

Technical and Bibliographic Notes / Notes techniques et bibliographiques

The Institute has attempted to obtain the best original copy available for scanning. Features of this copy which may be bibliographically unique, which may alter any of the images in the reproduction, or which may significantly change the usual method of scanning are checked below.

L'Institut a numérisé le meilleur exemplaire qu'il lui a été possible de se procurer. Les détails de cet exemplaire qui sont peut-être uniques du point de vue bibliographique, qui peuvent modifier une image reproduite, ou qui peuvent exiger une modification dans la méthode normale de numérisation sont indiqués ci-dessous.

- | | | | |
|-------------------------------------|---|-------------------------------------|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Coloured covers /
Couverture de couleur | <input type="checkbox"/> | Coloured pages / Pages de couleur |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Covers damaged /
Couverture endommagée | <input type="checkbox"/> | Pages damaged / Pages endommagées |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Covers restored and/or laminated /
Couverture restaurée et/ou pelliculée | <input type="checkbox"/> | Pages restored and/or laminated /
Pages restaurées et/ou pelliculées |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Cover title missing /
Le titre de couverture manque | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | Pages discoloured, stained or foxed/
Pages décolorées, tachetées ou piquées |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Coloured maps /
Cartes géographiques en couleur | <input type="checkbox"/> | Pages detached / Pages détachées |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Coloured ink (i.e. other than blue or black) /
Encre de couleur (i.e. autre que bleue ou noire) | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | Showthrough / Transparence |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Coloured plates and/or illustrations /
Planches et/ou illustrations en couleur | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | Quality of print varies /
Qualité inégale de l'impression |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | Bound with other material /
Relié avec d'autres documents | <input type="checkbox"/> | Includes supplementary materials /
Comprend du matériel supplémentaire |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Only edition available /
Seule édition disponible | <input type="checkbox"/> | Blank leaves added during restorations may
appear within the text. Whenever possible, these
have been omitted from scanning / Il se peut que
certaines pages blanches ajoutées lors d'une
restauration apparaissent dans le texte, mais,
lorsque cela était possible, ces pages n'ont pas
été numérisées. |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | Tight binding may cause shadows or distortion
along interior margin / La reliure serrée peut
causer de l'ombre ou de la distorsion le long de la
marge intérieure. | | |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | Additional comments /
Commentaires supplémentaires: | <input type="checkbox"/> | Continuous pagination.
Includes some text in French. |

THE BRITISH-AMERICAN REGISTER.

QUEBEC, SATURDAY, 30th APRIL, 1803.

CONTENTS.—*Speech of Mr. Ross in the Senate of the United States* 257. *Nouvelles Etrangères* 266. *French Clergy* 268. *Table de la Recette et Dépense de la Province depuis 1791, 270.* *Poetry* 272. *Tables ibid.*

AMERICAN POLITICKS.

Speech of the Honorable JAMES ROSS, a Senator of the United States for the State of Pennsylvania, delivered the 14th and 16th February, 1803, on presenting several resolutions relative to the Navigation of the Mississippi.

Mr. Ross rose and said, That altho' he came from a part of the country where the late events upon the Mississippi had excited great alarm and solicitude, he had hitherto foreborne the expression of his sentiments, or to bring forward any measures relative to the unjustifiable, oppressive conduct of the Spanish government at New-Orleans. He had waited thus long in the hope that some person more likely than himself to conciliate and unite the opinions of a majority of the senate, would have offered efficacious measures for their consideration. But seeing the session now drawing to a close without any such proposition, he could not reconcile a longer silence either to his own sense of propriety, or to the duty he owed to his constituents. He could not consent to go home without making one effort, however feeble or unsuccessful, to avert the calamity which threatened the western country. Present appearances, he confessed, but little justified the hope that any thing he might propose would be adopted; yet it would at least afford him some consolation hereafter, that when the storm was approaching he had done his duty, by warning those who had power in their hands of the means they ought to employ in order to resist it.

He was fully aware that the executive of the United States had acted, that he had sent an envoy extraordinary to Europe. This was the peculiar province, and perhaps the duty, of the President. He would not say it was unwise, in this state of our affairs, to prepare for remonstrance or negotiation, much less was he about to propose any measure which would thwart negotiation or embarrass the executive. On the other hand he was convinced that more than negotiation was absolutely necessary: that more power and more means ought to be given to the President, in order to render his negotiation efficacious. Could the President proceed further, even if he thought more vigorous measures proper and expedient? Was it in his power to repel or punish the indignity put upon the nation? Could he use the public force to redress our wrongs? Certainly not. This must be the act of Congress. They are now to judge of ulterior measures. They must give the power and vote the means to vindicate, in a becoming manner, the wounded honour, and the best interests of the country.

Mr. R. said he held in his hand certain resolutions for that purpose, and, before he offered them to the senate, he would very fully explain his reasons for bringing them forward and pressing them with earnestness as the best system the United States could now pursue.

It was certainly unnecessary to waste the time of that body in stating that we had a solemn, explicit treaty with Spain. That this treaty had been wantonly and unprovokedly violated,

not only in what related to the Mississippi, but by the most flagrant and destructive spoliation of our commerce on every part of the ocean where Spanish armed vessels met the American flag. These spoiliations were of immense magnitude, and demanded the most serious notice of our government. They had been followed by an indignity and direct infraction of our treaty relative to the Mississippi, which bore an aspect not to be dissembled or mistaken.

To the free navigation of that river we had an undoubted right from nature and from the position of our western country. This right and the right of deposit in the island of New Orleans had been solemnly acknowledged and fixed by treaty in 1795. That treaty had been in actual operation and execution for many years. And now, without pretence of abuse or violation on our part, the officers of the Spanish government deny the right, refuse the place of deposit, and add the most offensive of all insults by forbidding us to land or touch their shores, and shutting us out as a common nuisance.

By whom have these outrages been offered? By those who have constantly acknowledged our right, but now tell us they are no longer owners of the country!!!—They have given it away! And because they have no longer a right themselves, therefore they turn us out who have an undoubted right.—They dispossess us of that in which they disclaim all right themselves.—Such an insult, such unprovoked malignity of conduct, no nation but this would affect to mistake; and yet we not only hesitate to take the course which interest and honour call us to pursue, but we bear it with patience, tameness, and apparent unconcern. Whom does this infraction of the Treaty and the national rights of this country most intimately affect? If the wound of national honour be

not sensibly felt by the whole nation, is there not a large portion of your citizens exposed to immediate ruin by a continuance of this state of things? The calamity lights upon all those who live upon the Western waters. More than half a million of your citizens are by this cut off from market. What would be the language—What would be the feelings of gentlemen in this house, were such an indignity offered on the Atlantic coast?—What would they say if the Chesapeake, the Delaware, or the bay of New-York were shut up, and all egress prohibited by a foreign power? And yet none of these waters embrace the interests of so many as the Mississippi. The numbers and property affected by shutting this river, are much greater than the blockade of any Atlantic river would extend to. Every part of the Union is equally entitled to protection, and no good reason could be offered why one part should be less attended to than another.

