-	26 Oct., 1768
Hector T. Cramahé, (President)	-	-	9th Aug. 1770
Guy Carleton,	-	-	11th Oct. 1774
Frederick Haldimand,	-	-	1788
Henry Hamilton, Lt. Gov. and Com. in Ch.	-	-	1784
Henry Hope, Lt. Gov. and Com. in Ch.	-	-	1785
Lord Dorchester, Governor Genl.	-	-	1786
Alured Clarke, Lt. Govr. and Com. in Ch.	-	-	1791
Lord Dorchester,	-	-	24 Sept. 1793
Robert Prescott,	-	-	1796
Sir Robert S. Milnes, Bart. Lt. Gov.	-	-	31st July, 1799
Hon. Thomas Dunn, (President)	-	-	31st July, 1805
Sir J. H. Craig, K. B. Gov. Genl.	-	-	24th Oct. 1807
Hon. Thomas Dunn, (President)	-	-	19th June, 1811
Sir George Prevost, Bt. Govr. Genl.	-	-	14th Sept. 1811
Sir Gordon Drummond, K. C. E. Ad- ministratoꝛ in Chief,	-	-	4th April, 1815

The following is a List of the Counties in the Province of Lower Canada; with their respective boundaries, the parishes comprehended in each, and the number of representatives affixed by his Excellency the Lieutenant Governor's Proclamation dated the 7th May, 1792.

Gaspé, commencing at the north-side of Chaleurs Bay, and all the Bay of Gaspé, and all the tract on the south-shore of the river st. Lawrence; ending north-east side of Cape Cat.—Parishes, none.—Members, one.

Cornwallis. Beginning north-east side of Cape Cat; ending west bounds of st. Anne.—Parishes. Matane, Rimouski, Bic, Cacona, Isle Verte, Trois Pistoles, Riviere des Caps, Riviere du Loup, Kamouraska, Riviere Ouelle, ste. Anne.—Members, two.

Devon. Beginning west bounds of st. Anne's; ending west bounds river du Sud.—Parishes. st. Roc, st. Jean, Islet, Cape st. Ignace, Ile aux Grues, st. Thomas.—Members, two.

Hertford. Beginning west line of the seigniory of riviere du Sud; ending north-east bounds of Lauzon.—Parishes. Berthier st. Pierre, st. François, st. Valier, st. Michel, st. Gervais, Beaumont, st. Charles.—Mem. two.

Dorchester. Beginning north-east bounds of Lauzon; ending west boundary of Lauzon.—Parishes. Point Levi, st. Henry, st. Joseph, st. François. The three last form Nouvelle Beauce.—Members, two.

Buckinghamshire. Beginning west boundary of Lauzon; ending north-east boundary of Sorel.—Parishes. St. Nicholas, st. Giles, st. Antoine, st. Croix, Lotbiniere, st. Jean, st. Pierre, Gentilly, Becancour, Nicolet, Bay st. Antoine, st. Francis, all Yamaska, except the seigneurie of Madam Barow.—Members, two.

Richelieu. Beginning north-east bounds of Sorel; ending south-west boundary of st. Ours, thence east to the river Sorel, on the east side to Rouville.—Parishes. Sorel, l'Isle st. Ignace, part of st. Ours, part of Yamaska, st. Denis, st. Charles, st. Hyacinthe de Yamaska.

—Members, two for the county, one for Wm. Henry.

Bedford. Beginning at the east-side of Sorel from Rouville, east bounds to line 45°; ending at the line 45°.—Parishes. Point Olivier, Courant de la l'Ouest, jusque'à la Ligne qui sépare la province des Etas Unis.—Members, one.

Surrey. Beginning at st. Ours west bounds; ending at Varennes west bounds.—Parishes. St. Ours sur le Fleuve, Contrecoeur, Verchere, Varennes, st. Antoine partie de Belœil.—Members, two.

Kent. Beginning at Varenne's west bounds; ending at west bounds of Longueuil.—Parishes. Boucherville, Longueuil, Chambli, Blairindie.—Members, two.

