

the Bourgeois were admitted to sit in common with themselves?

De Lotbiniere. I do not apprehend they would object to that, if it was the King's pleasure so to have it.

Mr. T. Townsend. Have they been displeased with the English law?

De Lotbiniere. While the circumstances of lands have been left to the Canadian laws, they like the English judicature very well.

(to be continued)

PUBLIC PAPERS.

Message from the President of the United States to Congress with the information requested respecting the violation on the part of Spain of the treaty between the United States and that nation.

"Gentlemen of the House of Representatives,

"I now transmit a report from the Secretary of State, with the information requested in your resolution of the 17th instant.

"In making this communication, I deem it proper to observe, that I was led by the regard due to the rights and interests of the United States, and to the just sensibility of the portion of our fellow citizens, more immediately affected by the irregular proceeding at New-Orleans, to lose not a moment in causing every step to be taken which the occasion claimed from me: being equally aware of the obligation to maintain, in all cases, the rights of the nation, and to employ, for that purpose, those just and honorable means which belong to the character of the United States."

"TH: JEFFERSON."

Dec. 22, 1802.

The message is accompanied by letters from our Consul at New-Orleans—the Proclamation of the Intendant—a letter from the Governor of the Mississippi Territory to the Secretary of state, enclosing a letter written to the governor of Louisiana—and a letter from the governor of Kentucky to the President.

FOREIGN NEWS.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 28.

To the politeness of Capt. Rudd, of the ship Richmond, Messrs Rossier and John M'

Pherson and Co. we are indebted for files of the *Journal de Commerce*, *Gazette de France*, and several other French papers to the 12th November inclusive, but notice nothing material. They seem pretty generally to be filled with accounts of the brilliant reception the first Consul met with in his visit to Havre; and the compliments paid to Madame Bonaparte in her visits to the theatre.

The most interesting relates to Switzerland. The diet of Schwitz no longer exists; the advanced guard of the 27th demi brigade had arrived at Zurich, and one other demi brigade was on its march for Lucern. The diet was dissolved on the 28th of October, in consequence of the last categorical declaration of Gen. Rapp, together with the approach of the French troops towards the place of its sitting. It separated against the will of its president, the famous Aloy's Reeding, who would have preferred war.

Orders are issued to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, to enroll a certain proportion of the fencibles and other corps, with the troops of the line, as appears under the London head of the 5th of Nov. Not one word is said about America, or its concerns.

A letter from New-Orleans, of a recent date, states—that a gentleman had just arrived from Bordeaux, who stated that arrangements were making by France to take possession of the colony with 10,000 troops—that the command had been offered to general Bernadotte, but owing to a difference between him and the first Consul, the command was given to Gen. Victor, and the troops would sail in October.

Dec. 29. Captain Bunker of the brig Betsey, who arrived here yesterday, in 15 days from Cape Francois, informs that a few days previous to his sailing, a number of transports arrived there full of troops from France, and that the blacks had attacked the Mole but were repulsed with great loss.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman on board the ship Hazard, Rowen, of Providence, to his friend in Boston, dated, Valparaiso prison, April 16, 1802.

"By this opportunity I inform you of my misfortunes, as well as of a number of my countrymen. On the 1st of April we were boarded by the Spaniards, and were plundered and assaulted; several were shot and stabbed, others cut and beat in a very cruel manner. The captain had his coat torn off his back, and we were all thrown into prison without a rag of cloaths to wear."

Dec. 30.