In the last year, goods to the value of more than two millions of dollars had been carried into the Western country. These goods were purchased on credit.—The consumption of that merchandize afforded a revenue to our Treasury of more than three hundred thousand dollars.—The sale of western public lands was calculated upon as producing half a million of dollars annually.—Large arrearages of internal taxes were due from that country.—The people had just emerged from an Indian war.—They had overcome the most frightful obstructions which had ever presented themselves in the settlement of a new country; and although yet in their infancy, we might promise ourselves an honourable and vigorous manhood, if they were protected as we had led them to expect. After a little while their strength and faculty of self-preservation would be complete; certain-

ly however they yet needed the kind fostering hand of their parent states. But if that be now withdrawn, where is the revenue on which you calculate? How can they pay for your lands? How can they discharge arrearages of taxes? How are they to meet your merchants of Baltimore and Philadelphia?—They cannot go to market—They have no resources but the produce of their farms—You suffer the Spaniards to lock these up—You tell them their crops may, nay must rot on their hands, and yet they must pay you their debts and taxes. Is this just? Will it be submitted to? These men bought your land in confidence that the Spanish treaty would be maintained.—All or nearly all your sales are since the date of that treaty. Now you suffer a wanton violation of it without an effort to remove the obstruction, and yet call on them for payment!—This cannot be expected—It would not be the rule between honest individuals, for the seller of an estate, suffering an eviction of the purchaser, when he might and could prevent it would not in conscience be entitled to receive the purchase money.

If it comports with your calculations of interest or convenience to submit already to this outrage, and to witness the ruin of one part of your country for the sake of peace, in the residue: surely your ideas of justice will compel you to absolve the western people from all obligation to pay what it would ruin them to advance. Will you prosecute them in your courts? Will you sell their little all by your public officers? Will you not be content with the loss of all the lively hopes they had entertained, of gaining a new fortune and another name in the wild, but auspicious new countries of the west? Is it not enough that their day is darkening and closing at noon? Surely it will not be tho't reasonable to exact impossi-

bilities. It is undeniable, however, that by their ruin many of your own merchants on the Atlantic coast will be inevitably involved: And great as this evil may be (certainly of immense magnitude) yet the loss of the affections of a whole people, the destruction of enterprize, and the end of industry and hope in the western world, is incalculably greater.

It may be said that this is an overcharged description of the evil side of our affairs, without offering any remedy.

Mr. R. said that was far from his intention, and he would now examine that subject, because to his mind the remedy was obvious.

The experience of all time has proved, that with nations as well as with individuals, submission to aggression and insult uniformly invites a repetition and aggravation of the mischief.

To repeal at the outset is more easy as well as more honourable for the injured party.

Fortunately for this country there could be no doubt in the present case. Our national right had been acknowledged and secured solemnly by treaty. The treaty had been in a state of execution. It was now violated and denied without provocation or apology.—Treaty then was no security—The invaded right was one, the security of which ought not to be precarious—It was indispensable that the enjoyment of it should be placed beyond all doubt. The power with whom you have the treaty is either too weak or too unjust to observe it. He declared it then, to be his firm and mature opinion, that this right would never be secure while the mouth of the Mississippi was exclusively in the hands of the Spaniards. From their caprice, or enmity we had to apprehend constant interruption and misunderstanding—From the very position of our country, from its geographical shape,

and from motives of complete independence the command of the navigation of that river ought to be in our hands. We are now wantonly provoked to take it. Hostility, in its most offensive shape, has been offered by those who disclaim all right to the soil and sovereignty of that country,—an hostility fatal to the well-being of the western world. Why not seize then what is so essential to us as a nation? Why not expel the wrongdoers?—Wrongdoers by their own confession, to whom we can therefore do no injury. Paper contracts or treaties have proved too feeble: Plant yourselves on the river—fortify the banks; invite those who have an interest at stake to defend it; do justice to yourselves, when your adversaries deny it, and leave the event to HIM who controuls the fate and fortune of nations.

Why submit to a tardy, uncertain negotiation as the *only means* of regaining what you have lost? A negotiation, with those who declare they have no right, at the moment they strip you of yours? When in possession, you will negotiate with more advantage—You will then be in a condition to keep others out—You will be in the actual exercise of jurisdiction over your whole claim—Your people will have the benefits of a lawful commerce—When your determination is known, you will make an easy and honourable accommodation with any other claimant. The present possessors can have no pretence to complain, for they have no right to the country by their own confession—The western people will discover that you are making every effort they could desire for their protection. They will ardently support you in the contest, if a contest becomes necessary.—Their all is at stake, and neither their zeal nor their courage can be doubted.

Look at the memorial from the

legislature of the Mississippi Territory now on your table. That speaks a language and displays a spirit not to be mistaken. Their lives and fortunes are plighted to support you. The same may with equal truth be asserted of Kentucky, Tennessee, and the western people of Virginia and Pennsylvania. Is this a spirit to be repressed or put asleep by negotiation? If you suffer it to be extinguished, can you recal it in the hour of distress when you want it? After negotiation has failed; after a powerful, ambitious nation shall have taken possession of the key of your western country and fortified it—after their garrisons are filled with the veterans who have conquered in the East; will you have it in your power to awake the generous spirit of that country, and dispossess them? No.—Their confidence in such rulers will be gone. They will be disheartened, divided, and will place no further dependence upon you. They must abandon those who lost the precious moment of seizing, and forever securing their sole hope of subsistence and prosperity. From necessity they must then make the best bargain they can with the conqueror.

It may be added, that the possession of the country on the east bank of the Mississippi will give a compactness, an irresistible strength to the United States; and in all future wars, we shall be more dreaded, and of course more courted and more respected, than we can ever hope to be without it.

Suppose that this course be not now pursued. Let me warn gentlemen how they trifle with the feelings, the hopes, and the fears of such a body of men as inhabit the western waters. Let every honourable man put the question to himself, how would half a million round him be affected by such a calamity, and no means taken by the government to redress it.

These men have arms in their hands—the same arms with which they proved victorious over their savage neighbours. They have ample means of subsistence—No market for those means—and they have men disposed to lead them on to avenge their wrongs. Are you certain that they will wait the end of negotiation? When they hear that nothing has been done for their immediate relief, they will probably take their resolution and act. Indeed from all that we have heard, there is great reason to suppose that they will, or, perhaps, that they may have already acted—They know the nature of the obstruction—They know the weakness of the country. They are sure of present success—and they have a bold river to bear them forward to the place of action. They only want a leader to conduct them, and it would be strange, if with such means, and such spirit, a leader should not soon present himself.