Huntingdon. beginning at west boundary of Longueuil; ending upon the line 45°. N. lat.—Parishes. La Prairie, st. Philippe, st. Pierre, sault st. Louis, Chateaugay, st. Regis, st. Constant.—Members, two.

York. beginning north-side of st. Lawrence from line 45°; ending at boundary of Dumont's seigniorie.—Parishes. Soulange, Isle Perrot, Vaudreuil, Lac des deux Montagnes, Riviere du Chêne.—Members, two.

Montreal. beginning at Island of Montreal, city and suburbs; ending Island of Montreal.—Parishes. St. Anne, st. Genevieve, Pte. Claire, La Chine Sault au Re-colet, st. Laurent Riv. des Prairies, Pointe aux Trembles & Long Point—Members, four for the town, and two for the County.

Essexham. beginning at the boundary of Dumon's seigniorie; ending at bounary of Terrebonne.—Parishes, Toute l'Isle Jesus, Blainville, et Terrebonne.—Members, two.

Leinster beginning at the boundary of Terrebonne; ending at boundary of st. Sulpice.—Parishes. La Chenaye, Ste. Anne Mascouche, St. Henry Mascouche, St. Roc de l'Achigan, st. Jacques, st. Pierre, Repentigny and st. Sulpice.—Members, two.

Warwick. beginning at the boundary of st. Sul-

gice; ending at east boundary of berthier.—Parishes. La Valtrie, La Noraye, berthier, st. Cuthbert.—Members, two.

St. Maurice. beginning at the east boundary of berthier; ending at south-east boundary of natiscan.—Parishes. Maskinonge, river du Loup, Yamachiche, Pointe du lac, Trois Rivieres, Ca. de la madelaine, cha. plain, natiscan sur le Fleuve, et riviere natiscan.—members, two for the county, and two for Three Rivers.

Hampshire. beginning at the south-east boundary of natiscan; ending at west boundary of st. Gabriel.—Parishes. Ste. Anne, Gondines, Deschambault, cap santé, Les Ecureuils, pointe aux Trembles, st. Augustin, jusqu'au cape rouge.—members, two.

Quebec. beginning at the west boundary of st. Gabriel; ending at west boundary of beauport.—Parishes. Ste. Foi, Ancienne Lorette, jeune Lorette, Charlebourg, beauport.—members for the county, two, for the town, four.

Northumberland. beginning at the west boundary of beauport; ending at the most easterly line of the province.—Parishes. Depuis la seigneurie de beauport, jusqu'aux bornes de la province en descendant.—members, two.

Orleans. All the Island of Orleans.—One member.

TERMES DES COURS DE JUSTICE.

	Janv.	Févr.	Mars.	Avril	Mai.	Juin.	Juil.	Août.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Déc.
Cour d'Appel -	10-20	...	...	20-30	...	...	20-30	...	...	...	10-20	...
C. Criminelle -	...	...	21-31	...	...	...	Pour	...	20-30	...	...	...
Grande Cour -	...	1-20	...	1-20	...	1-20	les	...	...	1-20	...	...
Petite Cour -	21-31	...	11-19	...	21-31	24-30	tourn.	21-31	...	...	21-30	...
Sess. de la Paix -	10-19	...	...	21-30	...	...	10-19	...	...	21-30	...	...
C. Criminelle -	...	...	1-10	...	...	...	...	...	1-10	...	...	...
Grande Cour -	...	1-20	...	1-20	...	1-20	les	...	...	1-20	...	...
Petite Cour -	21-31	...	11-19	...	21-31	24-30	tourn	...	11-19	...	21-30	...
Sess. de la Paix -	10-19	...	...	21-30	...	...	10-19	...	...	21-30	...	...
C Crim. et Civ.	...	...	13-31	...	...	...	les	...	13-30	...	...	...
Petite Cour -	...	1-19	...	1-10	...	1-10	tourn.	1-10	...	1-10	...	...
Sess. de la Paix -	10-19	...	...	21-30	...	...	10-19	...	...	21-30	...	...
Cour à GASPE' -	...	...	...	...	Bona vent.	...	16-31	16-31	15-30	...	...	1-10
						leton.	Car-	Percé Dou-	glasT			

La Grande Cour ou le Terme Supérieur du Banc du Roi pour les Causes Civiles, prend con-
 noissance des affaires au dessus de \$11 2 2½ cours actuel.—La Petite Cour ou Terme Inférieur,
 d'affaires au dessous de cette somme.

