

BY the Proclamation of the 7th of October, 1763, this government includes, 1. The isle of Newfoundland and all the islands adjacent to its coasts, except those of Miquelon and St. Peter's, which are lest in the possession of the french: 2. The isles of Anticosti and Magdalen, in the Gulf of St. Laurence: 3. All the coast of Labrador, from St. John's River to Hudson's Straits. The soil of this government is barren, but the sea is an inexhaustible mine of treasure, and its coasts are full of harbours, very safe and commodious for the sishery. The chief town is St. John, on the south-east part of Newfoundland.

CANADA, OR THE PROVINCE OF QUEBEC. By the Royal Proclamation of the 7th of October, 1763, this province is bounded on the East by the River St. John, and from thence, by a Line drawn from the head of that river, through Lake St. John, to the south end of Lake Nipissing; from whence the said Line, crossing the river St. Laurence and lake Champlain, in the 45th parallel of north latitude, passes along the high lands which divide the rivers that empty themselves into the said river St. Laurence, from a those which sail into the sea; and also along the north coast of the Baye des Chaleurs, and the coast of the Gulf of St. Laurence, to Cape Rossers, and from thence crossing the mouth of the river St. Laurence, by the west end of the island of An. icost, terminates at the aforesaid river St. John. An Act of Parliament, passed in 1774, has removed the northern bounds of New-York, the western line of Pennsylvania, the Ohio, the Missisppi, and the southern boundaries of Hudson's-Bay Company.—The Towns of note are Quebec, Montreal, and Trois Rivieres. Quebec, which is a city and the capital of the whole province, is a fortised place, situated at the confluence of the rivers St. Laurence and St. Charles, on the north side of the former: it consists of an Upper and Lower Town, well-built of stone, and contains 12 or 14,000 inhabitants.—Montreal is built on a fruitful island of the same name, in the river St. Laurence, 60 leagues south-west of Quebec; it is also divided into an Upper and Lower Town, well-built, and populous. Near Montreal, on the river inhabitants.—Montreal is built on a fruitful island of the same name, in the river St. Laurence, 60 leagues south-west of Quebec; it is also divided into an Upper and Lower Town, well-built, and populous. Near Montreal, on the river Richelieu, are two forts, Chambly and St. John, taken by the Provincials.—Trois Rivieres lies at the confluence of the three rivers so called, running into St. Laurence: it is much frequented by several nations of Indians, for the purpose of trading; and there is a very good foundery in its neighbourhood.—Lakes: The five principal, which communicate, are Lake Superior, 500 leagues in circuit; the Lakes Ontario, Erié or Oswego, Huron, and Michigan; all navigable by vessels of any fize, as also their communications, except that between lakes Erié and Ontario, where is a stupendous cataract, called the Falls of Niagara. The stream is about a mile wide, divided by a rocky island in the form of a half-moon. The perpendicular height is 148 seet; and the noise may be heard upwards of fifteen miles.—The chief River is that of St, Laurence, navigable from the sea to Montreal; it receives the rivers Outaouais, Richelieu or Sorel, Trois Rivieres, Saguenay, Bustard, and an innumerable quantity of lesser ones. Cape Rosers is the most remarkable Cape of the Province of Quebec, and of the Gulf of St. Laurence.

NOVA-SCOTIA, Is bounded on the N. by Canada, E. Gulf of St. Laurence, S. Atlantic Ocean. W. New England. The chief Is bounded on the N. by Canada. E. Gulf of St. Laurence. S. Atlantic Ocean. W. New England. The chief town in Nova-Scotia is Halifax, founded in 1749, by an embarkation of near 4000 families. It is fituated on Chebucto-bay, where there is one of the finest harbours in the world, capable of containing 1000 ships in security, and very commodious for the sister. Annapolis Royal was formerly called Port-Royal by the French, but received its present name in honour of Queen Anne; its harbour, which is as sine as that of Halifax, has the disadvantage of a very difficult entrance.—Lunenburg, a small town to the west of Halifax; Canso, another little town to the eastward.—