Suppose they do go—That they do chase away the present wrong-doers—That you give them no support—and, that in the end they are overpowered and defeated by a stronger foe than the present feeble possessors. They will make the best compromise they can with the power commanding the mouth of the river, who in effect has thereby the command of their fortunes. Will such a bargain be of light or trivial moment to the Atlantic states? Bonaparté will then say to you, My French West-India colonies, and those of my allies, can be supplied from my colony of Louisiana, with flour, beef, pork, lumber and every necessary. These articles can be carried by my own ships, navigated by my own sailors. If you on the Atlantic coast wish to trade with my colonies in these articles, you must pay fifteen or twenty per cent. of an impost: we want no further supplies from you, and revenue to France

must be the condition of all future intercourse. What say you to this? It will be vain to address your western brethren, and complain that your revenue dwindles; your commerce is ruined, your condition desperate. They will reply—you came not to our assistance at the only moment you could have served us—That you then balanced between sordid interest and duty—That you suffered them to be born down and subdued at a time when, for a trifle, you could have secured the Mississippi.—Now their interest must be consulted, and it forbids any assistance to you when following in the same train of ruin which overwhelmed them.

If the evil does not immediately proceed the full length of absolute disunion, yet the strength, the unity of exertion, the union of interest will be gone, we are no more one people, and representatives from that portion of our country, in our public councils will partake of the spirit, and breath the sentiments of a distinct nation. They will rob you of your public lands—They will not submit to taxes—They will form a girdle round the southern states which may be denominated a foreign yoke and render that whole country very precarious as to its peace and present connexions. Indeed, every aspect of such a state of things is gloomy and alarming to men who take the trouble of reflecting upon it. But, Sir, said Mr. R. I have heard it suggested that there is another mode of getting rid of this crisis in our affairs. If we remain perfectly quiet and passive, shew no symptoms of uneasiness and discontent—If we give no offence to the new and probable masters of the Mississippi—May be they will sell!!! To me it is utterly incredible that such an effect would flow from such a conduct. They might probably sell if they found us armed, in possession and resolved to maintain it

—They would see that even conquest would be a hard bargain for so distant a country. Our possession would be evidence of a fixed resolution. But when we have no army, no military preparation, no semblance of resistance, what would induce them to sell? SELL, sir! for how much? Why, sir, altho' there is no information on that subject before, this house, yet I have seen it stated in a newspaper that those who claim that country may perhaps be persuaded to sell by distributing *two millions of dollars* among certain influential persons about the _____

Here Mr. Wright of Maryland, called Mr. Rofs to order, and said that he thought it improper to debate upon confidential information which in his opinion ought to be kept secret.

Mr. Rofs knew of no confidential communication to that house on this subject.

The Vice-President said there was no confidential information about this business before the Senate that he recollected, and that he perceived nothing improper or out of order in what had been said.

Mr. Nicholas said he hoped the galleries would be cleared. It appeared to him that the gentleman was about to discuss points which ought to be kept secret.

Mr. Rofs hoped not—and would give his reasons.

Mr. Nicholas objected, that it would not be in order for the gentleman to give reasons.

Mr. Rofs—I will never speak upon this subject, Sir, with closed doors. The moment you shut your doors I cease—and when they are opened I will proceed. There is nothing of a secret or confidential nature in what I have to say. Mr. Rofs concluded

by calling for the yeas and nays upon the question of closing the doors.

Mr. Wright read one of the rules of the senate, to shew that a vote was not necessary for closing the doors.

Mr. Wells enquired whether it was in order to interrupt a gentleman while speaking, and to make a motion while he was in possession of the floor.

The Vice-President thought that in such a case, where a senator thought that the subject required secrecy, it might be done. The doors must be closed at the request of any senator, and afterwards the senate would determine by vote whether or not the business should proceed with closed doors. He then ordered the galleries and lobby to be cleared. The doors remained closed for some time, when they were again opened, and the senate adjourned.

Tuesday, February 15.

After some of the ordinary legislative business of the Senate had been dispatched, Mr. Nicholas moved that the galleries be cleared, and the doors of the Senate were closed till 2 o'clock. They were then opened and the Senate adjourned.

Wednesday, Feb. 16.

After the reading of two or three bills, on which there was no debate, Mr. Breckenridge moved to have the galleries cleared, and the doors closed, which was done accordingly.

At 1 o'clock the doors of the Senate were opened, and in a few minutes afterwards,

Mr. Rofs rose and said, That two days ago he had the honor of stating some of his opinions to the Senate respecting the alarming condition of our affairs upon the Mississippi—That in a very interesting part of his en-

quiry he had been called to order—That the Vice-President had expressly determined him to have been in order, and also declared that there was no confidential information before the Senate relating to the late aggressions upon our rights in the Mississippi—Yet notwithstanding this declaration of the Vice-President, as explicit as it was correct, Mr. R. said, the doors were actually closed and all further public discussion at that time prohibited. Yesterday the doors were again closed. He said it would be well recollected, that when this extraordinary measure was resorted to, he had given notice that he would not proceed further in the discussion, while the doors were shut, and that he would resume it whenever they should be opened. From that time to the present he had remained silent, but now, when a majority of the Senate had resolved that this discussion should be public, he would proceed to finish the remarks he had intended to make and then offer his resolutions. He could not, however, avoid expressing his acknowledgements to the majority of that body, who had decided that this debate should be public, for, altho' some gentlemen might be desirous to stifle, and smother in secrecy, an inquiry like the present, he firmly believed that there would always be firmness and independence enough in that house to meet in public the investigation of every subject proper for public deliberation.

Mr. R. said he would not return to a repetition of what he had formerly stated, it would be sufficient to mention, that he had urged the importance of our rights in the navigation of the Mississippi founded in nature, and acknowledged by compact: This was the great and the only high way of commerce from the western country to the ocean—That the Spaniards, after a long execution of this

treaty, have now flagrantly violated it, and shut us out from all intercourse, and from the right of deposit—That they have plundered our citizens upon the ocean; carried our vessels into their ports and condemned them without the semblance of a trial—Our seamen have been cast into prison, and our merchants ruined. Thus assailed upon the ocean, and upon the land by a long course of oppression and hostility without provocation and without apology, he knew but one course we could take which promised complete redress of our wrongs—Experience had proved, that compact was no security; the Spaniards either cannot, or will not observe their treaty. If they are under the direction of a stronger power who will not permit them to adhere to their stipulations; or if they of their own accord inflict these indignities under a belief that we dare not resent them, it was equally incumbent upon us to act without farther delay. The aggressors are heaping indignity upon you at your own door, at the very borders of your territory, and tell you, at the same time, they have no right to the country from which they exclude you—If they act thus without right, why not enforce yours by taking possession? Will you submit to be taken by the neck and kicked out, without a struggle? Was there not spirit enough in the country to repel and punish such unheard of insolence? Is not the magnitude of the interest at stake, such as to warrant the most vigorous and decisive course which can express public indignation? Go then, take the guardianship of your rights upon yourselves, trust it no longer to those who have so grossly abused the power they have had over it—Reinstate yourselves in the possession of that which has been wrested from you, and withheld by faithless men who confess themselves no longer the ow-

ners of the country over which they are exercising these acts of injustice and outrage. Negotiation, may, perhaps, be wise, but this is the effectual measure to support it; when it is seen that you have determined to support your just demands with force—that you have already taken into your hands an ample security for future security and good behaviour, your ambassador will be respected and attended to. But what weight will his remonstrances have in any country of Europe, when they hear of no military preparations to vindicate your pretensions, when they learn that you have been chased out of possession confessedly your right; that you have been insultingly told, begone, you shall not sell, you are such a nuisance we will have no intercourse with you!