Personnes Commissionnées pour recevoir les Affidavits, pour les Cours Civiles du District de Québec.

- Cornwallis.**
- Aug. Trudel, Juge à Paix à Rimouski,
 - Peter Frazer, ditto à l'Île Verte,
 - Paschal Tache', fils, Notaire à St. Andre',
 - Paschal Tache', père, Juge à Paix à Kamouraska,
 - Thomas Pitt, Notaire à ditto,
 - Aug. Dionne, ditto à la Rivière Ouelle,
 - J. N. Perrault, Juge à Paix à ditto,
 - Lauch. Smith, Seigneur à Ste. Anne la Pocatière,
 - Rémi Piuze, Notaire à ditto.
- Beven.**
- Pierre Masse, Marchand à St. Roch,
 - A. De Gaspé, Juge à Paix à St. Jean Port Joli,
 - Simon Fraser, Notaire à ditto,
 - Chs. Riverin, Juge à Paix au Cap St. Ignace,
 - N. G. Boisseau, Notaire à St. Thomas,
 - J. C. Letourneau, ditto à ditto.
- Heresford.**
- Louis Dunière, Ecuyer, à Berthier,
 - J. Fraser, Major de Milice à St. François Riv. du Sud,
 - A. De Lanaudière, Ecuyer, à St. Valier,
 - A. Larue, Notaire à ditto,
 - A. Couillard de Beaumont, Ecuyer, à Beaumont,
 - Louis Turgeon, Notaire à St. Charles,
 - G. Audet, Capit. de Milice à St. Gervais.
- Borchen.**
- J. Boucher, Notaire à St. Henri,
 - J. Walsh, Notaire à Ste. Marie,
 - P. Taschereau, Juge à Paix à ditto,
 - Yves Chiquet, Marchand à St. François.
- Buck.**
- J. B. Tilly Noel, Juge à Paix à St. François,
 - Louis Guay, Notaire à ditto,
 - A. De Lachevrotière ditto à Lotbinière,
 - J. Bte. Lemay, Juge à Paix à ditto.
- Hampshire.**
- J. De Lachevrotière, Capit. de Milice à Deschambault,
 - L. De Lagorgendière Ecuyer, à ditto,
 - Chs. Chenic, Notaire au Cap Santé,
 - G. Walter Alfopp, Juge à Paix à ditto,
 - F. X. Larue, Notaire à Neuville.
- Northum.**
- L. Bernier, Notaire au Château Richer,
 - J. M. Poulin, Ecuyer, à St. Joachim,
 - E. Relair, Juge à Paix à la Baie St. Paul,
 - G. Chaperon, Ecuyer, à ditto,
 - Isidore Levesque, Notaire aux Eboulements⁴
 - Malcom Frazer, Juge à Paix à la Malbaie.

DUTIES payable in this Province under several Acts of the Parliament of Great Britain, viz: 25th CHARLES II. chap 7.

