

cut. The countries specified in this grant are said to begin ten miles from the heads of the rivers that run from the east and south into Lake George and Lake Champlain, and continuing from these in a direct line westward, extend to the middle of Lake Ontario; from thence, being bounded by the Catarqui, or the river of the Iroquois, they take their course through Montreal, as far as Fort Soreil, which lies at the junction of this river with the Richleau; and from that point are enclosed by the last mentioned river, till it returns back to the two lakes.

This immense space was granted, by the name of the province of Laconia, to the aforesaid gentlemen, on specified conditions, and under certain penalties; but none of these amounted, in case of omission in the fulfilment of any part of them to forfeiture, a fine only could be exacted.

On account of the continual wars to which these parts have been subject, from their situation between the settlements of the English, the French, and the Indians, this grant has been suffered to lie dormant by the real proprietors. Notwithstanding which several towns have been settled since the late war, on the borders of Lake Champlain, and grants made to different people by the governor of New-York of part of these territories, which are now become annexed to that province.

There are a great number of lakes on the north of Canada, between Labrador, Lake Superior, and Hudson's Bay, but these are comparatively small. As they lie out of the track that I pursued, I shall only give a summary account of them: the most westerly of these are the lakes Nipising and Tamiscaming. The first lies at the head of the French river, and runs into Lake Huron; the other on the Ottawa River, which empties itself into the Catarqui at Montreal. These lakes are each about one hundred miles in circumference.

The next is Lake Mistassin, on the head of Rupert's River, that falls into James's Bay. This lake is so irregular, from the large point of land by which it is intersected on every side, that it is difficult either to describe its shape, or to ascertain its size. It appears on the whole to be more than two hundred miles in circumference.

Lake St. John, which is about eighty miles round, and of a circular form, lies on the Saguenay river, directly north of Quebec, and falls into the St. Lawrence, somewhat north-east of that city. Lake Manikougon lies near the head of the Black River, which empties itself into the St. Lawrence, somewhat north-east of

that city. Lake Manikougon lies near the head of the Black River, which empties itself to the eastward of the last mentioned river, near the coast of Labrador, and is about sixty miles in circumference. Lake Pertibi, Lake Wincktagan, Lake Etchelaugon, and Lake Papenouagane, with a number of other small lakes, lie near the heads of the Bustard River to the north of the St. Lawrence. Many others, which it is unnecessary to particularize here, are also found between the lakes Huron and Ontario.

The whole of those I have enumerated, amounting to upwards of twenty, are within the limits of Canada; and from this account it might be deduced, that the northern parts of North America, through these numerous inland seas, contain a greater quantity of water than any other part of the globe.

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### M O R E O F W A R !

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LONDON, October 15.

GOVERNMENT are under great apprehensions for Jamaica. It is well known that the Spaniards have long had an eye to it, and are only watching a favourable opportunity to re-annex it to their West-India possessions. The duke de Crillon, when encamped before the town of Gibraltar, was frequently heard to declare his sentiments, that the key of that garrison was to be found at Jamaica; and if the king of Spain wished to have Gibraltar, he must first take Jamaica, and England would be glad to exchange.

With regard to Spain, it is much to be wondered at, that the indignation and resentment of Europe has not long, ere now, burst forth against that imperious country. The feelings of man must be callous indeed, to have suffered the most fertile and valuable provinces in the world to be so long subjected to her stern and detestable domination. With what indignation ought not every nation to be filled, by the arrogant claims of a single monarchy pretending to engross such an extent of empire, and to prohibit every nation in Europe from approaching its shores! Had it not been for its oppressions and mismanagement, what myriads of new inhabitants must not have been flourishing at this time in these distant regions; and how much would not the enjoyments of Europe have been increased by an intercourse with them! It is therefore full time that this tyrannical system of oppression should be abolished,

and that its colonies should at last take some share of liberty and good fortune.

Capt. McDonald, it is said, is now upon the eve of a considerable promotion in the navy. Of such importance is it, sometimes, for a man to meet with misfortunes! On a former occasion of the same nature, a Scotch captain had his leg cut off by the Spaniards for navigating in the Bay of Honduras. This adventure actually made the earless captain's fortune, and was the occasion of a bloody war with Spain.

*A desc for the Dons*—The fire ships for the grand naval armament have *barrels well supplied*; there is in each barrel about 120lb. of corned powder, 60lb. of pitch, 10lb. of tallow, 40lb. of sulphur, 50lb. of salt-petre, six pounds of resin, and three pints of oil. [*A clear proof of the advanced state of the philosophy of the eighteenth century.*]

The court of France affects to believe that the negotiation between England and Spain will be kept open until the spring; but it is so fully persuaded that hostilities will begin at that epoch, that the armament of sixteen more ships of the line, lately decreed by the assembly, is immediately to be effected.

Brussels is become a place of execution for the friends of liberty; the most horrid excesses are daily committed with impunity. Very lately some volunteers of the Chasseurs company rushed sword in hand against a young man of another company, who had been wounded in battle by the Austrians, and was therefore unable to defend himself, and hacked him to pieces. His alledged crime was that he did not approve the conduct of the present tyrants. Soon afterwards, these murderers seized another young man, dragged him to the guard-house, made him undergo a sham examination, and condemned him to death. The sentence was immediately executed with every mark of savage barbarity. But what appears incredible is, that the execrable priests would not permit the bodies of these victims to be interred in the usual place of burial.

A considerable number of the king's cruisers are ordered to form a line across the mouth of the English channel, in order to impress hands from all British ships homeward bound. Another squadron is appointed to cruise for the same purpose about the longitude of Cape Clear, so that none may escape.

Might not an offer to Congress, for a supply of seamen to serve on board our fleet, be a subject worthy the consideration of government? We have often applied to Germany for troops, and why not to America for sailors?