Capes: Cape vable, the most southern point of the province, Sambrô, Cansô.—Bays, the great bay of Fundy, with those of Chignicto, St. Mary's, Chebucto, Milsord, Bayverte, Miramichy, and Chaleur-Bay.—Rivers: Ristigouche, Nipsissiguit, Minaqua, St. John's, and river St. Croix, which divides the province from New-England. By the Royal Proclamation of 1763, the isles of Cape Breton and St. John's, in the Gulf of St. Laurence, are annexed to the government of Nova-Scotia. The former, where the French had the fortress of Louisbourg, now in ruins, has several good harbours, and plenty of coals; its inhabitants are very sew. St. John's island, which is settled by the English fince the peace, has a fruitful soil, and several good harbours; its chief place is Charlotte-town.

NEW-ENGLAND, Is bounded on the E. by Nova-Scotia. E. and S. by the Atlantic Ocean. W. New-York. N. Canada.—Boston, its metropolis, is situated upon a peninsula, joined to the continent by a neck of land, about half a mile long, 60 yards broad, where General Gage erected fortifications. The town, which stands at the bottom of a capacious harbour, defended from the violence of the sea by numerous small islands, is nearly two miles in length, and half a mile in breadth; it contained about 3000 good houses, forming spacious streets, 10 churches, and near 18 or 20,000 inhabitants; and was divided into 12 wards, each of which kept a company of foot. At the bottom of the harbour is a noble pier, near 2000 feet in length, along which, on the north side, extends a row of warehouses. A light-house was on one of the islands, called the Brewsters, at the entrance of the harbour; has also a castle on another island 12 mile from the town. - Cambridge has no regular streets, but is remarkable for Harvard College, now turned into barracks for the Provincial soldiers. The Rev. Mr. John Harvard, minister of Charles-Town, left towards it a legacy of 800l. An additional building was afterwards erected, called Stoughton-Hall; of these consists the university.—New-England consists of the four following Provinces: New-Hampshire, Massachusetts-Bay, Rhode-Island, Connecticut.—New-Hampshire, though laid out in townships, is not formed into counties; nor are there but few towns; Portsmouth, Hampton, Lichsiel Dunstable, and Exeter, are the chief, Portsmouth being the seat of government.—Massachusets Bay contains the following counties and towns; York (formerly the Province of Main): York, Kittery, Wells, Biddisord, Falmouth, Yarmouth, counties and towns; Tork (formerly the Province of Main): York, Kittery, Wells, Biddiford, Falmouth, Yarmouth, Brunswick: with several forts.—Espex: Salem, Marblehead, Lynn, Andover, Bradsord, Haverill, Salisbury, Newbury, Ipswich, Wenham, Glocester, Beverly, &c.—Middlefex: Cambridge (an university), Charles Town (burnt by the King's troops, June 17, 1775), Concord, Lexington, Medford, Malden, Waltham, Woburn, Wilmington, Reading, Billerika, Groton, Chelsea, Weston, Stow, Marlborough, Sudbury, Sherburn, Natick, Holliston, &c.—Hampswire: Northampton, Hadley, Hatsield, Sunderland, Deersield, Northsield, Narraganset, Petersham, Pensusok, Springsield, Springsield Esst and West, Shessield, &c.—Sussield: Boston, the metropolis of New-England, Roxbury, Dorchester, Milton, Brantee, Weymouth, Hingham, Konohasset, Stoughton, Wrentham, Walpole, Bellingham, Medway, Medsield, Deadham, &c.—Worcester: Oxford, Leicester, Sutton, Rutland, Old Rutland, Westbotough, Mendon, Uxbridge, Douglas, &c.—Ancient Colony of Plymouth: Plymouth, Abingdon, Duxbury, Marshsield, &c.—Bristol: Attleborough, Easton, Raynham, Bridgewater, Taunton, Dighton, Swansey, Dartmouth, Rochester, Barrington, Rehoboth, &c. Easton, Raynham, Bridgewater, Taunton, Dighton, Swansey, Dartmouth, Rochester, Barrington, Rehoboth, &c. (
—Barnstaple: Barnstaple, Candwich, Falmouth, Yarmouth, Harwich, Eastham, Silver-spring, Belingsgate, Truro, Chatham, &c.—Duke's County, or Island of Martha's Vineyard: Edgar, Tisbury, Chilmark, &c.—Nantuckket County and Island: Sherburn, &c.—Belides the above, to the Massachusetts-Bay province also belongs the territory of Sagadabok, and the standard of the same and the same a where, among other small settlements, are two forts, George's Truck-house and Fort Frederic .- The counties, &c. of RHODE-ISLAND and PROVIDENCE PLANTATION, are, Providence, Warwick, Coventry, Scituate, Glocester, &c. of Briffol: Briffol.—Newport: Newport (capital of the province), and Portsmouth, in Rhode-Island;—Tiverton, Fagland and Little Compton.—King's: Richmond, Exeter, Kingston, Greenwich, &c.—The counties, &c. of Connecticut are, Windham: Windham; Manssield, Ashsord, Killingsley, Pomfret, Canterbury, Voluntown, Plainfield, &c.—Lichfield: Lichfield, Woodbury, New Milsord, Kent, Cornwall, Sharon, Wiatiak, or Salisbury, &c.—Hertford:

Durham, &c.—Fairfield: Fairfield, Norwalk, Stamford, Stratford, Ridgsfield, Newtown, Danbury, New Fairfield, &c.

—New London: New London, Groton, Stonington, Norwich, Lime, Killingworth, Seabrook, &c.—The principal Capes, Headlands, and Points of New-England, are, Pemaquid and Small Points, Cape Elizabeth, Black Point, Porpus and Nidduck, or Bald-head Capes, York Nubbles, Lock's Point, Great Boar's-head, Pigeon-hill, Cape Ann, Nahant, Pullein's, Alderton, Marshfield, Gurnet, Monument and Sandy Points, Murray's Cliffs, Sandy, Belingate, and Race Points, Cape Cod, Head of Pamet, Cape Malebar or Sandy Point, Gooseberry Neck, Ninigret, Quakoragok, Watch, Black, Pipe-shaves, and Hemunasser Points, Sachem's Head, South, Long Neck, and Elizabeth Points, and Lion's Sawko, Wells, the great Bay of Massachusets, Cape Cod bay (including Plymouth Bay), Buzzard's and Narraganset Winipissioket Pond, in New-Hampshire.—Harbours: Winter, Piscataqua, Cape Ann, Boston, Konohasset, Scituate, Yarmouth, Slokum's, New-haven, Ship, and Old Town (in Martha's Vineyard Island).—The principal Rivers are, Connecticut, Thames, Patuxet, Merrimack, Piscataqua, Sawko, Cascow, Kennebek, and Penobscot.

NEW YORK, Is bounded N. by Canada. E. New-England. S. Atlantic Ocean, and New Jerfey. W. and N. W. Pennfylvania and Canada.—Counties and Towns; New York (the capital of the province).—Charlotte and Tryon counties bordering upon the Iroquois.—Albany: Albany (an incorporated city, which carries a great trade with the Indians); Schonectad, or Schonectady (an incorporated town).—Ulfter.—Dutchefs.—Orange: Orange.—Westchester: Westchester (an incorporated town), Rye, Eastchester. The city of New-York is fituated on the fourth point of Mahanatan Island, formed by Hudson's river. Ships of 500 tons may come up to the wharfs of the city, and be always affoat. New-York commands a fine prospect of waters, the Jerseys, Long and Staten Islands, &c., and contains near 3000 houses divided into feven wards, and above 12,000 inhabitants. In the Broadway-street most of the houses have a row of trees before them; the generality of the other streets are narrow. One inconveniency is, the inhabitants being obliged to fetch their water from springs at a considerable distance from the town. Several islands belong to the Province of New-York; the two principal are Long Mand and Staten Mand; the first lies in length from East to West about 120 miles, and at medium about 15 broad, it is divided into three counties, viz. King's, Queen's, and Suffolk, and has no town of note. Staten Island, which makes one county, lies to the west of Long Island. Amongst the fortresses of the province are, Triconderago on Lake George, and Crown Point at the extremity of Lake Champlain, now in the hands of the Provincials.—Capes in New-York are, May, Sandy-Hook, and Montock Points.—Straits: the Narrows and Helling and the latter, about So years wide it is extremely depressing follows. Gate; through the latter, about 80 yards wide, it is extremely dangerous failing, on account of the different rapid currents; for if a veffel gets into any but the right one, the inevitably runs on a shoal of rocks on one side, or is whirled round and swallowed up by a dreadful vortex on the other.—Rivers: Hudson's or the North River (which runs through the whole province from North to South), Mohawk, and Schochery. On the Mohawk is a large cataract, called the Cohoes, whose perpendicular height is 70 feet.