		Sterlg.			
On Ginger	- pr. cwt.	0	1	0	} Exported from this Province to any other part than Great Britain.
Logwood	- do.	5	0	0	
Fustick and all dying wood	do.	0	0	6	
Tobacco	pr. lb.	0	0	2	
Indigo	do.	0	0	2	
Cocoa Nuts	do.	0	0	1	
6th. Geo. II. chap. 13.		Sterling.			
On foreign Sugars or Pannelles	pr. cwt.	0	5	0	
4th. Geo. III. chap. 15.					
On foreign white or clayed Sugars	pr. cw.	0	22	0	
Ditto Indigo,	pr. lb.	0	0	6	
Ditto Coffee,	do. cwt.	0	59	9	
Madeira	} Wines,	pr. Tun	7	0	0
Fayal					
Teneriffe					
From Great Britain.	{ Portugal Spa- nish and other }	Wines, do.	0	10	0
6 Geo. III. chap. 52d.					
On British plantation Coffee,	pr cwt.	0	7	0	
Molasses	pr. Gal.	0	0	1	
British Pimento	pr. lb.	0	0	0½	
14 Geo. III. chap. 88.					
For every gal'on of Brandy or other Spirits of the manufacture of Great Britain	- -	0	0	3	
For every gallon of Rum or other Spirits which shall be imported or brought from any of his Majesty's Sugar Colonies in the West Indies	- -	0	0	6	
For every gallon of Rum or other Spirits which shall be imported or brought from any other of his Majesty's Colonies or dominions in America	- -	0	0	9	

For every gallon of foreign Brandy, or other Spirits of foreign manufacture imported or brought from Great Britain	—	0 4 6
For every gallon of Rum or Spirits of the produce or manufacture of any of the Colonies or Plantations in America, not in the possession or under the dominion of his Majesty, imported from any other place except Great Britain	— —	0 4 0
For every gallon of Molasses and Syrups which shall be imported or brought into the Province in ships or vessels belonging to his Majesty's subjects in Great Britain or Ireland, or to his Majesty's subjects in this Province	— —	0 0 3
For every gallon of Molasses and Syrups which shall be imported or brought into the Province, in any other ships or vessels, in which the same may be legally imported	-	0 0 6

ADDITIONAL DUTIES laid on by the Provincial Parliament; Acts 33d Geo. III. Cap. 8, 35th. Geo. III. Cap. 9. and 41st. Geo. III. Cap. 14.

For every gallon foreign Brandy or other Spirits of foreign manufacture	- -	0 0 1
For every gallon Rum or other Spirits except British manufactured Spirits, imported from Great Britain or Ireland	-	0 0 3
For every gallon of Molasses and Syrups		0 0 3
For every gallon Madeira Wine, by one Act 4d, by another 2d	—	0 0 6
For every gallon other Wine, by one Act 2d by another 1d	- -	0 0 3
For every pound Loaf or Lump Sugar	-	0 0 2

For every pound Muscovado or Clayed Sugar	00 8
For every pound Coffee	00 2
For every pound Leaf Tobacco	00 2
For every pack of Playing Cards	00 2
For every minot of Salt	00 4
On Snuff or flour of Tobacco p. lb.	00 4
On Tobacco manufactured in any other way than into Snuff or flower or powder,	00 3

DEDUCTION OF WEIGHT.

On Coffee Bags or Bales, 3 pounds for every 100lb.	
In Casks 12 ditto. for every 100lb.	
Muscovado and Clayed Sugar } in Casks or Boxes, 12 pounds for every 100lb.	
Loaf and Lump Sugar in Casks or Boxes, 15 pounds for every 100lb.	
Loaf Tobacco in Casks ——— 12 pounds for every 100lb.	

Leakage on Wines, Spiritous Liquors and Mollasses,

Three Gallons on every Hundred Gallons.

Waste of Articles subject to Duties by Weight.

An allowance of three pounds on every hundred pounds
 On Salt—an allowance of waste of three Minots on every 100 Minots.

Salt landed below the east Bank of the River Saguenay, on the north side of the St. Lawrence and below the east Bank of the River of the Grand Miris on the South side is not subject to duty.

DRAWBACK.

There shall be allowed by the Collector, four pence on every Bushel of Salt exported from the Port of Quebec to any place beyond the above Limits

Seven pence on every Tierce of Salmon, and four pence on every Barrel of salted Beef or Pork, or salted Fish of any sort exported from this Province.

New and Additional Duties.

New and additional Duties imposed by the Provincial Act 45th Geo. 3d, cap. 15, intituled, "An Act to provide for the erecting of a Common Gaol in each of the Districts of Quebec and Montreal respectively, and the means for defraying the Expenses thereof."

