

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, 15th. JANUARY, 1803.

CONTENTS.—*Debates on the Quebec Bill* 17. *State Papers* 22. *Nouvelles Etrangères* 25. *Observations on Foreign Intelligence* 26. *Decourrière du Canada* 27. *M. de Champlain* 28. *Observations Géologiques* 29. *Critique* 29. *Provincial Occurrences* 31. *Prices current, Markets and Meteorological Table* 36. *Pecury* 32.

DEBATES ON THE QUEBEC BILL.

House of Commons.

May 31. The House in Committee on the Quebec Bill; a Petition was presented from Messrs Penn, Proprietors of Pennsylvania, and another from the Merchants of Quebec, against the Bill.

Mr. *T. Townsend*, *Col. Barré*, and Mr. *Burke* spoke against the Bill; they condemned the manner of its being brought forward, at the close of the Session, and in a thin House; they said the Committee was without any information on the subject, while it was understood, ministers were in possession of a report of the Lords of Trade and Plantation on the State of the Province, of representations from men high in Office in the Province on the constitution proposed to be given to it, and of opinions of the King's Law Officers on the subject; they wished that those papers should be laid before the Committee.

Lord North and the *Attorney General* opposed the measure on the grounds that it would retard the business; but they said, the Committee might obtain all the information in these papers, at the Bar; and with greater expedition.

Mr. *Mansfield*, counsel for the merchants of London, petitioners against the Bill, was called in, who, after a long speech, setting forth the dangerous tendency of the Bill, desired leave to call in *Edward Watts*. He being accordingly called in, was asked a considerable number of

questions by *Lord Barrington*, *Lord North*, *Lord Clare*, *Lord Carmarthen*, *Col. Barré*, *Capt. Phipps*, *Mr. W. Bürke*, *Mr. Mackworth*, *Gov. Johnstone*, *Mr. Hopkins*, &c. as to the French and English laws in Canada, and to which the inhabitants gave the preference? He answered, the English laws.

The Solicitor General desired to know—If the Canadians did not at first object to the Court of King's Bench being established in Canada, and for what reasons? He answered, “On account of the exorbitant fees paid to counsellors and attornies.” (The answer being so exceedingly severe on the author of the question) the House was in a laugh for full ten minutes.

After he withdrew, Mr. *Samuel Morin* was called in, and likewise spoke in favour of the English laws being exercised in Canada; they both mentioned that the Canadians, as well as the English residents there, highly approved of trial by jury, and seemed to think that an annihilation of that right would greatly hurt the Colony. The former of the witnesses had been nine years resident in Canada, the latter eleven.

A motion was made that an Address be presented to his Majesty for a copy of the report made to his Majesty by *Lieutenant General Carleton*, relative to the state of Quebec. But it was carried in the negatives, Ayes 46, Noes 85. A motion was afterwards made for another Address for copies of papers presented to his Majesty, by his Majesty's Advocate General, *Attorney* and *So-*

licitor General, relative to Quebec. This was also carried in the negative, upon a division of 85 to 45.

June 2. The House in Committee on the Quebec Bill. General Carleton called in and examined.

Mr. Mackworth. What was the proceedings and course of justice in Canada, when you first went there?

General Carleton. There is a Court of King's Bench, and a Court of Common Pleas, in which the proceedings are in the English form.

Mr. Mackworth. Did the Canadians express a dislike to the distribution of justice in that form?

Gen. Carleton. In some things they did, in others they did not. I never heard them express a disapprobation of the criminal law of England; but in relation to the law in civil trials, they have disapproved it greatly.

Mr. Mackworth. Did they disapprove the trial by jury?

Gen. Carleton. Very much; they have often said to me, that they thought it very extraordinary that English Gentlemen should think their property safer in the determination of taylor, shoemakers, mixed with people in trade, than in that of the Judges.

Mr. T. Townshend. But if they had juries such as they approved of, would they then object to the English civil law?

Gen. Carleton. Their objections to that law are very numerous; they do not know what it is; and they expressed great apprehensions at being governed by a law of which they were ignorant: they also complained of the proceedings of the Courts being in a language they did not understand.

Lord North. Did the General hear them complain of the want of the trial by jury in civil causes?

Gen. Carleton. Never. Though I have heard the same men praise the English law in points wherein it favoured their own causes, who at other times were much against it.

Lord North. Did they express wishes of having an assembly?

Gen. Carleton. Very much the contrary. In the conversation I have had with them, they have all said that when they found what disputes the other Colonies had with the Crown, upon account of Assemblies, they would much rather be without them; and when they supposed that an assembly, if they had one, would be chosen from the old British subjects only, they expressed an horror at the idea of one.

Lord North. Does the General know the proportion of old subjects to those of new ones in Canada?

Gen. Carleton. The Protestants in Canada are under four hundred; about three hundred and sixty; but the French inhabitants, who are all Catholics, amount to one hundred and fifty thousand.

Lord North. Are those three hundred and sixty, men of substance?

Gen. Carleton. Much the greatest part of them are not. There are some that have purchased seignories, some in trade, and some reduced soldiers: but the majority are men of small substance.

Mr. Jenkinson. Is there much intercourse or communication between those three hundred and sixty and the rest of the province?

Gen. Carleton. Very little.

Lord North. Are those people, upon the whole, proper and eligible for an Assembly to be chosen from them?

Gen. Carleton. I should apprehend by no means.

Mr. Phipps. What is the extent of the cultivated and populous part of Canada?

Gen. Carleton. About three hundred miles.

Mr. Phipps. Are there any populous settlements detached from that line, at a distance?

Gen. Carleton. None of consequence.

Mr. Phipps. Is the cultivation of the lands and the trade of the province much increased since the conquest?

General Carleton. Very much.

Lord North. Does General Carleton attribute that increase to the introducing of the trial by jury and the English law?

General Carleton. By no means.

Mr. T. Townshend. To what then does the General attribute it?

General Carleton. To the change of a state of war to one of peace; the government was before extremely military; and military expeditions ever going on to a distance, great numbers of men lost, population hurt, and the people taken from the culture of the earth for those purposes. This change (for they have now enjoyed above ten years peace with none of the inhabitants taken for military) has wrought the increase of people.

Mr. Turner. Has not the increase of trade and wealth been much owing to the free export of corn?

General Carleton. I take it to be owing to the increase of people.

Mr. Turner. Was not the increase of cultivation owing to the export?

General Carleton. The cultivation I attribute to the increase of people.

There must be the people before there could be the cultivation.

Lord North. Does the General know any thing of a Mons. L*B***?