Where is the nation, ancient or modern, that has borne such treatment without resentment or resistance? Where is the nation, that will respect another that is passive, under such humiliating degradation and disgrace? Your outlet to market closed—next they will trample you under foot upon your own territory which borders upon theirs!!—Yet you will not stir, you will not arm a single man; you will negotiate!!! Negotiation alone, under such circumstances, must be hopeless.—No, go forward, remove the aggressors, clear away the obstructions, restore your possession with your own hand, and use your sword, if resistance be offered:—Call upon those who are most injured to redress themselves; you have only to give the call, you have men enough near to the scene, without sending a man from this side the mountains; force sufficient, and more than sufficient, for a prompt execution of your orders. If money be an object; one half of the money which would be consumed and lost by delay and negotiation, would put you in possession.—Then you may negotiate

whether you shall abandon it and go out again.

You may also then negotiate as to compensations for the spoiliations upon your trade.—You will have ample funds in your own hands to pay your merchants, if the Spaniards continue their refusal to pay.—You will have lands to give, which they will readily accept, and assist in defending.—In this way they may all be indemnified; by negotiation there is little hope that they ever will.

It may be said that the executive is pursuing another and a very different course. The executive will certainly pursue the course designated by the Legislature. To the congress has been confided the power of deciding what shall be done in all cases of hostility by foreign powers. There can be no doubt that by the law of nature and nations, we are clearly authorised to employ force for our redress, in such a case as this:—That we have a just right to take such measures as will prevent a repetition of the mischief and afford ample security for the future quiet enjoyment of the violated right.—If we leave it intirely to the executive he can only employ negotiation as being the sole means in his power.—If the right be not abandoned what is to be done! I know, said Mr. R. that some gentlemen think there is a mode of accomplishing our object of which, by a most extraordinary proceeding, I am forbidden to speak in this house, I will not therefore touch it;—but I will ask honorable gentlemen, especially those from the western country, what they will say on their return home to a people pressed by the heavy hand of calamity—when they inquire, what has been done?—What are our hopes? How long will this obstruction continue? You answer—we have provided a remedy, but it is a secret!!! We are not allowed to speak of it there; much less

here—It was only committed to confidential men in whispers, with closed doors:—But, by and by, you will see it operate like enchantment—It is a sovereign balsam which will heal your wounded honor—It is a potent spell, or a kind of patent medicine which will extinguish and forever put at rest the devouring spirit which has desolated so many nations of Europe.—You never can know exactly what it is—nor can we tell you precisely the time it will begin to operate—But operate it certainly will, and effectually too!!! You will see strange things by and by,—Wait patiently, and place full faith in us, for we cannot be mistaken.

This idle tale may amuse children. But the men of that country will not be satisfied.—They will tell you that they expected better things of you, that their confidence has been misplaced, and they will not wait the operation of your newly invented drugs; they will go and redress themselves.

I say also let us go and redress ourselves, you will have the whole nation with you. On no question since the declaration of independence has the nation been so unanimous as upon this. We have at different times suffered great indignity and outrages from different European powers; but none so palpable, so inexcusable, so provoking, or of such magnitude in their consequences as this.—Upon none has public opinion agreed so generally as this. It is true we have a lamentable division of political opinion among us, which has produced much mischief, and may produce much greater than any we have yet felt. On this question party spirit ought to sink and disappear. My opinions are well known, and are not likely to change, but I candidly, and with all possible sincerity, declare my conviction to be clear that there will not be a dissenting

voice in the western country if this course be taken; that so far as my own abilities go, they shall be exerted to the utmost to support it; and I know that my friends on this floor with whom I have long thought and acted, have too high a regard for the national honour, and the best interests of their country, to hesitate a moment in giving the same pledge of their honest determination to support and render these measures effectual if taken—call them ours, if you please, we take the responsibility, and leave the execution of them with you—for as to myself or my friends, no agency is wished except that of uniting with you in rousing the spirit, and calling out the resources of the country to protect itself against serious aggression, and the total subjection and loss of the western country.

If you pursue this advice and act promptly and boldly upon it; if you take possession, and prepare to maintain it; from the very unanimity displayed you will have no war—you will meet no resistance. Indeed, a war may be said to be already begun, for hostility of the worst kind on one side has been long in practice upon us, and our retaliation or resistance will be justified on every principle which has governed the conduct of nations. If the Spaniards resist you in taking possession of what by treaty they have acknowledged to be yours, and what they now confess does not belong to them—the war certainly begins with them. Under all these circumstances, with these offers of support, could gentlemen doubt, could they venture to cry peace, peace, when there was no peace, but a sword!

Mr. R. entreated gentlemen to view and consider his proposed resolutions with candour. He declared his intentions to be solely the attainment of an object, the loss of which

would destroy the country where he resided, and hazard the union itself. If gentlemen tho't the proposed means inadequate, he would agree to enlarge them with cheerfulness; all that he wished was that effectual means be voted and employed in this golden moment which if lost never would return.

He said he would delay the senate no longer than to present his resolutions, and give notice that he would move to have them printed and made the order of the day for some future day. For, as gentlemen had consented that this business should be no longer a secret, they would now become the subject of ample discussion.

He then read the resolutions, as follows :

RESOLVED, That the United States of America have an indisputable right to the free navigation of the river Mississippi, and to a convenient deposit for their produce and merchandize in the island of New Orleans.

That the late infraction of such their unquestionable right is an aggression, hostile to their honour and interest :

That it does not consist with the dignity or safety of this Union to hold a right so important by a tenure so uncertain :

That it materially concerns such of the American citizens as dwell on the western waters, and is essential to the union, strength, and prosperity of these States, that they obtain complete security for the full and peaceable enjoyment of such their absolute right :

That the President be authorized to take immediate possession of some place or places, in the said island, or the adjacent territories, fit and convenient for the purposes aforesaid, and to adopt such measures for obtaining that complete security, as to him in his wisdom, shall seem necessary :

That he be authorized to call into actual service any number of the militia of the States of South Carolina, Georgia, Tennessee, Kentucky, and Ohio, and the Mississippi territory, which he may think proper, not exceeding 50,000, and to employ them, together with the naval and military force of the Union, for effecting the object above mentioned, and that the sum of five millions of dollars, be appropriated to the carrying into effect the foregoing resolutions, and that the whole or any part of that sum be paid or applied on warrants drawn

in pursuance of such directions as the President may from time to time think proper to give to the Secretary of the Treasury.

NOUVELLES ETRANGERES.

GRANDE BRETAGNE.

LONDRES, — Mardi 25 Janvier, 1803.