- On Bohea Tea, per lb. - 2d.
- Souchong or other Black Teas, 4d.
- Hyson Tea, - 6d.
- All other Green Teas, - 4d.
- Spirits, or other strong liquors per English gallon, - - - 3d.
- Wines, - - - do. 1d.
- Molasses and Syrops, do. - 2d.
- All Goods, Wares, Merchandises and Effects (with certain exceptions,) that shall be put up to Auction or Outcry, 2½ per cent on the value at which said goods &c. shall be sold or adjudged.
- New Duties—Those on Spirits, Wines, Molasses and Syrops, are in addition to what is already imposed upon them

The Duties imposed by the above Act are to continue for six years from the passing thereof, viz: the 25th March 1805; and are to be raised, levied and collected, and paid in the same manner and form, and under the same Rules and Regulations, Penalties and Forfeitures, as are by Law now established for the levying and collecting of other Rates and Duties, with the same allowance for leakage and for the waste of articles by weight, subject to the said Duties.

ADDITIONAL DUTIES—1813.

Upon Madeira Wine, per Gallon,	-	1s.
Port do. do.	- -	1s.
Rum, do.		6d.
Foreign Brandies and Geneva,		1s.
Salt, per minot,	-	8d.
Refined Sugars, per lb.	- -	1d.
Leaf Tobacco, do.	- -	3d.
Manufact'd do. and Snuff, per lb.		6d.

A Duty of *two and a half* per cent, on the Invoice Value of ALL GOODS IMPORTED, not already subject to duty, excepting Salted Beef and Pork, Salt Fish, Fish Oil, Wheat and Pease, Furs and Skins.

Fees to be taken by the Officers of Customs at the Port of St. John's according to the order of the Governor and Council of the 7th July, 1796.

For every Report of the arrival of and permit to unload any vessel, Boat or Bateau under five tons burthen.	-	1s/3
For ditto of any vessel, Boat or Bateau of five Tons or upwards and not exceeding fifty tons burthen	- - -	2s/6
For ditto of any vessel exceeding fifty tons burthen	- - -	10s
For ditto any Waggon, Cart, Sleigh or other Carriage	- - -	4d
For every entry of Goods imported by water communication	- - -	1s/3
For do. of do. subject to duty by any Cart, Sleigh or other Carriage	- - -	6d
For every Certificate of Goods having paid duty and protection for the same	-	6d
For every Bond for payment of Duties	-	2s/6

By a subsequent order of the Governor in Council of the 22d August 1797, the following Additional Fees are allowed at the Port of St. John's.

For every Report of the departure of any vessel, boat or bateau under five tons burthen, towards the United States of America, subject to be reported at the Custom House of the Port of Saint John's by the Order of His Excellency the Governor in Council bearing date the seventh day of July, one thousand seven hundred and ninety six	£	0	1	3
For ditto of any vessel, boat or bateau of five Tons or upwards, and not exceeding fifty Tons burthen,	0	2	6	
For ditto of any vessel, exceeding fifty Tons burthen	0	10	0	
For ditto of any waggon, cart, sleigh or other carriage,	0	0	4	
For every entry of Goods exported by water communication,	0	1	3	

And if any Officer of the Customs at the said Port of Saint John's, shall demand or receive any greater or other Fee, Compensation or Reward, for executing any Duty or Service required of him by law, he shall forfeit and pay the sum of fifty Pounds, for each offence recoverable in any of His Majesty's Courts of King's Bench in this Province, to the use of the party grieved.

WEIGHT and VALUE of GOLD and SILVER
COINS Current in the Province, in Currency, and
Livres and Sols.

GOLD.