General Carleton. I know him very well. He was a blackguard at Paris, and sent as a Lawyer to Canada: there he gained an extreme bad character in many respects; he was taken up and imprisoned for a very filthy crime with children of eight or nine years old; for this he was fined, I think, 20*l*. but being unable to pay it—

Mr. T. Townshend. I desire the General may withdraw. [He withdrew.] Sir, I know not what use is to be made of this part of the evidence; but sure I am it is a most unprecedented thing, and such an one, as an independent Member of Parliament, I cannot see and hear without interrupting it:—you are criminating a man unheard—not before you—and with whom you seem to have nothing to do.

Lord North. This Mons. L*B*** has come over from Canada to make representations that it is the general opinion, desire, and wish of the Canadians to have an Assembly. I thought it right to know how likely he was to know the opinion of that country; and what degree of dependence could be placed in his testimony—but I shall ask no more questions concerning him. [The General called in again.]

Mr. Phipps. Were there any other objections to the English law than what the General has mentioned.

General Carleton. I recollect an instance against the criminal law. Some Canadian and English gentlemen were apprehended for a crime, and laid in gaol;—the whole province supposed them innocent, and the jury found them so; the nobility complained, that by our law they

were punished by a severe imprisonment, which, in the French law, they would have escaped. This made a great impression upon them, and prejudiced them very much against even our criminal law.

Mr. Maseres called in.

Solicitor General. What form of government have the Canadians expressed themselves most desirous of?

Mr. Maseres. They have no clear notions of government, having never been used to any such speculations. They will be content with any you give them, provided it be well administered.

Mr. Mackworth. Have they expressed any dissatisfaction at the trial by jury in criminal matters?

Mr. Maseres. They like it very well.

Mr. T. Townshend. Do you know that they have any objection to the same trial in civil cases?

Mr. Maseres. Certainly they have; but they principally consist in the expense and trouble of that attendance. Were they allowed a compensation, I should apprehend they would be well satisfied in all cases; and I think so small a sum as five shilling a man would do for that purpose.

Solicitor General. Does Mr. Maseres think that they would be pleased with the abolition of their old customs by the introduction of our civil law?

Mr. Maseres. A total abolition of their customs relative to descents, dower, and the transfer of land, would be highly offensive to them. In other matters I believe they would be very well satisfied with the English laws.

Mr. Mackworth. Would they have any objection to the law of *habes corpus*?

Mr. Maseres. It is impossible that any people should object to that law.

Mr. T. Townshend. Did not the Canadians think themselves promised, by the proclamation, the benefit of an Assembly, and do they not now desire to have it?

Mr. Maseres. As to an Assembly they have a very confused idea of what it is; the generality of the people have no desire to have it, for they know not what it is; but there are a few among them who have considered the matter, and they would prefer an Assembly.

Mr. Mackworth. Does Mr. Maseres think that the provisions of this Bill for the government of Canada are the freest that could with propriety be granted?

Mr. Maseres. Certainly not; I have sufficiently explained to the world how I think there might have been a judicious mixture of law for the free government of that province.

Mr. Dunning. Is Mr. Maseres acquainted with the laws of Canada?

Mr. Maseres. I have some slight knowledge of them.

Mr. Dunning. As by this Bill resort is to be had to the laws of Canada, and not to the laws of England, in all matters of property and civil rights, I would ask Mr. Maseres, whether the Governor of the province will not have a right by the laws of Canada, if this Bill should pass, to issue a *lettre de cachet* to imprison any of the King's subjects in the province?

Mr. Maseres. I believe he would not have a right to imprison persons by *lettres de cachet* signed by himself; because I have always heard that no *lettres de cachet* are ever used for that purpose in France, or the French dominions, but such as are signed by the French King himself. But I have

also been told, that blank *lettres de cachet*, ready signed by the King, are sometimes given to Governors and Intendants of provinces, to be used by them as occasion shall require.

Mr. Dunning. I desire then to know, whether if *lettres de cachet*, signed by the King, were to be delivered to the Governor of Canada, after this Bill shall be passed into a law, these *lettres de cachet* might not, in Mr. Maseres' opinion, be lawfully made use of by the Governor, to imprison the King's subjects in that Province?

Mr. Maseres. [After some pause.] I think they might.

Mr. Solicitor General. I desire to know of Mr. Maseres, upon what principle of the French law he supposes the authority of issuing *lettres de cachet* to be founded?

Mr. Maseres. I do not know. It seems probable, that it was at first an usurped authority. But it is now constantly practised, and acquiesced in throughout the French dominions, and is therefore now understood to be the legal prerogative of the Crown of France, whatever might be its origin.

Mr. Solicitor. Mr. Maseres does not rightly apprehend my question. I will explain myself. I want to know in what capacity the French King is supposed, by writers upon French laws and government, to act, when he issues a *lettre de cachet*?

Mr. Maseres. I do not yet thoroughly comprehend the question.

Mr. Solicitor General. I mean to ask whether Mr. Maseres does not understand the King of France to act in his legislative capacity, when he issues one of those letters?

Mr. Maseres. I have never yet considered the relation between a *lettre de cachet* and the legislative authority. It may perhaps be on that authority that the right of issuing those letters is grounded, or said to be

grounded. I cannot say to the contrary. Yet there seems, at first sight, to be a considerable difference between a law and a *lettre de cachet*; since a law is generally understood to be a previous declaration of the will of the lawgiver, or lawgivers, whether one or many, upon a particular subject, with penalties annexed to the breach of it, when so previously declared; whereas a *lettre de cachet* is a sudden exercise of power without such a previous declaration of the will of the legislator.

Mr. Solicitor General. Though Mr. Maseres has not considered it in that light, yet it is certain, that the French King's power of issuing *lettres de cachet* is generally understood by the writers on the French laws and government to be a part of his legislative authority, by which he provides for the sudden emergencies that occur in government, as he does by the more formal kind of laws for the usual business of the state. And, consequently, as the King of Great-Britain has not in himself alone the legislative authority over this kingdom, and the other dominions of the Crown, but this authority belongs to the King and the two Houses of Parliament conjointly, this power of issuing *lettres de cachet*, in the province of Quebec, which had formerly belonged to the French King, by reason of his being the sole legislator of that country, cannot, by this revival of the laws of Canada, accrue to the King of Great-Britain, who is not the sole legislator of it; but only to the King and the two Houses of Parliament, who are so. I dare say Mr. Maseres must now see this matter in the same light that I do, and be convinced, that no *lettres de cachet* can legally be used in Canada, by virtue of this Act.