Nos lecteurs peuvent se rappeler qu'en rapportant les bruits qui circuloient à Paris, sur l'inauguration prochaine d'un jeune Corse qui aspire à la Couronne Impériale, et que ses Evêques et ses Secrétaires ont déjà nommé Charlemagne, nous avons observé que le moment pour tenter cette nouvelle révolution en faveur du protégé de Robespierre et de Barras, n'étoit pas encore venu. Nous publions aujourd'hui un article que le Gouvernement François a fait insérer dans ses journaux, et qui ne laissera aucun doute sur l'exactitude de nos informations, et sur la justesse des observations que nous avons présentées au sujet du changement projeté dans la forme du Gouvernement actuel de la France.

Pour se bien convaincre de l'état présent des choses, en France, et juger la marche de cet assemblage bizarre d'éléments hétérogènes et incohérens qu'on eût convenu d'appeler Gouvernement Consulaire, il faut connoître le nouveau plan qu'il suit pour sonder l'opinion publique, essayer de la diriger, la rassurer quand elle manifeste aux vues ultérieures qu'on se propose, une résistance qu'il seroit dangereux de braver.

Le Journal Officiel est demeuré le dépôt des injures qu'on adresse aux Puissances étrangères. Il a conservé le privilège d'outrager les Gouvernemens; de les présenter aux sujets comme les ennemis, du repos de l'Europe et de l'humanité; de propager ainsi les principes révolutionnaires, et d'introduire sous le masque de la philanthropie, dans les contrées encore soumises aux lois, le désordre, l'anarchie, la sédition, la révolte, et tous les fléaux qu'on n'a pu y porter à main armée.

Le Chef du Gouvernement François nourrit une haine personnelle, un ressentiment profond contre un Gouvernement auquel il ne pardonnera jamais les défaites honteuses qui ont détruit sa renommée. à Aboukir, et à St Jean d'Acre; la fuite d'Egypte, plus honteuse encore, parcequ'elle a révélé les craintes et son effroi; enfin cette sage prévoyance qui le tient en armes contre la perfidie, l'audace et la rapacité d'un ennemi dont la foi n'a point encore été éprouvée, et dont l'orgueil, l'ambition et la misère ne sont que trop connues. La Grande Bretagne, sortie victorieuse de cette lutte sanglante qui a été si funeste au Continent, est l'objet des anxietés et des méditations du Consul. Au sein de la paix qu'il invoque, il rêve l'invasion de l'Angleterre. L'esprit public en France est, au contraire, pour le maintien de la paix; il faut donc préparer l'esprit de l'armée et pour cela le *Journal des Deseigneurs de la Patrie*, qui est envoyé gratis à l'armée, est chargé d'accuser le Gouvernement Britannique de vouloir allumer la guerre.

S'agit-il de sonder l'opinion du peuple François,

sur les changemens projetés par le Consul, et que les partisans du Consul ont été chargés de répandre dans leurs coteries; s'agit-il de détruire ces mêmes bruits, quand l'opinion a fait justice des prétentions ridicules, de la force vanité, du fol orgueil qu'on a osé manifester; s'agit-il de calmer l'effervescence que ces tentatives d'un Gouvernement stable ont produites? Alors le *Journal des Débats*, le *Journal de Paris*, et le *Publiciste*, reçoivent des articles qu'ils ont ordre d'insérer le même jour, afin qu'ils soient répandus au même moment dans la France.

Nous avons cru devoir faire connoître ces détails à nos lecteurs, afin de les mettre à portée de juger le but d'un article qu'on trouve dans le *Journal des Débats* et dans *Publiciste*, sous le titre de *Gobelins*; article qui paroit jetté par hasard dans ces journaux, et qui a évidemment pour but de tromper le peuple François sur les véritables projets du Consul.

Si on veut lire avec quelque attention cet article, on le convaincra :

Qu'il a été certainement question au Sénat du nouveau titre à donner au Consul, puisqu'il a cru devoir faire contredire le bruit qui s'en étoit répandu, et qui avoit donné lieu aux réflexions sévères, ou malignes, des Parisiens.

Qu'il a été certainement question de le nommer Empereur des Gaules, et que les plaisanteries, les sarcasmes auxquels cette ridicule prétention a donné lieu, y ont fait renoncer.

Que nous avons eu raison de dire, que la faction Consulaire vouloit placer son héros au rang des Souverains; mais que le jeune adepte n'ose pas braver l'opinion publique, le caractère national, qui repoussent du trône un étranger, sans naissance, sans talens, et qui bientôt ne fera plus fameux que par ses frayeurs lorsqu'à la tête de quatre mille soldats, il attaqua le Conseil des Cinq Cents, le 18 Brumaire; et per le souvenir des faits que l'histoire recueillera pour montrer aux peuples comment les usurpateurs se jouent de la vie des hommes.

S'il n'avoit pas été question au Sénat du nouveau titre à donner au Consul, pourquoi l'article, inséré par ordre, dans les journaux, chercheroit-il à jeter du ridicule sur M. Lanjuinais, qui n'a cessé d'opposer une courageuse résistance aux prétentions du Consul?

Depuis que le Gouvernement a cru devoir faire défavouer les bruits auxquels ses projets extravagans ont donné lieu; on en a recherché plus soigneusement les traces, et on a découvert que le Ministre de la guerre avoit adressé aux Généraux que commandant les divisions militaires, une série de questions parmi lesquelles on a remarqué celle-ci: "comment les soldats accueillent-ils les rumeurs qui se répandent sur le changement de titre du chef d'état? Sans s'exprimer les conjectures qui doivent donner au Gouvernement une connoissance exacte de l'esprit des militaires, vous deviez cependant punir secrètement celles qui sont contraires au respect qu'ils doivent au Gouvernement."

On a reçu ici la nouvelle que le fameux Chezzar Pacha de St. Jean d'Acree, a saisi, il y a quelque tems, un vaisseau de commerce François, a con-

finqué la cargaison, et a fait mettre l'équipage aux fers. Le grand Consul Buonaparte a fait demander au Pacha, très humblement, de remettre en liberté l'équipage, et il a intercédé auprès de la Porte pour faire parvenir sa supplique à Chezzar. Celui-ci a répondu que Buonaparte lui ayant fait la guerre, lorsque la France étoit en paix avec la Porte, il ne pouvoit s'occuper de sa requête qu'autant qu'elle lui seroit remise par un Ministre envoyé directement à St. Jean d'Acree, pour reconnoître son indépendance, et traiter avec lui de la paix. On ne doute point que le Consul ne se rende à la prière du Pacha, et ne traite avec lui comme avec un Prince indépendant. Tous les prétextes pour remettre le pied en Egypte seront saisis avec empressement.

Les troubles d'Irlande se bornent à des vols de courriers et de diligences. Le général Payne est arrivé à Limerick, le 15, et a pris le commandement de la garnison. M. Wickham, l'Avocat général, et Mr. Flint, Secrétaire de M. Wickham, y sont arrivés deux jours après. L'objet de leur séjour est de se procurer les informations les plus exactes sur l'origine, la nature, et le but des troubles de ce comté, afin d'y apporter les remèdes les plus prompts et les plus efficaces.