COINS. <i>English,</i> <i>Portuguese & American.</i>	Weight.		Currency.			Old Currency.	
	dwts.	grs.	£	s.	d.	Liv.	Sols.
A Guinea	5	6	1	3	4	28	0
A Half do.	2	15	0	11	8	14	0
A Third do.	1	18	0	7	9½	9	6½
A Johannes	18	0	4	0	0	96	0
A Half do.	9	0	2	0	0	48	0
A Moidore	6	18	1	10	0	36	0
An Eagle	11	6	2	10	0	60	0
A Half do.	5	15	1	5	0	30	0
<i>Spanish and French.</i>							
A Doubloon	17	0	3	14	6	89	8
A Half do.	8	12	1	17	3	44	14
A Louis D'or, co- ined before 1793. }	5	4	1	2	8	27	4
A Pistole, do. do. }	4	4	0	18	3	21	18
SILVER COINS.							
A Crown			0	5	6	6	12
An English Shilling			0	1	0	1	6
A Dollar			0	5	0	6	0
A Pistareen			0	1	0	1	4
A Fr. Crown coin- ed before 1793. }			0	5	6	6	12
A Fr. piece of 4 liv } 10 sols <i>Tournois</i> , }			0	4	2	5	0
The American Dollar			0	5	0	6	0

All the different denominations of the above Coins pass current. *Two pence farthing* is allowed for every grain under or over weight, on English, Portuguese and American Gold; and *Two pence* and *one fifth* on Spanish and French. — Payments in Gold above £20, may be made in bulk; *English, Portuguese and American* at 89s. per oz; *French and Spanish* at 87½; deducting *half a grain* for each piece.

To turn any given Currency into any Currency required.

Rule 1. Let the value of the Spanish Dollar be expressed in Shillings, or Pence, in each of the Currencies, writing them in form of a fraction,

and making the $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{required} \\ \text{given} \end{array} \right\}$ Currency the

Numerator $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \\ \end{array} \right\}$ of the Fraction.
Denominator $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \\ \end{array} \right\}$

Reduce this Fraction to its *least terms*, and it will serve as a constant Multiplier, by which any sum of the *given* Currency being Multiplied, it will be converted into the Currency required.

N. B. When the Fraction is not an improper one the *Multiplier* will become a Divisor.

EXAMP. To form a rule for changing Sterling at 4/6 pr. Dollar into New-York at 8/ pr. Dollar.

Here *Sterling* is *given*, and *York* required: The Dollar in $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{York is } 8/ \text{ or } 96 \text{ Pence Numerator,} \\ \text{Sterling } 4/6 \text{ or } 54 \text{ Pence Denominator.} \end{array} \right.$

Therefore $\frac{96}{54}$ is the Multiplier sought, which reduced to its least terms becomes $\frac{16}{9}$ or $1\frac{7}{9}$, therefore if Sterling be multiplied by 16 and divided by 9 the result will be York, thus. $\frac{16}{9}$ is the same as 2 into $\frac{8}{9}$, but $\frac{8}{9}$ is the same as 1 less $\frac{1}{9}$, therefore 2 into $\frac{8}{9}$ is equal to 2 into 1 less $\frac{1}{9}$, which is that Rule, expressed shorter thus, $\frac{16}{9} = 2 \times \frac{8}{9} = 2 \times 1\frac{1}{9}$.

To turn sterling into	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Currency or Halifax, add} \\ \text{Army,} \end{array} \right.$	1-9		
		add 1-27		
Currency into	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Sterling,} \\ \text{Army pay,} \end{array} \right.$	deduct 1-10		
		deduct 1-15		
Army pay into	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Sterling,} \\ \text{Currency,} \end{array} \right.$	deduct 1-28		
		add 1-14		
A Half Joe is	£ 1 16	sterl. 2 0 0	cur. 1 17 4	army
A Guinea is	1 1 0	1 3 4	1 1 9	
A Dollar is	0 4 6	0 5 0	0 4 8	

TABLE of INTEREST at 6 per CENT.

TABLE D'INTERETS à 6 par CENT.