Mr. Maseres. This reasoning may perhaps be just. It is so new to me that I cannot undertake just at present

to form a judgment of it. But though it should be just, and, in consequence of it, the use of *lettres de cachet* should not be legal yet I cannot help thinking that, if they were used, the subjects against whom they were employed would be without any legal remedy against them; for, if a motion was made on the behalf of a person imprisoned by one of them in the Court of King's Bench in the province, for a writ of *habeas corpus*, or any other relief against such imprisonment, the Judges would probably think themselves bound to declare that, as this was a question concerning personal liberty, which is a civil right, and in all matters of property and civil rights they are directed, by this Act of Parliament, to have resort to the laws of Canada, and not to the laws of England, they could not award the writ of *habeas corpus*, or any other remedy prescribed by the English law, but could only use such methods for the relief of the prisoner as were used by the French courts of justice in the province during the time of the French government, for the relief of a person imprisoned by the Intendant or Governor, by a *lettre de cachet* signed by the King of France. And such relief would, I imagine, be found to be none at all. Therefore, if it is intended that the King's subjects in Canada should have the benefit of the *Habeas Corpus* Act, I apprehend it would be most adviseable, in order to remove all doubts and difficulties upon the subject, to insert a short clause for that purpose in this Act.

Lord North. I desire to know of Mr. Maseres, whether he does not think it would be criminal in a Governor to make use of any such *lettres de cachet*, and in a Minister of State to advise the King to sign them; and whether they would not

be punishable here in England for doing so?

Mr. Maseres. If the *lettres de cachet* should not be in themselves illegal, I do not see how the Governor could be punished in the courts of law for making use of them, nor the ministers of State for advising the King to sign them. The use of legal powers is in general no crime. Indeed if legal powers are employed to bad purposes, there is one method of proceeding against the persons concerned in such abuse of them, and but one, and that is by impeachment by this House before the House of Lords. But this is an operose way of proceeding, and out of the common course of things. So that if the issuing *lettres de cachet* should not be absolutely illegal when this Bill shall be passed into an Act (and I am still inclined to think they will not be so,) the poor objects of them may linger a long time in prison, indeed one may say indefinitely, without any legal method of redress; therefore a short clause to establish the *Habeas Corpus* Act in the province seems to be highly expedient.

Lord North. I would ask the witness one question more before I sit down. Does he think it probable that, if this Bill should pass into a law, such *lettres de cachet* would be made use of?

Mr. Maseres. I do not think it probable that they would be used.

(to be continued)

PUBLIC PAPERS.

Message of the President of the United States of America to the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States.

When we assemble together, fellow-citizens, to consider the state of our beloved country, our just attentions are first drawn to those pleasing circumstances which mark the goodness of that being from whose favor they flow, and the huge measure of thankfulness we owe for his bounty. Another year has come around, and

find us still blessed with peace and friendship abroad, law, order and religion at home, good affection and harmony with our Indian neighbours, our burthens lightened, yet our income sufficient for the public wants, and the produce of the year great beyond example. These, fellow-citizens, are the circumstances under which we meet: and we remark with special Providence, those which, under the smiles of Providence, result from the skill, industry and order of our citizens, managing their own affairs in their own way, and for their own use, unembarrassed by too much regulation, unoppressed by fiscal exactions.

On the restoration of peace in Europe, that portion of the general carrying trade which had fallen to our share during the war, was abridged by the returning competition of the belligerent powers. This was to be expected and was just, but in addition, we find, in some parts of Europe, monopolising discriminations, which in the form of duties tend effectually to prohibit the carrying thither our own produce in our own vessels. From existing amities, and a spirit of justice it is hoped that friendly discussion will produce a fair and adequate reciprocity.—But should false calculations of interest defeat our hope, it rests with the legislature to decide whether they will meet inequalities abroad with countervailing inequalities at home, or provide for the evil in any other way.

It is with satisfaction I lay before you an act of the British Parliament anticipating this subject so far as to authorize a mutual abolition of the duties and countervailing duties, permitted under the treaty of 1794; it shews on their part a spirit of justice and friendly accommodation, which it is our duty and our interest to cultivate with all nations. Whether this would produce a new equality in the navigation between the two countries, is a subject for your consideration.

Another circumstance which claims attention, as directly affecting the very source of our navigation, is the desert, or the evasion of the law providing for the return of seamen, and particularly of those belonging to vessels sold abroad. Numbers of them, discharged in foreign ports, have been thrown on the hands of our consuls, who, to rescue them from the dangers into which their distresses might plunge them, and save them to their country, have found it necessary in some cases, to return them at the public charge.

The cession of the Spanish province of Louisiana to France, which took place in the course of the late war, will if carried into effect, make a change in the aspect of our foreign relations, which will doubtless have just weight in any

deliberations of the Legislature connected with that subject.

There was reason, not long since, to apprehend that the warfare in which we were engaged with Tripoli might be taken up by some other of the Barbary powers. A reinforcement therefore was immediately ordered to the vessels already there. Subsequent information, however, has removed these apprehensions for the present. To secure our commerce in that sea, with the smallest force competent, we have supposed it best to watch strictly the harbour of Tripoli.

Still however the shallowness of their coast and the want of smaller vessels on our part, have permitted some cruisers to escape unobserved: and to one of these an American vessel unfortunately fell a prey. The captain, one American seaman, and two others of colour, remain prisoners with them: unless exchanged under an agreement formerly made with the bashaw, to whom, on the faith of that, some of his captive subjects had been restored.

The convention with the state of Georgia has been ratified by their legislature, and a purchase from the Creeks has been consequently made, of a part of the Talassee county; in this purchase has been also comprehended a part of the lands within the fork of Ocanee and Oakmulgee rivers, the particulars of the contract will be laid before Congress so soon as they shall be in a state for communication.

In order to remove every ground of difference possible with our Indian neighbours, I have proceeded in the work of settling with them, and marking the boundaries between us. That with the Chocktaw nation is fixed in one part and will be thro' the whole within a short time. The country to which their title had been extinguished before the revolution is sufficient to receive a very respectable population, which Congress will probably see the expediency of encouraging so soon as the limits shall be declared. We are to view this position as an outpost of the United States, surrounded by strong neighbours and distant from its support. And how for that monopoly which prevents population, should here be guarded against, and actual habitation made a condition of the continuance of title, will be for your consideration. A prompt settlement to call existing rights and claims, within this territory presents itself as a preliminary operation.

In that part of the Indiana territory which includes Vincennes, the lines settled with the neighbouring tribes fix the extinction of their title at a breadth of twenty-four leagues from East to West, and about the same length, parallel with and including the Wabash. They

have also ceded a tract of four miles square, including the Saltsprings near the mouth of that river.

In the department of finance, it is with pleasure I inform you that the receipts of external duties, for the last twelve months, have exceeded those of any former year, and that the ratio of increase has been also greater than usual. This has enabled us to answer all the regular exigencies of government, to pay from the treasury within one year, upwards of eight millions of dollars, principal and interest, of the public debt, exclusive of upwards of one million paid by the sale of bank stock, and making in the whole a reduction of nearly five million and a half of principal, and to have now in the treasury four millions and one half of dollars, which are in a course of application to the further discharge of debt and current demands.