NEW JERSEY, DIVIDED INTO EAST AND WEST, Is bounded on the N. by New York. E. Atlantic Ocean. W. and S. W. Delaware River and Bay.—The counties and towns in the East District are, Middlefex: Perth-Amboy, New Brunswick, Woodbridge,—Monmouth: Freehold.—

Essex: Elizabeth, Newark.—Somerset.—Bergen: Bergen.—Counties and towns in the West District; Burlington: Burlington, or Bridlington,—Glocester:—Salem: Salem.—Cumberland: Hopewell.—Cape May.—Hunterdon: Trenton.—Morris: Morris.—Sussex.—Perth-Amboy, the provincial town of the East Jersey, is delightfully situated on a neck of land, included between the rivers Rariton and Amboy and a large open bay.—Burlington, the chief town of the West Jersey, stands on the Delaware. In these two towns the General Assembly of all the Jerseys sit alternately, and the distinct Provincial or Supreme Courts sit respectively.—Brunswick is remarkable for the number of its beautiful women. In this town, which is nearly the center of the East and West Jerseys, there was established, in 1746, a college for the instruction of youth, by a charter from Governor Belcher, with power to confer all degrees, as in the

W. partly by Virginia, and partly by Canada.—The counties and towns are, Philadelphia: Philadelphia, Germantown, Dublin, Francfort.—Chefter: Chefter.—Bucks: Newtown, Briftol.—Berks: Reading.—Northampton: Eaflon.—Lancafter: Lancaster, a town of 500 houses.—York: York.—Cumberland: Carlisle, a town of 500 houses.—Bedford.— On Delaware; Newcastle: Newcastle. Kent: Dover. Susjex: Lewes. The city of Philadelphia was planned by the exalted and benevolent genius of the famous William Penn. It is fituated on a tongue of land, very near the confluence of the Delaware and Schuilkill Rivers, contains 3000 houses, and 18 or 20,000 inhabitants: it is disposed in the form

A TABLE of the Population of the BRITISH COLONIES in North-America. published in New-Jersey, in November, 1765.

Nova-Scotia, and Northern Islands New Maffachusets-bay 70 New-Hampshire 20 England Connecticut 45 Rhode-Island 15 New-York 25 The Two Jerseys (East and West), Pennsylvania, with the Lower 1	,000	50,000	120,000 40,000 280,000 80,000 180,000 100,000
Counties on Delaware Virginia, with Maryland North-Carolina South-Carolina 45	0,000, 0,000 0,000 0,000		80,000 400,000 70,000 120,000 180,000 40,000

MARYLAND,

Is bounded on the N. by Pennfylvania. E. Counties of Delaware and Atlantic Ocean. S. and W. by the Pa-Is bounded on the N. by Pennfylvania. E. Counties of Delaware and Atlantic Ocean. S. and W. by the Patowmack River, which separates the Province from Virginia.—Its counties and towns are, in the East Division Worcester: Princess Anne.—Somerset: Snow-hill.—Dorset: Dorset or Dorchester.—Talbot: Oxford.—Cecil.—Queen Anne's: Queen's-Town.—Kent: Chester.—Counties and Towns in the West Division: St. Mary's: St. Mary's: Oxford.—Cecil.—Queen Charles: Bristol.—Prince George: Masserkout.—Calvert: Abingdon.—Arundel: Annapolis.—Baltimore: Baltimore.