	1 Week			Month			3 Mon.			6 Mon.			1 Year.		
	s.	d.	q.	s.	d.	q.	s.	d.	q.	s.	d.	q.	s.	d.	q.
SHILLINGS.	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	3
	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	3	0	1	2
	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	2	0
	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	1	0	2	3
	5	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	3	0	1	3	0	3	2
	6	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	4	1
	7	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	2	2	0	5	0
	8	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	1	0	2	3	0	5	2
	9	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	2	0	3	0	0	6	1
	10	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	3	0	3	2	0	7	0
POUNDS.	1	0	0	1	0	0	3	2	0	7	0	1	2	0	
	2	0	0	2	1	0	7	0	1	2	0	2	4	0	
	3	0	0	3	2	0	10	3	1	9	2	3	7	0	
	4	0	1	0	4	3	1	2	1	2	4	2	4	9	0
	5	0	1	2	0	6	0	1	6	0	3	0	0	6	0
	6	0	1	3	0	7	0	1	9	2	3	7	0	7	2
	7	0	2	0	0	8	1	2	1	0	4	2	0	8	4
	8	0	2	1	0	9	2	2	4	3	4	9	2	9	7
	9	0	2	2	0	10	3	2	8	1	5	4	2	10	9
	10	0	3	0	1	0	0	3	0	0	6	0	0	12	0
TENS of POUNDS.	20	0	0	6	0	2	0	0	6	0	0	12	0	1	4
	30	0	0	9	0	3	0	0	9	0	0	18	0	1	16
	40	0	1	0	4	0	0	12	0	1	4	0	2	8	0
	50	0	1	3	0	5	0	0	15	0	1	10	0	3	0
	60	0	1	6	0	6	0	0	18	0	1	16	0	3	12
	70	0	1	9	0	7	0	1	1	0	2	2	0	4	4
	80	0	2	0	0	8	0	1	4	0	2	8	0	4	16
	90	0	2	3	0	9	0	1	7	0	2	14	0	5	8
	100	0	2	6	0	10	0	1	10	0	3	0	0	6	0
	1000	1	5	0	5	0	0	15	0	0	30	0	0	60	0

Roads and Distances

From Quebec to Halifax. Miles.

From Point Levi to the Portage, - - - -	110
Across the Portage to Lake Timiscouata, - -	36
From thence to the Forks of Madawaska, - -	40
From thence to the Great Falls, - - - -	40
From thence to Frederickton, - - - -	124
From thence to St. John's, - - - -	79
Thence to Halifax, - - - -	189½
	618½

From Quebec to Michilimackinack.

To Montreal - -	180
To Coteau du Lac - -	225
To Cornwall - -	266
To Matilda - -	301
To Augusta - -	335
To Kingston - -	385
To Niagara (or to York.) - -	525
To Fort Erie - -	560
To Detroit - -	790
To Michilimackinack - -	1107

From Quebec to Boston.

To St. Giles, - - - -	30
Ireland, - - - -	30
Shipton, - - - -	30
St. François, - - - -	16
Forks in Ascot, - - - -	22
The Lines, - - - -	18 146
Sheffield, - - - -	23
Linden, - - - -	19
Haverhill, - - - -	35
Dartmouth College, - - - -	30
Boston, - - - -	111 228
	364

From Quebec to Albany,

From Quebec to Montreal	-	-	180
To Laprairie	-	-	9
St. John's	-	-	14
Isle aux Noix	-	-	14
Windmill Point	-	-	12
Savages Point	-	-	6
John Martin's	-	-	6
Sandbar	-	-	14
Burlington	-	-	14
Dr. Smith's	-	-	70
Skenesborough	-	-	8
Fort Ann	-	-	12
Sandy-Hill	-	-	10
Fort-Edward	-	-	2
Dumont's ferry	-	-	12
Ensign's	-	-	8
Stillwater	-	-	6
Waterford	-	-	10
Flatts	-	-	7
Albany	-	-	5
			<u>150</u>
			419

From Albany to Savannah, (Georgia.)

To New-York,	-	-	-	165
Philadelphia,	-	-	-	95
Annapolis (Maryland)	-	-	-	140
Williamsburg, (Virginia)	-	-	-	161
Cape-Fear River, (N. C.)	-	-	-	185
Charleston, (S. C.)	-	-	-	150
Savannah, (Georgia)	-	-	-	290
				1186

From Albany to Boston.

To Pittsfield,	-	-	-	37
Northampton,	-	-	-	40
Worcester,	-	-	-	56
Boston,	-	-	-	44
				177