Experience too far authorises us to believe, if no extraordinary event supervenes, and the expences which will be actually incurred, shall not be greater than were contemplated by Congress at their last session, that we shall not be disappointed in the expectations there formed. But nevertheless as the effect of peace on the amount of duties is not yet fully ascertained, it is the more necessary to practise every useful economy, and to incur no expence which may be avoided without prejudice.

The collection of the internal taxes having been completed in some of the States, the officers employed in it are of course out of commission. In others they will be so shortly. But in a few, where the arrangements for the direct tax had been retarded, it will still be some time before the system is closed. It has not yet been thought necessary to employ the agent authorised by an act of the last session, for transacting business in Europe relative to debts and loans.

Nor have we used the power, confided by the same act, of prolonging the foreign debt by re-loans, and of redeeming instead thereof, an equal sum of the domestic debt. Should, however, the difficulties of remittance on so large a scale, render it necessary at any time, the power shall be executed, and the money thus unemployed abroad, shall, in conformity with the law, be faithfully applied here in an equivalent extinction of domestic debt. When effects so salutary result from the plans you have already sanctioned, when merely by avoiding false objects of expence, we are able, without a direct tax, without internal taxes, and without borrowing, to make large and effectual payments towards the discharge of our public debt, and the emancipation of our pro-

perty from that mortal canker, it is an encouragement, fellow-citizens, of the highest ardor, to proceed as we have begun in substituting economy for taxation, in pursuing what is useful for a nation placed as we are, rather than what is practised by others under different circumstances. And whenever we are declined to meet events which shall call forth all the energies of our countrymen, we have the firmest reliance on those energies, and the comfort of leaving for calls like these the extraordinary resources of loans and internal taxes.

In the mean time, by payments of the principal of our debt, we are liberating, annually, portions of the external taxes, and forming from them a growing fund, still further to lessen the necessity of recurring to extraordinary resources.

The usual account of receipts and expenditures for the last year, with an estimate of the expences of the ensuing one, will be laid before you by the secretary of the treasury.

No change being deemed necessary in our military establishment, an estimate of its expences for the ensuing year, on its present footing, as also of the sums to be employed in fortifications, and other objects within that department, has been prepared by the secretary at war, and will make a part of the general estimates which will be presented you.

Considering that our regular troops are employed for local purposes, and that the militia is our general reliance for great and sudden emergencies, you will doubtless think this institution worthy of a review, and give it those improvements of which you find it susceptible.

Estimates for the naval department, prepared by the secretary of the navy for another year, will in like manner be communicated with the general estimates. A small force in the Mediterranean will still be necessary to restrain the Tripoline cruisers; and the uncertain tenure of peace with some other of the Barbary powers, may continually require that force to be augmented. The necessity of procuring some smaller vessels for that service, will raise that estimate: but the difference in their maintenance will soon make it a measure of economy.

Presuming it will be deemed expedient to expend annually a convenient sum towards providing the naval defence which our situation may require, I cannot but recommend that the first appropriations for that purpose, may go to the buying what we already possess. No cares, no attentions, can preserve vessels from rapid decay, which lie in water and exposed to

the sun. These decays require great and constant repairs, and will consume, if continued, a great portion of the monies destined to naval purposes. To avoid this waste of our resources, it is proposed to add to our navy yard here, a dock, within which our present vessels may be laid up dry, and under cover from the sun. Under these circumstances experience proves that works of wood will remain scarcely at all affected by time. The great abundance of running water which this situation possesses, at heights far above the level of the tide, if employed as is practised for lock navigation, furnishes the means for raising and laying up our vessels, on a dry and sheltered bed. And should the measure be found useful here, similar depositories for laying up, as well as for building and repairing vessels, may hereafter be undertaken at other navy yards, offering the same means. The plans and estimates of the work, prepared by a person of skill and experience, will be presented to you, without delay; and from this it will be seen that scarcely more than what has been the cost of one vessel is necessary to save the whole, and that the annual sum to be employed towards its completion may be adapted to the views of the Legislature as to naval expenditures.

To cultivate peace and maintain commerce, and navigation in all their lawful enterprise; to foster our fisheries as nurseries of navigation and for the nurture of man, and protect the manufactures adapted to our circumstances; to preserve the faith of the nation by an exact discharge of its debts and contracts, expend the public money with the same care and economy we would practice with our own, and impose on our citizens no unnecessary burthens; to keep in all things within the pale of our constitutional powers, and cherish the Federal union, as the only rock of safety; these, fellow-citizens, are the only landmarks by which we are to guide ourselves in all our proceedings. By continuing to make these the rule of our action, we shall endeavor to our countrymen the true principles of our constitution, and promote an union of sentiment and of action, equally auspicious to their happiness and safety. On my part you may count on a cordial concurrence in every measure for the public good; and on all information I possess which may enable you to discharge the high functions with which you are invested by your country.

TH: JEFFERSON.

December 15, 1802.

THE MEMORIAL

Of the Senate and House of Representatives of the Common wealth of KENTUCKY to the General Government.

Having on a former occasion; when we represented the obstructions to the Navigation of

the river Mississippi, experienced the attention and justice of the general government, in providing by a treaty with the court of Spain; not only for the free navigation of that river, but for what, in our remote situation from the ocean, was absolutely necessary to the enjoyment of it, a place of deposit for our produce. We deem it necessary, barely to state to you, that by an infraction of that treaty, we are deprived of these advantages in violation of the treaty between the United States and the King of Spain, concluded at San Lorenzo el Real, in Oct. 1795. The Intendant of the port of New-Orleans, has by a proclamation of the 18th of October last, forbidden American citizens to deposit their merchandizes and effects in the said port, without having assigned to the United States an equivalent establishment on another part of the banks of the Mississippi.

We rely with confidence on your wisdom and justice, and pledge ourselves to support, at the expence of our lives and fortunes, such measures as the honour and interest of the United States may require.

NOUVELLES ETRANGERES.

FRANCE

Extrait des registres du Sénat Conservateur, du 11 Septembre.

Le sénat conservateur décrète ce qui suit :

Art. I. Les départemens du Pô, de la Doire, de Marengo, de la Scizia, de la Stura et du Tanaro, sont réunis au territoire de la république Française.

II. Le département du Pô aura quatre députés au corps législatif; ceux de Marengo, de la Stura, et du Tanaro, chacun deux; ce qui portera les membres du corps législatif au nombre de 318.

III. Ces députés seront nommés en l'an 11; et seront renouvelés dans l'année à laquelle appartiendra la série où sera placé le département auquel ils auront été attachés, à l'exception des députés du département de la Stura, qui ne sortiront qu'en l'an 16.

