the Jesuits College. The Church is fine and large, though the Convent be reckoned small, and both well-built, and advantage-ously situated in the upper Town. Their Garden is large and well-planted; and at the End of it, there is a pleasant little Coppies. The Nomber of Inhabitants at Quedec are computed at about 20,000; and their Trade is principally in the Beaver, and other Furs; in which their Return is very considerable. The annual Subsidy of this Province to the King of France amounts to 53,000l. Sterling.

This Place owes its first Settlement and Foundation to M. Samuel Chaplain, who was the first Governor of it in 1608. And as it was always looked upon as a valuable Acquisition to the French King, several Attempts have been made by the English to take it from them. The first succeeded, but from Inexperience and Misconduct, morethan from its real Strength, the Rest miscarried; as appears from the following Accounts.

In 1629, Sir David Kirk, having procured a Commission from K. Charles I. as a private Adventurer, conquered all the French Settlements in Canada, which Conquest was restored to France in 1632.

In 1690, Sir William Phipps, with a confiderable Force, was fent against Quebec; but hy the Inexperience of the chief Officers, and the Forwardness of the Season, missed in his Attempt, and was obliged to return, with the Loss of upwards of 1000 Men, besides Transports.

On July 30, 1711, the English, with 68 Veffels, under the Command of Sir Hovedon Walker, and a Force of 6463 Men, under Mr. Hill, failed from Boston, in order to besiege Quebec; but entering the River St. Laurence at Night, contrary to the Advice of the Pilots on board, fell in with the North Shore, where they lost 3 Transports, and 380 Men, upon Egg Island, and ended the Expedition.

In 1746, a navai Armament was fitted out from England, in order to reduce Quebec, and all Canada, and had on board 35 Companies of Americans, under the Command of the Fleet was given to Admiral Leflack, to whose Condust is principally attributed the Miscarriage of that Enterprise.

An Account, or Description of the FLEA.

S the Flee is one of the most wonderful Instances of animal Subjects in Miniature, we have thought a just Reprefentation thereof in a magnified View would be highly acceptable to all our curious Readers ; and the more fo, as there has not yet appeared any exact Representation of these extraordinary Animalcules. The most Arlking Iconism of the Flea, is that of Dr. Hook, in his Micrographia, which yet is far from giving a true Idea of the most exquifite Parts of this Animal; I mean, the wonderful Mechanism and Apparatus of the Parts belonging to his Head, which is very confusedly represented in that celebrated Print ; for the Fore-less and Head of the Animal are so indistinctly drawn together. that one cannot easily discern one from the other, and indeed the most exquisite Part of the Head is scarcely there to be seen : I mean, that Part which is like the Bill, or Beak of a Bird, and opens vertically to let out the Proboscis, or Piercer, in which is contained the fine Organ which is thrust in the Wound for fucking the Blood. These Parts we have been particularly careful to examine in the Microscope, and to delineate them just as they appeared, together with the two Antenna, or jointed Horns, which it has in common with other Infects. We likewife

found by examining this Animal in the Microscope, the annular Cases, or Shells, which make the Coat of Mail, or Covering of its Body, were not exactly such as represented in the Figure, which Dr. Hook has given us. In thort, our Flow is every Way different from any Thing that has hitherto appeared, and we can venture to affirm, is an adequate Rapresentation of the Life. The cea lebrated Dr. Power has judiciously observed, that were Aristotle now alive, he might write a new History of Animals; for the first Tome of Zoography is still wanting; the Naturalists hitherto having only described unto us the larger, and more voluminous Sort of Animals; as Bulls, Bears, Tygers, &c. whilft they have regardlefaly paffed by the Infectile Automata, in whose living Exiguities (by an incomparable Stenogrophy of Providence) are lodged all the Perfections of the largest Animals. They have the fame Organs of Body, Multiplicity of Parts, Variety of Motions, Divertity of Figures, Severality of Functions, with those of the largest Size; and that which augments the Miracle is, that all thefe, in fo narrow a Room, neither interfere with, nor impede one another in their Operations. Who, therefore, with the learned Dr. admires not Regiomentanus's Fly beyond his Eagle, and