Les lettres de Gibraltar, du 10 Janvier, donnent des nouvelles satisfaisantes de l'esprit qui régne parmi les troupes de la garnison. Tout y est rentré dans l'ordre accoutumé; les trois chefs des mutins, dans la dernière émeute, ont été fusillés à la grande parade, le 4, en présence de toute la garnison qui étoit sous les armes.

FRANCE.

Paris 18 Janvier.—Le Consul a envoyé demander trente tableaux du Musée pour St. Cloud; le concierge ayant répondu qu'il lui falloit un ordre signé, parcequ'il étoit responsable: cet ordre est arrivé quelques heures après, mais pour lui en joindre de quitter, sur le champ, sa place, et d'emporter ses meubles dans le jour.

Les Ducs de Choiseul et de Laval sont exilés à quarante lieues de Paris. Ils ont eu l'imprudence de rendre des visites à Lord Whitworth; et l'on s'est rappelés qu'ils avoient commandé des régimens à la solde de la Grande Bretagne.

Le Gouvernement a voulu faire embarquer pour St. Domingue les deux brigades Suisses, dites auxiliaires. Il y a eu de leur part une opposition très vive, et elles ont refusé de se mettre en route pour Toulon. On ignore si l'on emploiera la force pour vaincre leur résistance; huit mille conscrits ont été dirigés vers différents ports, pour la même expédition. Ils viennent surtout de la Savoie et des départemens voisins du Rhin.

On a remarqué que Lord Whitworth étoit le seul Ambassadeur qui n'eut pas pris le deuil, à l'occasion de la mort du général Leclerc.

Les routes sont couvertes de conscrits que des détachemens de gendarmes et de cavalerie conduisent enchaînés. Ces tableaux de violence et de tyrannie révoltent les habitans des campagnes.

M. M. Dubelloy, Feich, Cambacérés et Boisgelin, ont été nommés Cardinaux.

Vienne le 17 Janvier.—Un ministère de guerre remplace notre Conseil Aulique de guerre. L'Ar-

chiduc Charles est à la tête de ce ministère; l'Archiduc Jean lui est adjoint. La nouvelle répartition des affaires en départemens, en accélérera la marche en la simplifiant. A un administrateur d'un département sont adjoints un général et deux conseillers auliques de guerre avec quatre secrétaires. On fait préalablement que le général Mack aura dans cette nouvelle organisation une place importante. On ne tardera pas à savoir le reste de ces changemens.

On dit que le comte de Melas, Commandant général en Bohême, a reçu sa retraite: c'est le Comte Vincent de Collovrat qui le remplace.

On fait maintenant que le courier François qui a remis des dépêches à M. Champigny, et qui a continué sa route pour Constantinople, a apporté au Général le Brun, qui doit être arrivé dans cette résidence, l'ordre de demander à la Porte, au nom du Premier Consul, qu'elle fasse évacuer l'Egypte par les troupes Angloises, conformément aux traités.

Nous pouvons annoncer d'une manière positive, que le Général Mack, éloigné des affaires publiques, depuis les événemens de Naples de 1799, sera de nouveau employé. Il est consulté par le Prince Charles au sujet des grandes réformes auxquelles il travaille. Ce Prince a nommé une commission de sept membres, présidés par M. de Fassbender, pour mettre à exécution la nouvelle organisation militaire.

FRENCH CLERGY.

There are few who believe that Bonaparté was not more actuated by political than Religious motives in the re-establishment of Religion in France: he flattered himself, by this measure, to attach to him a great majority of the French people, and make use of religion and its ministers as instruments to quiet the minds of the people, and revive that order and submission amongst them, which religion is such a powerful agent in accomplishing. So far his object was good, however impure his motive; but it was necessary for the establishment of his power to support the injustice, the usurpations and plunder of the Revolution. Those of the Clergy who had remained faithful to their religion, on their return to France, refused admitting to a participation in the Sacraments those who had during the Revolution acquired property inconsistently with the Laws of eternal Justice and the express

injunctions of the Christian Religion; they insisted on restitution as a previous measure. It was on those who had profited by the Revolution that Bonaparté could place his chief reliance; his principal object was therefore frustrated; for it was not sufficient to publish constitutions decrees and arrêtés establishing them in their usurpations; these though they maintained them in the enjoyment of the property, could not quiet their troubled consciences. His cause and theirs are however so closely allied, that it was not to be supposed that he would stop here; he obtained a decision from the Pope's Legate at Paris, enjoining on the Clergy a conduct favourable to his views. The following letter from the Curates of the Diocese of Rouen to their Bishop will shew how it is received:

Réponse des Curés du Diocèse de Rouen à la Lettre de leur Archevêque, les exhortant à se conformer à la décision du Cardinal Caprara sur les biens des Emigrés.

Monseigneur,

"Nous avons reçu avec le plus grand respect les ordres de S. E. le Cardinal Légat, que vous avez eu la bonté de nous communiquer.

Si le silence qu'il nous prescrivait avoit pour objet quelqu'une de ces questions problématiques et litigieuses, sur lesquelles ils est permis d'avoir différentes opinions, sans mettre la foi, ni la conscience en péril, nous n'hésiterions pas à nous y conformer.

Insus, comme nous le sommes, des vrais principes de la hiérarchie, nous nous faisons gloire de notre soumission à nos supérieurs, et surtout aux décrets que nous devons presumer être émanés du St. Siège; mais cette obéissance a ses bornes que la religion même commande.

Délinés par notre vocation à servir de guides aux fidèles dans les voies du salut, nous nous rendrions coupables d'une honteuse prévarication, si, par une criminelle condescendance, mettant la lumière sous le boisseau, nous leur refusions les instructions qu'ils ont droit d'attendre de nous.

Si la Sainte Ecriture anathématise les guides aveugles qui conduisent d'autres aveugles dans les précipices de l'erreur, qu'ils doivent être coupables aux yeux de Dieu, les ministres éclairés, mais insidieux, qui malgré le cri de leur conscience, taisent la vérité à leurs frères qui la réclament!

Ce n'est pas assez, Monseigneur, de ne pas faire soi-même le mal, lorsqu'on a l'honneur d'être revêtu du ministère apostolique, et la religion qui doit être prêchée sur les têtes, crierait vengeance contre un silence perfide, auquel les fidèles devroient leur réprobation éternelle.

La restitution du bien mal acquis, fondée sur

les premières principes de la morale, a reçu sa sanction par les oracles de notre divin législateur.

Que la politique humaine, après les orages d'une révolution qui a consacré la rapine et le brigandage, juge prudent d'entendre toute discussion publique sur ce sujet, elle peut être mue par des raisons plausibles, et nous nous ferions dévotement conservateurs de la société; mais que notre divine religion se rendant tributaire de la politique, calmes les remords dont sont tourmentés les auteurs des biens nationaux; qu'elle craigne dans le cœur des fidèles toute notion ou bien et du mal, c'est ce qu'on ne peut raisonnablement exiger des généraux confesseurs de Jésus-Christ.