IV. Le département du Pô sera classé dans la première série; celui de Marengo dans la seconde; ceux de la Doi-

re et de la Sezia dans la troisieme; celui de la Stura dans la quatrieme, et celui du Tanaro dans la cinquieme.

V. La ville de Turin sera comprise parmi les principales villes de la république dont les maires sont présens à la prestation du serment du citoyen nommé pour succéder au premier Consul; ce qui portera le nombre de ces villes à 25.

Paris 18 Sep.—Voici ce qu'on annonce du résultat de ce conseil privé: le sénat a été chargé de s'occuper d'un projet de colonisation, afin d'écarter, du territoire François, des hommes qui, par leur inquiétude; leur influence comme chefs, ou comme agens de différens partis, pourroient menacer le repos public, et contrarier la marche du gouvernement.

Cette mesure sera précédée d'un rapport sur la situation de la France. On fera entrer, dans ce tableau, les diverses découvertes qui ont été faites depuis quelques mois sur les conspirations qui, à différentes époques, ont été tramées contre la république, et sur les hommes qui y sont compromis.

La commission, qui s'occupe de cet objet, est composée de M M. Laplace Perreux, des généraux Kellermann et Lefebvre.

Mr. Marcel Priault Saint-Germain vient de proposer de conduire le Rhin jusqu'à Paris, et de former un canal naturel par la jonction de différentes rivières. Ce canal seroit susceptible de beaucoup de ramifications dans l'intérieur de la France; et pourroit se prolonger par le Danube jusqu'à l'Asie. Tant d'avantages ne coûteroient au gouvernement que des concessions qui ne lui sont d'aucun produit. Tous les travaux seroient terminés dans l'espace de six années, ainsi que le port qui seroit ouvert à Paris dans les emplacements de la Bastille, de l' Arsenal, de la Visitation, et des Celestins.

HOLLANDE.

La Haye 24 Septembre.—Par la perte de Ceylan, nous sommes privés d'une branche très lucrative de notre ancien commerce; c'est le trafic de la canelle. Les Anglois qui ont conquis cette riche colonie et qui la conservent par suite du traité d'Amiens, exporteront cette année au-delà de 5000 ballots de cette épicerie, dont ils ont maintenant le monopole. Les magasins de notre ancienne compagnie des Indes sont presque vuides, et cette production doit à l'avenir être achetée de nos voisins.

Les noix muscades, les maxis et les clous de girofle nous sont rendus par l'évacuation des Isles d'Amboina et de Banda; mais les Anglois ont encore transporté, sous la surveillance des plus fameux botanistes, les jeunes plantes de ces épiceries dans toutes leurs possessions Asiatiques.

OBSERVATIONS ON FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

AT the time the cession of Louisiana to the French was known, it was foreseen that that event would place the United States of America in a critical situation. It is known, that the natural outlet of the whole Territory of the United States, to the westward of the highlands which divide the waters which fall into the Mississippi from those that fall into the Ocean, is by the Mississippi. It is also known, that that Territory is by far the most extensive, and in point of soil, the most valuable part of the United States. The Mississippi forms the western boundary of this Territory; but its mouth is, on both sides, in possession of the Spaniards. By a Treaty concluded between the United States and Spain, in 1795, the Americans were permitted to deposit their goods at New Orleans, or some other place, to be pointed out, within the Spanish territory; but by the Treaty which cedes Louisiana to France, Spain has stipulated to deliver up that country in the same state in which she received it and it is supposed to be in consequence of this stipulation, and preparatory to putting the French in possession of the Country, that the right of deposit has been refused to the Americans at New Orleans.

The state of Kentucky, which is principally interested, has come to a very spirited resolution on the subject, and has addressed the memorial to the general Government, in the preceding page: indeed, the business seems to have excited considerable attention throughout the States: the seizure of Louisiana, before the arrival of the French, is a measure which has already been held

out in the Newspapers as the surest method to obtain justice: for, it is said, if the French once establish themselves, that it will be obtained with difficulty; and that they may succeed in detaching the western Territory from the union.

How far this advice may be followed, time will determine: If we were to judge from the spirit, which the American government has shewn during the late war, that event would be very far distant; but they were then enjoying the advantages of the carrying trade of the world, which war would have deprived them of. These advantages existed but with the war: with less to lose, they may not be so peaceably inclined.

The greatest difficulty, to an enterprise of this kind, arises from the political state of the country. The Government depends entirely upon the will of the people: it supports its popularity by a parade of economy and of abolishing taxes. War requires Taxes; and when the people are taxed, it matters very little for what purpose, the downfall of the administration under which they are taxed is almost certain: and we all know that the greatest philosophers after tasting of power are not at all times inclined to give it up. It is needless to remark that the possession of Louisiana by the Americans would be followed by a war between that country and France and Spain.

DECOUVERTE DU CANADA.

Dès l'année 1497 Jean & Sebastien Cabot ou Gabato, pere et fils, decouvrirent l'Isle de Terre-Neuve et une partie de la terre de *Labrador*; mais on prend qu'il ne débarquerent en aucun endroit. En 1500, Gaspard de Corte-Real, gentilhomme Portugais fit plusieurs decouvertes dans l'Isle de Terre-Neuve. On pretend qu'il y fit les années suivantes un second voyage; ce qui est certain, c'est qu'il perit en mer au retour de Terre-Neuve. On sait encore qu'avant l'année 1504, des pecheurs Basques, Norinands et Bretons faisoient la pêche des morues le long des côtes de la même isle et de celle du golfe et sur le grand Banc de Terre-Neuve; mais on ignore en quel tems ils ont commence' d'y aller. En 1506 Jean Denys de Honfleur publiâ une carte de tous ces pays; et deux ans après on vit en France un Sauvage du Canada, qu'un pilot de Dieppe nomme' Thomas Aubert, y avoit amene'. Fautes chronol. du nouveau Monde du P. de Charlevoix.

En 1523, Jean Verazani Florentin, qui s'e'toit mis au service de François I. roi de France, fit un premier voyage dans l'Amerique Septentrionale; on en a connoissance que par une lettre de ce Voyageur au roi, date'e du 8 Juillet, où il suppose que sa Majeste' etoit instruite du succès de cette premiere tentative. Il repartit l'année suivante et arriva au mois de Mars à la vue des Terres de la Floride. Il rangea ensuite toute la côte jusqu'à une Isle que les Bretons avoient decouverte, & qu'il dit être par les cinquante degrés. Si c'étoit l'Isle du Cap Breton, aujourd'hui l'Isle Royale, il se trompoit dans son estime: mais il se peut bien faire qu'il ait aborde' à l'Isle de Terre-Neuve, où les Bretons faisoient la pêche depuis plusieurs années. Il prit par-tout possession du pays au nom du Roi très Chretien. L'année suivante il entreprit un troisième voyage, dont on n'a rien sçu, parce qu'il y perit, sans qu'on ait pu favoir de quelle maniere.