—Frederic.—Annapolis, the capital, is a small neat town, of 150 houses; the streets are irregular, and not paved. It is structed on a peninfula formed by the river Severn and two small creeks, affording a beautiful prospect of Cheasapeakbay, and of the Eastern shore beyond it. The chief river, which is navigable, is Patowmack.—Cheasapeak-bay includes many creeks, which afford the Province great commercial advantages by the convenience of inland navigation.

VIRGINIA,

Is bounded on the N. E. by the River Patowmack, dividing it from Maryland. E. Atlantic Ocean. S. North-Carolina. W. and N. W. the Apalachean Mountains. The counties and towns are, Amherst, Henrico, Richmond, Williamsburg, Prince William, Spotsylvania, Charlotte; James City, chief towns, Williamsburg and James-Town; Northumberland, Nansemond, Buckingham, King and Queen, Stafford, Mecklenburgh, Loudoun, Louisa, Dinwiddie, Essex or Rappahanock, York, Prince Edward, Lancaster, Fairfax, Goochland, Cumberland, Brunswick, Frederick, Middlesex Northampton, Hampshire, Prince George, Augusta, Surry, Bedford, Isle of Wight, Hanover, King George, Glocester, Princess Ann, Warwick, Albemarle, Caroline, New Kent, Southampton, Lunenburgh, Culpeper, King William, Halifax, Suffex: Norfolk, chief town, Norfolk, now in ashes: Amelia: Elizabeth, chief town, Elizabeth; King William, Halifax, Suffex: Norfolk, chief town, Norfolk, now in aftes; Amelia; Elizabeth, chief town, Elizabeth; Chefterfield, Pitfylvania. Williamsburg, the capital town, situated between two creeks, the one falling into James, the other into York River, contains 200 houses. Here is a college, towards endowing which King William and Queen Mary gave 2000l. and 2000 acres of land, with a duty of id. per pound on all tobacco exported to the other plantations.—The Capes of Virginia, called Henry and Charles, open a passage into the Bay of Cheasapeak, one of the largest and finest in the world, being 18 miles broad at its mouth, and 7 or 3 throughout a length of near 200 miles, which it runs admit large ships into the very heart of the country, but abound with so many creeks, and Patowmack; they not only interest that Virginia shape a passage that Virginia shape a passage that Virginia shape a passage that the passage that Virginia shape a pa inferior, yet navigable rivers, that Virginia feems unrivalled throughout the universe for convenience of inland navigation; indeed, it has been observed, and with reason, that every planter here has a river at his door.