Le Père céleste l'a déclaré; c'est un crime de refuser le pain spirituel à ceux qui le demandent. Serait-ce un moindre crime de leur en offrir un empoisonné qui donnoit infailliblement la mort à leurs âmes?

Dans doute, Monseigneur, le zèle pacifique de M. le Legat a été égaré, il n'a pas vu les conséquences monstrueuses qui résulteroient de ses ordres. Souvent l'amour du bien entraîne dans des excès. Nous osons même croire que l'obéissance en ce cas seroit également attentatoire, et aux principes de la religion, et aux vrais intérêts du gouvernement civil. Il se propose de rétablir le règne de la justice et de la morale; la crainte seule l'a empêché de prendre des mesures rigoureuses pour opérer une restitution générale que commandent l'ordre et la justice. Pourroit-il s'affliger qu'elle s'épurât insensiblement par l'influence de la religion? Les restitutions partielles, dictées par le remord de la conscience, ne peuvent troubler le repos, si désirable de l'Etat; et bien loin d'arrêter l'essor du zèle des pasteurs qui se vouent à la conversion de leurs frères, l'autorité civile devroit s'applaudir en les voyant concourir par des moyens doux, mais efficaces, au maintien des lois de la propriété, sauve-garde des empires, comme des fortunes des particuliers, et surtout à l'observation de ces grands et précieux principes de la morale universelle, sans laquelle toute autorité est précaire et tend à sa destruction.

Comme citoyens, nous sommes donc fondés à réclamer contre la surprise faites aux lumières et à la sagesse du Gouvernement François, qui a provoqué la décision de son Eminence; mais en qualité de ministres de notre sainte religion, notre réclamation est bien plus énergique. Tous les sacrifices au bien de la paix nous les avons faits, nous sommes prêts encore à les faire, mais jamais celui de notre conscience; et le silence qui nous est ordonné nous souillerait même devant les hommes, en nous rendant complices et fauteurs du vol et du brigandage.

Plains de confiance dans les lumières et dans le zèle de notre premier pasteur, nous déposons dans son sein paternel nos invariables sentimens, dans l'épître que communiqués à S. E., ils l'engagent à révoquer une décision si contraire aux vrais principes de la religion, et aux saines maximes de tout Etat policé.

Nous sommes avec respect,

Monseigneur, &c.

Les Curés du Diocèse de Rouen.

But if Bonaparté has found his projects thwarted by some of the Clergy, he does not want the most active satellites and abject adulators. in others; men who like himself, are willing to sacrifice every principle to their ambition; who though they have not participated in all the abominations of the revolution, for Bonaparte is too politic to employ such men) have abandoned the strict discipline of the Church and have had their religious faith and sense of moral rectitude warped by the sophisms of the Philosophers, and whose actions and writings have a nearer resemblance to those of the later than of ministers of that religion which they profess. The following from a Consular Bishop, a former abbe' Latour, who has decorated himself with the name of D'auvergne to ingratiate himself with the First Consul, forms a striking contrast with the dignified address of the curates of Rouen.

Lettre de M. Latour d'auvergne Lauragais, Evêque de l'Arras, à ses Diocésains, sur la Mort du Général Leclec.

« Nous vous prévenons, nos très-chers frères, que nous chanterons Mardi prochain, (18 Janvier) 28 Nivôse, dans notre église cathédrale, une messe solennelle pour le général Leclec, beau-frère du Premier Consul.

« Choisi par leéros qui préside à nos destinées, pour pacifier une Isle devenue trop fameuse, ce brave général mériteroit, par cela seul, toutes vos prières, si les qualités qui l'on si souvent distingué dans les combats ne reclamoient pour lui cette marque de reconnaissance. Je sais que le militaire n'est pas à lui; mais, pour appartenir à l'Etat, en quelques mois de droits à la sensibilité de ses concitoyens, lorsqu'il consacre sa vie à leur défense? C'est donc au nom d'une bien aimable vertu, au nom de la reconnaissance, que je vous prie d'assister à la messe solennelle de Mardi prochain. La religion se comptait à répandre des larmes sur la tombe du guerrier; et elle veut qu'après avoir été armé pour elle, il trouve après sa mort dans les prières des fidèles, les secours qui lui sont nécessaires pour l'autre vie.

» Venez donc, nos très chers frères, vous jeter avec nous aux pieds de celui qui tient dans sa main tous les héros, venez vous y convaincre de l'instabilité des choses humaines; et n'étant vos larmes aux vôtres, supplier la victime sainte de votre sang précieux, toutes les souillures qui s'opposeroient encore au bonheur de ce brave, dont nous déplorons trop justement la mort.

De la Recette et Dépenses de la Province depuis la Nouvelle

RECETTE.		1791	1792 Dc. 24	1793	1794	
<i>Domaines du Roy.</i>						
Forces du Roy, loyer	- - -	400 0 0	400 0 0	400 0 0	400 0 0	
Forges St. Maurice, id.	- - -	-	-	32 5 11	-	
Quai du Roy, id.	- - -	-	-	-	-	
Droit de Quint	- - -	-	-	-	-	
Cens et Rentes	- - -	-	-	0 7 3	-	
Lots et Ventes	- - -	-	-	-	-	
<i>Droits et Impôts.</i>						
(Prelevés en vertu d Stat. du Parl. de la Grande-Bretagne)						
Sucre et Vin Etranger, Café, Melasse, du crû des Plantations Britanniques, et le Piment 6e. Geo. II. et 4e. et 6e. Geo. III.						
-	-	-	-	-	-	
Eau de vie, Rum, Melasses et Licences aux Aubergistes, détailliers de boissons fortes. 14 Geo. III.						
-	-	4764 1 7	6367 17 1	-	4185 18 0	
(Prelevés en vertu d'Actes du Parlement Provincial.)						
Vins (approprié pour payer les dépenses de la Législature.) 1793.						
-	-	-	-	1659 0 7 1/2	1042 16 4	
Rum, Melasses, Sucres, Tabac, Café, Cartes, Sel et Licences aux Aubergistes, détailliers de boissons fortes, Exporteurs, &c. 1795						
-	-	-	-	-	-	
Tabac manufacturé, 1801.						
-	-	-	-	-	-	
Bilard. id.						
-	-	-	-	-	-	
Pilotage (pour améliorer la navigation du fleuve) 97						
-	-	-	-	-	-	
Ordres (pour remplacer £5000 avancés, pour la construction des Salles de Justice, 1799						
-	-	-	-	-	-	
Amendes, &c.						
-	-	-	-	193 10 7	25 10 0	
Total recette				400 0 0	5164 1 7	8653 1 3 1/2
<i>DEPENSES.</i>						
Montant des <i>Warrants</i> accordés pour le payement des dépenses Civiles; Salaires, Pensions et dépenses incidentes						
-	-	-	-	-	22206 5 1/2	
Dépenses du Conseil Législatif et de la chambre d'Assemblée						
-	-	-	-	-	-	
Total dépense						
-	-	-	-	-	22206 5 1/2	

L E

...tion, prise sur les Comptes mis devant la Chambre d'Assemblée.