En 1534, Jacques Cartier, Malouin, s'embarqua à S. Malo le 20 d'Avril, pour continuer les decouvertes de Verazani, et le 10 de Mai il arriva au cap de Bonne-Viste en Terre-Neuve. Après avoir fait quelques autres decouvertes dans cette Isle, il prit sa route au sud, et entra dans une grande Baye du golfe, qu'il nomma la *Baye des Chaleurs*. Il cotoya ensuite une bonne partie du golfe, et prit possession de tous les pays qu'il avoit reconnus. L'année suivante il arriva le 10 d'Août dans le golfe, et lui donna le nom de S. Laurent, qui s'est depuis étendu au grand fleuve qui s'y décharge, & que les gens du pays appelloient le fleuve du Canada. Le 15 il decouvrit l'Isle de *Naliscolet*, qu'il nomma l'Isle de l'Assomption; on ne la connoit plus guères que sous le nom d'*Anticostie*. Le premier de Septembre il decouvrit la riviere de *Saguenay*, qui vient du Nord et se decharge dans le fleuve à quatre-vingt dix lieues de la mer. Il remonta encore le fleuve pendant 90

lieux, et arriva à *Hochelagu*, grande bourgade de Sauvages, bâtie dans une Île au pied d'une montagne; il donna à cette montagne le nom de *Mont-Royal*. On l'appelle aujourd'hui *Montréal*, et ce nom s'est communiqué à toute l'Île.

(à continuer.)

M. DE CHAMPLAIN.

1636/ [Le Père Le Jeune, dans son Journal de 1663, donne la Relation suivante de la mort de Mr. De Champlain, le 25. Déc. de l'année précédente.]

“ Le vingt cinquieme Decembre iour de la naissance de nostre Sauveur en terre, Monsieur de Champlain, nostre Gouverneur, prit vne nouvelle naissance au Ciel; du moins nous pouons dire que sa mort a esté remplie de benedictions. Je croy que Dieu luy a fait cette faueur en consideration des biens qu'il a procurés à la Nouvelle France, où nous esperons qu'un iour Dieu sera aime et seruy de nos Francois, & connu & adore de nos Sauvages: il est vray qu'il auoit vescu dans une grande iustice et equité, dans vne fidelité parfaite envers son Roy, & enuers Messieurs de la Compagnie; mais à la mort il perfectionna ses vertus, avec des sentimens de pieté si grands, qu'il nous estonna tous. Queses yeux jetterent de larmes! que ses affections pour le seruire de Dieu s'échaufferent! quel amour n'auoit-il pour les familles d'icy! disant qu'il les falloit secourir puissamment pour le bien du pays, & les soulager en tout ce qu'on pourroit en ces nouueaux commencemens, & qu'il le feroit, si Dieu luy donnoit la sante. Il ne fut pas surpris dans les comptes qu'il deuoit à Dieu, il auoit preparé de longue main vne Confession generale de toute sa vie, qu'il fit avec une grande douleur au Pere Lalemant, qu'il honoroit de son amitié; le Pere le secourut en toute sa maladie qui fut de deux mois & demy, ne l'abandonnant point iusques à la mort. On lui fit un conuoy fort honorable, tant de la part

du Peuple, que des Soldats, des Capitaines, et des gens d'Eglises: le Pere Lalemant y officia, & on me chargea de l'Oraison funebre, où ie ne manquay point de siet. Ceux qu'il a laissez après luy ont occasion de se loüer; que s'il est mort hors de France, son nom n'en sera pas moins glorieux à la Posterité”.

OBSERVATIONS GEOLOGIQUES.

En parcourant la premiere feuille de votre nouvelle publication, j'ai lu avec beaucoup de plaisir, la description d'un tremblement de terre arrive dans ce en 1663. Cette description, quoique sortie d'une imagination un peu échauffée, ne me paroît en aucune maniere, exagerée. Que les montagnes qui nous environnent aient été cruellement travaillées et que plusieurs rivières qui arrosent aujourd'hui nos campagnes aient changé leur cours, durant ces convulsions de la nature, cela paroît évident d'après les réflexions suivantes; la chaîne de montagnes qui se trouve au nord de Quebec est toute fracassée; or comment ces masses enormes de granit se seroient elles fendues en mille pieces sans éprouver des secousses capables de les ébranler, jusques dans leurs fondemens; et ces secousses pourroient-elles être produites autrement que par un tremblement de terre! d'ailleurs, il y au nord de Quebec, à environ sept ou huit milles, une montagne qui porte toutes les marques d'un volcan. Son sommet est couvert d'une substance moussieuse, d'environ sept ou huit pouces d'épaisseur. sous cette couverture, sont des pierres principalement de granit, noircies par le feu, et dont le fer qui s'y trouve combine, est en partie revivifié. On a observé même que les pierres les plus brûlées n'étoient pas à la surface de la montagne, mais à une certaine profondeur. Il s'échappe aussi en hiver de son sein une vapeur assez chaude pour fondre la neige à six et mesure qu'elle tombe: toutes ces cir-

coiffances n'annonceroient-elles pas qu'il a jadis existé un volcan dans cette endroit; et le tremblement de terre dont on vient de parler, ne viendrait il point à l'appui de cette assertion; mais il y a une circonstance singulière dans ce volcan. On n'a pas pu encore en découvrir le cratère: les pierres ont été seulement fendues et soulevées au moins en apparence. Or, à quelle profondeur dans la terre a pu s'allumer le feu de ce volcan dont les flammes sont venues s'éteindre à la surface de la montagne!

Pour conclure ces observations, géologiques, nous dirons que les Jésuites, qui étoient alors temoins oculaires n'ont rien exagéré de ce qu'ils rapportent. Tout ce qui nous environne annonce que ce pays a été dans le tems bouleversé de la manière la plus cruelle.

A Monsieur l'Éditeur du "British American Register".

