

very good, and to the south-west there are some mountains; in many other parts there are barren plains, bogs, and morasses. Its latitude is between fifty-two and fifty-four degrees north, and it lies nearly south-west of Hudson's Bay. As through its northern situation the weather there is extremely cold, only a few animals are to be found in the country that borders on it. They gave me but an indifferent account either of the beasts, birds, or fishes. There are indeed some buffaloes of a small size, which are fat and good about the latter end of the summer, with a few moose and cariboo deer; however this deficiency is made up by the furs of every sort that are to be met with in great plenty around the lake. The timber growing here is chiefly fir, cedar, spruce, and some maple.

Lake Winnepeck, or as the French write it *Las Quinipique*, which lies nearest to the foregoing, is composed of the same waters. It is in length about two hundred miles north and south; its breadth has never been properly ascertained, but is supposed to be about one hundred miles in its widest part. This Lake is very full of islands; these, however, are of no great magnitude. Many considerable rivers empty themselves into it, which, as yet, are not distinguished by any names. The waters are stored with fish, such as trout and sturgeon, and also with others of a smaller kind peculiar to these lakes.

The land on the south west part of it is very good, especially about the entrance of a large branch of the River Bourbon which flows from the south-west. On this river there is a factory that was built by the French, called *Fort La Reine*, to which the traders from *Michillimackinac* resort to trade with the *Assinipoils* and *Killistinoes*. To this place the *Mahaks*, who inhabit a country two hundred and fifty miles south west, come also to trade with them, and bring great quantities of Indian corn to exchange for knives, tomahawks, and other articles. These people are supposed to dwell on some of the branches of the river of the west.

Lake Winnepeck has on the north-east some mountains, and on the east many barren plains. The maple or sugar tree grows here in great plenty, and there is likewise gathered an amazing quantity of rice, which proves that grain will flourish in these northern climates as well as in warmer. Buffaloes, cariboo, and moose deer are numerous in these parts. The buffaloes of this country differ from those that are found more to the south only in size; the former being much

smaller, just as the black cattle of the northern parts of Great-Britain differ from English oxen.

EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 2.

THE new parliament, when it meets, will have business for its first session of as much importance as has come before any parliament for many years past. The first business they will have to dispose of, will be the impeachment; they will have the business of the East-India company to go through with, both commercial and territorial; the Canada constitution to form; the question on the slave trade to get rid of as safely as they can; though last not least, they will have to come before them many important considerations upon the politics of Europe.

The vigorous preparations made by our government will now soon be brought into action, and fortunate it is that they have been executed with such diligence. We are assured that our cabinet will no longer suffer a tardy negotiation, but a blow will be immediately struck against the Spaniards, previous to a junction between the combined fleets of France and Spain. The veil is now thrown aside, and not a moment is to be lost.

Paul Jones is in the highest favour with General Fayette, and is now under a spelling and reading master, in order to make him competent to deliver a speech to the national assembly, on the subject of liberty uncontrolled by law.

We learn from Messina, that on the 31st of March, at eight in the morning, the mountain *Paei*, which covers *Sylla*, on the east side, fell into the sea with a horrid crash. The commotion it excited caused the waters to overflow the country for two leagues, and rise to the top of the light-house at *Sylla*. Six persons perished at *Sylla*; but the fishermen in the light-house had time to save themselves. It is supposed that the sea had been undermining it ever since the earthquake of 1783, by getting into the excavations then made.

It is reported, that the son of a prelate in Ireland, lately on his travels in Italy, has brought home an Italian translation from the Arabian language of the part of *Livy* which is wanting to complete his history. The discovery this literary treasure would be important indeed, as the latter part of *Livy's* history must be infinitely more valuable than the first, by

recording to us the history of an era of all others the most important, if truth in this case has not been sacrificed to court adulation. The Arabic translation of *Livy* has been handed about among the learned upwards of two centuries, and it must be a strong proof; indeed, that can establish its authenticity. *Livy's* celebrated history is supposed to have concluded with the battle of *Actium*, when the star of *Augustus* prevailed; and *Livy* himself died on the 4th year of the reign of *Tiberius Caesar*.

P A R I S,
NATIONAL ASSEMBLY,
TUESDAY, AUGUST 3.

A letter was read from *M. Montmorin*, minister of the foreign department, announcing that the armament ordered by the assembly was now complete. He hinted, however, that this was not sufficient, as the English were proceeding with the utmost activity and exertion in the augmentation of their armaments. The minister further observed, that although the British cabinet had shown the most amicable disposition towards France, yet the king thought that the dignity and security of the nation required they should equip a force proportionate to that of Great-Britain. To this consideration *M. de Montmorin* added another, which was, that the king of Spain at this moment called upon them for the fulfilment of the family compact. Thus it behoved the assembly immediately to deliberate on the proposed augmentation of the armament, and on the application made by the ambassador of the king of Spain.

The letter addressed to *M. Montmorin* by the Spanish ambassador was afterwards read. It intitled that the court of France should immediately make to that of Spain a precise and categorical answer, that might place them out of all doubt; otherwise the ambassador gave notice, that his master the king of Spain was determined to seek other alliances.

In his answer to the ambassador, *M. Montmorin* insisted on the necessity of an offer from the court of Spain to that of Britain: First, of the restitution of the vessels that had been taken from them; secondly, an indemnification to the injured parties; thirdly, a reparation for the injury done to the honour of the British flag.

The ambassador, in reply, maintained that Spain owed no reparation to England on that head, as the captured vessels were not under the effect or protection of any ship of the British navy, and as