CAROLINA, DIVIDED INTO NORTH AND SOUTH, Is bounded off the N. by Virginia. E. Atlantic Ocean. S. by Georgia and the Cherokees Indians. W. Apalachean Mountains and the Cherokees Indians. North Carolina is divided into the counties of Anson, Bladon, Beaufort, Brunswic, Bute, Cartaret, Carrituck, Craven, Chatham, Chowan, Dobbs, Duplin, Edgecumbe, Granville, Guildford, Hyde, Halifax, Johnston, Mecklenburgh, New Hanover, Northampton, Orange, Onslow, Pasquotank, Perquimons, Rowan, Surry, Tyrrel, Tryon, Pitt, Wake, Bertie. The principal Towns are, Bath, Brunswic, Edenton, Halifax, Hillsborough, Newbern, Salisbury, Wilmington. Edenton and Newbern are the capitals of the province. Jacksonburgh.—Granville; Beaufort, Port-Royal, Purrysburgh, New Radnor.—Craven; George-Town.—Winyawo.—Charles-Town is the capital and seat of government of South Carolina, and for size, beauty, and trade, vies with the first towns in America; it is advantageously situated at the confluence of the two navigable rivers Assistance of the sum of the s women. In this town, which is nearly the center of the East and West Jerseys, there was established, in 1746, a Cowper, in a more consequence of youth, by a charter from Governor Belcher, with power to confer all degrees, as in the angles; and the houses, some of which are of brick, and others of wood, amounting to about 1000, are well universities of England.—Cape May is the chief Cape, at the entrance of Delaware-Bay; Perth-Amboy the chief and elegantly built: its harbour has a bar at the entrance, which excludes vessels of more than 200 tons.—The Capes are, Hatteras, Look-out, and Cape Fear, in North Carolina; Cape Carteret, in South Carolina.—The Harbour: The Market With the Counties of the East and West Jerseys, there was established, in 1746, a Cowper, in a more consequence of brick, and others of wood, amounting to about 1000, are well and elegantly built: its harbour has a bar at the entrance, which excludes vessels of more than 200 tons.—The bours are, Roanoke, Pamtico, and Cape Fear, in North Carolina; Cape Carteret, in South Carolina.—The Harbour: The Harbour are, Roanoke, Pamtico, and Cape Fear, in North Carolina; the two sirst do not admit vessels of above four-lock to number, bulk, and burthen, and Carolinas is capable of receiving the largest fleets, both with respect to number, bulk, and burthen, harbour in the Carolinas, is capable of receiving the largest sleets, both with respect to number, bulk, and burthen, with the utmost safety. The little town of Beausort is built on an island of the same name, at the extremity of the harbour .- The Rivers are, Roanoke or Albemarle, Pamtico, Neus, Cape Fear, in North Carolina; Pedee, Santee, and Savannah, in South Carolina.

> GEORGIA, Is bounded on the E. and S. E. by the Savannah River, which divides it from South Carolina, and by the Atlantic; on the S. by St. Mary's River; on the W. by the Creek Indians; and on the N. by the Cherokees. It is not yet divided into counties. Its chief town is Savannah, about 12 miles from the sea, upon the large river of the same name, navigable for boats 200 miles further to the second town Augusta, which stands upon a most fertile spot, and is very commodiously situated for the Indian trade. Between those two places, and on the same river, are the towns of New Gottingen, Ebenezer, Abercorn, &c. Frederica is built in one of the islands which divide the Eastern coast, and whose numerous channels are very favourable to the navigation of small vessels, — The Rivers of Georgia (besides the Savannah, already mentioned) are, the Little Hogohechee, Great Hogohechee, Alatamaha, Great Sitilla, &c. all navigable for boats a great way in the country.

FLORIDA, DIVIDED INTO EAST AND WEST. By the Royal Proclamation of 1763, the following boundaries are annexed to those provinces, viz. East Florida is bounded to the Westward by the Gulf of Mexico and the Apalachicola River; to the Northward, by a Line River from that part of the faid River where the Chatahooche and Flint Rivers meer, to the fource of St. Mary's River, and by the Course of the said River to the Atlantic Ocean; and to the Eastward and Southward, by the Atlantic Ocean and the Gulf of Florida, including all islands within fix leagues of the sea-coast.—St. Augustine, the chief town, is fituated upon the Eastern shore, and contains about 900 houses, mostly uninhabited. The River St. John, the principal of this province, in point of utility and beauty, is not inferior to any in America; vessels may go up the river almost as eafy as down, for 200 miles. WEST FLORIDA is bounded to the Southward by the Gulf of Mexico, including all the islands within fix leagues of the coast from the River Apalachicola to Lake Ponchartrain; to the Westward, by all the illands within fix leagues of the coalt from the River Apalachicola to Lake Ponchartrain; to the Wellward, by the faid Lake and the River Miffifippi; to the Northward, by a Line drawn due East from that Part of the River. Miffifippi which lies in 31 degrees North latitude, to the confluence of the Rivers Flint and Chatahooche into the Apalachicola; and to the Eastward, by the said Apalachicola River. The chief town is Pensacola, built on the West fide of a bay receiving several rivers, in which ships may lie safe from all winds: it is the best harbour on this coast. To the West of Pensacola is the great Bay Mobile, with several French settlements.