MONSIEUR,

D'APRÈS le désir que vous avez montré par le prospectus du B. A. R. d'inculquer dans l'esprit des individus le goût des sciences et la connoissance des belles lettres, il a pu paroître extraordinaire au public, que vous ayez peu de tems après, inséré dans votre Gazette, la chanson composée pour le Club Anniversaire du 31 Décembre dernier. Car assurément, ce n'est point avec de pareilles productions que vous pouvez atteindre le but que vous vous proposez; c'est au contraire le moyen infailible de corrompre le goût et de retarder le progrès des lettres; et ce ne peut être que la considération que vous avez pour le corps qui vous l'a adressé, qui puisse vous avoir fait vaincre la répugnance qu'une pareille publication doit naturellement donner à tout homme de goût. Cependant, Monsieur, permettez moi de vous faire observer, que c'est précisément à raison de cette circonstance

que vous auriez dû en refuser l'impression; car les étrangers, qui n'ont pas à beaucoup près une grande idée de notre éducation, ne manqueront pas sans doute de penser, qu'une si faible production, offerte à la presse par un corps de Messieurs des plus respectables de cette province, est une preuve non équivoque de notre ignorance dans les lettres.—Vous savez, d'ailleurs, qu'il n'est que trop ordinaire de ne juger de cette province entière que par le fait de quelques individus; et cette manière de juger devient d'autant plus plausible que ces individus sont supposés avoir plus de talents.

Cette reflexion, jointe à celle que de semblables productions sont depuis plusieurs années régulièrement publiées à certaines époques, a excité mon humeur (quoique naturellement pacifique) à faire observer quelques unes des fautes de toute espèce dont fourmille la chanson du Club: faite contre la langue, contre les règles de la versification, ignorance des faits dont le Poète veut parler, défaut d'ordre, de goût, &c. &c. &c.

Mais afin que l'on ne puisse pas me reprocher d'avoir été partial, en citant faussement le texte, l'alterant, ou lui donnant des sens qu'il n'a point; je crois devoir transcrire ici la chanson en son entier.

« Puisqu'il faut que je chante;
Je vais chanter la Paix.
Qu'elle soit permanente:
On le croit, si ça plaît,
Et mais oui dà ! &c. »

REM.—Il faudroit une voix plus forte que celle du Poète pour chanter la Paix. Quels sont les gens assez cruels pour l'obliger à chanter sur un pareil ton ?

* NOTE.

The Printer does not pretend to have a sufficient acquaintance with the French language, to enable him to judge of all its niceties: He would be sorry to publish any thing which might be thought injurious to the literary reputation of any description of men, without giving an opportunity of a vindication: the public, must therefore, for this time, judge between the Song and the Criticism.

“ Mon humeur incroyable
Place bien peu de foi
Dans la gente Confule;
Est-ce ma faute à moi?
Eh mais oui dà ?

Pourquoi les a-t-on choisis comme ça ?”

REM.—1. Je ne crois pas que l'on puisse en François *placer de la foi*; mais si on pouvoit en placer, ce seroit tout au plus dans une *Gente Consulaire*, et non pas dans une *Gente Confule*. Il est vrai que *Consulaire* ne rimeroit pas richement avec *incrédule*.

2. Pourquoi les at-on choisis ? Il falloit dire *Pourquoi l'at-on choise*. Car c'est de la gente dont il s'agit.

“ Souverain pour la vie,
Quoique Républicain;
A cet être amphybie
Je ne connois plus rien ;”

REM.—Ce ne peut être que *la dite gente* qui est *Souverain* pour la vie quoique *républicain*. Cette métamorphose de sexe surpasse de beaucoup les métamorphoses d'Ovide:

2. Un écrivain ordinaire ne donneroit l'épithète d'*amphibie* qu'à un animal; mais un grand Poète peut dans une Ode sur la Paix la donner à un être en faveur du sublime de la pensée.

“ Le Parisien s'y fie,
Rien ne me surprend moins;
Cet excès de folie
Distingue un citoyen ;”

REM.—Il falloit l'article *le* à la place de l'article *un* dans le 4ème vers, pour donner au Citoyen en général la fautive idée qu'en a le Poète: car il ne vouloit parler d'aucun citoyen en particulier. La manière d'exprimer cette pensée n'est donc pas meilleure que la pensée elle-même.

“ Au son de leur pistole,
Le Consul bienveillant,
Sourit à l'Espagnole,
Et cajole l'Infant ;”

REM.—Il auroit fallu *de sa pistole* au lieu de *leur pistole*; car c'est probablement à *la pistole de l'Espagnole* que sourit le bienveillant Consul.

“ Au lieu du sang d'Orange,
C'est un bon gros goujat,
Qu'on tire de la fange,
Pour le Stathouderat.”

REM.—Il n'y a point eu de bon gros goujat de tire de la fange au lieu du Sang d'Orange pour le Stathouderat. La politique du Poète a été mal informée, ou bien il vouloit absolument mettre du Goujat dans sa chanson.

“ Du Penit de Rome,
Le saint pouvoir achemé;
Il n'est plus qu'un fantôme
Pour le peuple François ;”

REM.—1. Rome et fantôme ne riment pas suffisamment.

2. Ce couplet rappelle ces expressions naïves qu'on m'a rapportées d'un certain membre de l'Assemblée; ne' Catholique Romain: “*Que les canons du Pape n'avoient point de poudre.*”

“ Qu'en Souverain de Prusse
Enceint un Corsicain,
Pour gagner sur le Russe
Quelque peu de terrain ;”

REM.—Où avez vous pris cette politique, s'il vous plaît, Mons. le Poète? sans doute à la même source où vous avez trouvé le Goujat. Effectivement, il n'y a aucune vraisemblance dans ce que dit ce couplet: il y en auroit eu un peu plus, si vous eussiez fait allusion à l'Autriche, non à la Russie!

“ Rebuté de la nature,
On traite nos voisins,
O! la triste aventure,
Pour de fiers Jacobins !”

REM.—Est-ce nous qui sommes des *Rebutés de la nature*, ou bien nos voisins? La construction du couplet dit que c'est nous; et cependant le Poète veut dire que c'est eux; mais je serois charmé d'apprendre qui est ce qui traite nos voisins de la sorte. Ce n'est pas nous assurément, il paroît au contraire que nous entretenons à leur égard une très bonne opinion.

“ Que le Nord s'humilie
Sous le Triumvirat,
Et manque d'énergie
Pour sauver leur état.”

REM.—Notre Poète est un vrai voyagéur. La distance des lieux ne l'e-

pouvante pas—Voyez le partir de l'Amerique et retourner au Nord pour la seconde fois—Eh qu'y va-t-il faire? observer avec sa sagacite' ordinaire que sous le Triumvirat, le Nord s'humilie, et manque d'energie pour sauver leur état. Son état n'eut pas fait si bien au moins.

" Si le Roi Britannique,
Fait seul baisser le nez
A cette République,
Et à Bonaparté."

REM.—Cette idee n'auroit rien perdu de son merite, si le Poëte eut pu la rendre avec des expressions plus elevees.

" Que sa brave milice,
Montrant sa loyauté,
Gaiement s'en rejouisse,
Et boivent à sa santé;"

REM.—Idem.

PROVINCIAL OCCURENCES AND INFORMATION.