	1796	1797	1798	1799	1800	1801	1802 au 1 ^{er} Jan. 1803.
0 0	400 0 0	400 0 0	400 0 0	400 0 0	400 0 0	400 0 0	400 0 0
13 4	-	20 16 8	20 16 8	20 16 8	20 16 8	445 16 2	850 0 0
	849 2 4	63 14 2	3828 13 11	14 10 0	-	310 0 0	300 0 0
	-	-	-	-	25 2 6	535 11 9	263 0 0
	-	-	-	-	-	384 17 10	4667 7 9
	-	16 19 5	14 3 3	16 7 3	28 10 4	47 12 8	83 5 12
16 4	7524 14 0	5251 13 11	6608 2 6	9694 13 3	7808 4 4	9487 13 0	2476 3 8
24 2	1452 18 3	951 15 2	2084 18 4	1425 19 6	2275 14 7	1785 2 9	1781 18 9
19 4	8565 7 8	6146 2 7	9220 11 5	12867 15 8	9849 10 4	21751 12 7	22518 5 4
	-	-	-	-	-	869 14 11	638 8 9
	-	266 7 0	260 14 4	354 16 6	350 8 8	469 2 6	87 10 4
	-	-	-	487 6 3	521 3 6	557 5 2	580 6 8
	182 16 8	312 0 5	342 8 9	145 1 9	102 5 4	122 2 10	558 24 1
7 1	8974 11 11	13029 12 5	22700 9 4	25127 3 3	20081 16 4	27166 12 1	95 12 3
							31241 4 20
5 2	25380 6 1	24381 18 0	26682 2 11	27310 0 0	40510 10 11	37590 11 7	41120 19 5
5 7	1845 1 3	1537 11 3	1517 15 2	1499 4 5	14906 18 11	21961 15 4	2099 4 4
10 9	27225 7 4	25919 9 3	28199 18 2	28209 4 5	42007 9 10	39553 6 11	43220 3 10

ORIGINAL POETRY

THE BEGGAR'S SIMILE.

DON CASTALIO why so vain?
 See the ever moving main,
 Now the swelling waves ascend,
 Now their lofty heads they bend;
 These are falling, others rise,
 And would seem to reach the skies!
 But their towering spirit fails,
 And they sink to lowly vales;
 Mark their changes as they go,
 All, by turns, are high and low.

Does thou hate the mimic scene?
 Feels thy conscious heart the spleen?
 Shall the moral thou shalt hear,
 And 'tis worthy of thy care.
 Thus thy proudly boasted line
 Is as low and mean as mine:
 Thus my humble pedigree
 Rose as oft and high as they:
 All one Race as walk on Ocean,
 Is ordain'd to constant motion.

Jove all potent, just to all,
 Makes the swelling billows fall
 While he lifts the humble mind,
 As by one o'eruling wind:
 And lest we, securely great,
 Vain should be with pride elate,
 Or in misery despair,
 Fix'd is no condition here;
 PRINCES, BEGGARS, RULERS, SLAVES
 PASS UNCERTAIN AS THE WAVES.

Omicron.

EPIGRAMME.

Deux gens de bien, tels que Vire en produit,
 S'entreplaïdoient sur la faulx gedu'e
 Faite par l'an, dans son art tant inbruit,
 Que de Thémis il bravoit la séruple.
 Or, de cet art se targuant sans scrupule,
 Se trouvant seuls sur l'huis du rapporteur:
 Signes-tu mieux? vois, disoit le porteur:
 F'inscrire en faux seroit vaine défense.
 M'inscrive en faux? repris le débiteur,
 Tant ne suis sot: tiens, voilà ta quittance.

PRICES CURRENT QUEBEC, 30 APRIL 1803

IMPORTS.		Flaxseed no price fixed.	
Rum	Jamaica (none)	Biscuit p cwt	17/8 a sup.
	Per Gall.	Seal oil p. hhd.	(none)
	C. Pf. do. none	Oak Timber (none)	(none)
Brandy	none		p. cub. ft.
Gin	4/5	Pine do. do.	do.
Beauport Spirits	5/6	Pipe staves,	
Molasses	3s. 2d.	1 1/2 inch. p. m.	
Spanish wine hhd.	£12	of 1200 & 1-5	£30
Port wine do.	£40 a 50	advance for ev-	
Madeira do.	£40 a 50	ry 3/4 inch thick	
Teneriffe (none)		er.	
Fayal (scarce)	£24	Shingles (none) p. do.	
Foreign Salt bushl.	3/6	Boards 1 inch 10	
English do.	21d. a 2s.	ft. long p. 1000	6000
Musco. Sugar gos.	a 60.	ft.	
Coffee	lb. 18d	Planks 2 in. do.	800
Tobacco Leaf	6d	Americ. Pork	dills 10
Carrot none imported		prime p. lb.	14
Rice (none for sale)		Do. mcsa do.	11
Coal p. cb.	30s a 45s	Do. beef	11
Wheat no price establish-		Country butter 7 lb a 9d	120
ed	p. minot.	Mould Candles	11d
Oats	2s 6d	Dipt	11d
Barley	3s 9d	Soap Turpent.	6 1/2 a 7 1/2
Pease	5s		

Exchange on London at 30 days par. at 60 days 2 per cent disc. The Par. of Exchange is £111 2 3 currency, for £100 Sterling.

MARCHE'S.

QUEBEC, 30 Avril, 1803

Farine p. q.	15s à 18s 4d	Lard par lb.	7 1/2
Jon do	5s	Suife do	6 1/2 à 9d
Pois par minot	5s à 8s 4d	Beurre en Tin.	12
Patates p. do.	2/6	Dind p. coup.	7 1/2
Avoige p. do.	3s	Oies p. do	2s 6d à 4d
Boeuf par lb.	4d	Poules p. do	8/6 à 9d
Do. p. quartier (point)		Angouilles	5d à 1s 6d
Veau par lb.	6d à 7 1/2d	Mouton	5d à 1s 6d
Do en quartiers	2s 6d	Foin par cent	35s à 50s
Mouton p. lb.	7 1/2d	Paille par do	12s 6d à 20s
Do. p. quartier (point)		Bois p. corde ras	6d à 1s 6d
Sain Doux do	9d à 1s 3d		
Pain Blanc 3 lb.	2 onces	Bié 3 lb.	12 onces 6d.

METEOROLOGICAL TABLE, APRIL 1803

Days.	M's Age	Weather.	Wds	Barometer.		Thermom.	
				Inches.		Degrees.	
				M.	A.	M.	A.
24		rain		29.4	29.4	43	51
25		fine		29.5	29.4	41	50
26		fine		29.4	29.4	45	59
27		fine	E	29.7	29.7	47	58
28	1	fine		29.8	29.7	46	59
29		fine		29.7	29.6	52	72
30		hazy		29.5		63	

● N. Moon. ☽ 1st. Quar ○ F Moon. ☾ 1st 2.