Communication.—La Legislature doit s'assembler le huit de Fevrier. On

dit que les sujets qui occuperont la prochaine session feront de la derniere importance. On parle surtout beaucoup d'un Bill pour mettre la milice dans un état plus actif et la rendre plus propre a la defense du pays; on parle aussi de l'establissement d'un bureau d'enregistrement, et d'une banque. Il est beaucoup a desirer que les membres de la Chambre d'Assemblée s'y rendent en diligence, pour donner leur avis sur des objets de cette importance.

We are informed that Louis Charles Foucher, Esqr. of Montreal, has been appointed Provincial Judge for the District of Three Rivers.

The Mills of Jas. Cuthbert, Esqr. of Berthier, were entirely consumed by fire on the 2d inst. The fire broke out in the night; and it was with difficulty that the persons who slept in the mills made their escape.

DIED, at Three Rivers, on Friday the 30th December, the Honorable PIERRE LOUIS DESCHENEAUX, Provincial judge and one of the Puisné Judges of the Court of King's Bench for that District.

PRICES CURRENT QUEBEC, 15th JAN. 1803.

IMPORTS.		Biscuits p. cwt. 17/6 a 20s.	
Jamaica (none)	Per Gall.	Seal oil p. hhd. (none)	
Rum		Oak Timber (none)	
C. Pf. do.	5s.		
Brandy	10s.	Pine do. do. do.	
Molasses	2/9 a 3s	Pipe staves,	
Spanish wine hhd.	£12	1 1/2 inch. p. m.	} £25
Port wine do.	£40 a 50	of 1200 & 15	
Madeira do.	£40 a 60	advance for ev-	
Teneriffe (none)		ry 1/2 inch thick-	
Fayal (scarce)	£24	er.	
Foreign Salt bush.	3/6	Shingles (none) p. do.	
English do.	2s. a 2s.	Boards 1 inch 10	} 60s.
Musco. Sugar 50s.	a 60.	ft. long p. 1000	
Coffee	lb. 18d.	ft.	
Tobacco Leaf	6d.	Planks 2 in. do. 80s.	
Carrot (none imported)		American	
Rice (none for sale)		Pork p. dills. 18 a 20	
Goals p. cb.	30s. a 45s.	bl.	
Wheat no price establish-		Do. mels do. 14 a 16	
ed p. minst.		Do. Beef 11 a 13	
Oats	2s. 6d.	Country Butter 7 1/2 a 9d	
Barley	3s. 9d.	Mould candles 12d.	
Pease	5s.	Dipt	11d.
Flaxseed no price fixed.		Soap Turpentine	7d.

MARCHÉS.

Farine p. q.	15s a 18s 4d.	Lard par lb.	4d a 5d
Son	do 5s	Suife do	6 1/2 a 7d
Pois par minor	5s a 8s 4d	Beurre en Tin.	6 1/2 a 7 1/2d
Patazes	do 1s 8d	Dinde p. coup.	5s 6d a 5s
Avoine do	2s a 2s 6d	Oies p. do	2s 6d a 4s
Bœuf par lb.	3 1/2d	Poulets p. do	1s 3d a 2s
Do en quartiers	2d	Anguilles	5d a 9d
Veau par lb.	6d a 7 1/2d	Morue	5d a 2s 6d
Do en quartiers	5d	Foin par cent	35s a 50s
Mouton par lb.	5d	Paille par do	12s 6d a 20s
Do entier	5s a 10s	Bois p. corde	12s 6d a 15s
Sain Doux do	9d a 1s 3d		
Pain Blanc 3 lb. 2 onces		Bis 3 lb. 12 onces	6d.

METEOROLOGICAL TABLE, JAN. 1803.

Days.	M's Age	Weather.	Wds	Barometer.		Thermo.	
				Inches.		Degrees.	
				M.	A.	M.	A.
9		Fine		29.7	29.7	-12	-9
10		some snow		29.6	29.4	1	19
11		drift		29.5	29.5	-11	23
12		Sleet		29.4	29.3	20	24
13		some snow		29.4	29.4 1/2	29	33
14		drift & snow		29.7	29.5	17	26
15	☉	Snow		29.1	- - -	25	...

☉ N. Moon. ☾ 11. ☽ Quar. ☉ F. Moon. ☽ 1st ☽
N. B. This mark minus prefixed to a number denotes so many degrees below Zero.

Exchange on London at 30 days Par: at 60 days none. The Par. of Exchange is £111 2 3 currency, for £100 Sterling.

POETRY.

L'HIVER.

Vous dont le pinceau téméraire
Représente l'hiver sous l'image vulgaire
D'un vieillard faible et languissant,
Peintre injurieux, redoutez la colère
De ce Dieu terrible et puissant ;
Sa vengeance est inexorable,
Son pouvoir jusqu'aux cieux fait porter la terreur ;
Les efforts des Titans n'ont rien de comparable
Au moindre effort de sa fureur.

Plus fort que le fils d'Alcmène,
Il met les fleuves aux fers :
Le seul vent de son haleine
Fait trembler tout l'univers.

Il déchaîne sur la terre
Les aquilons furieux :
Il arrête le tonnerre
Dans les mains du Roi des Dieux.

Plus fort que le fils d'Alcmène,
Il met les fleuves aux fers :
Le seul vent de son haleine
Fait trembler tout l'univers.

Mais si sa force est redoutable,
Sajoie est encore plus aimable :
C'est le père des doux loisirs :
Il réunit les cœurs, il bannit les soupirs,
Il invite aux festins, il anime la scène :
Les plus belles saisons sont des saisons de peine
La sienne est celle des plaisirs.
Flore peut se vanter des fleurs qu'elle nous donne
Cérès des biens qu'elle produit ;
Bacchus peut s'applaudir des trésors de l'automne ;
Mais l'hiver, l'hiver seul en recueille le fruit.

Les dieux du Ciel et de l'onde,
Le soleil, la terre, et l'air,
Tout travaille dans le monde
Au triomphe de l'hiver,

C'est son pouvoir qui rassemble
Bacchus, l'Amour, et les Jeux :
Ces dieux ne règnent ensemble
Que quand il règne avec eux.

Les dieux du ciel et de l'onde,
Le soleil, la terre, et l'air,
Tout travaille dans le monde
Au triomphe de l'hiver.

J. B. ROUSSEAU.

THE REVERIE.

[From the Metrical Miscellany.]

Come dusky shadows of the night,
Companions of the midnight hour ;
Sleep binds his fillet o'er my brow,
And silence guards the lonely bow :
Ah, come, this restless mind engage,
Soothe it with retrospective bliss ;
Recall the joys of early life,
And all the present gloom dismiss.

Give me one golden minute back
Of those when prosperous fortune smiled ;
When friendship footh'd each passing care,
And pleasure's witching voice beguiled :
Call back those dreams of fond romance,
That lull'd me with their specious name,
With faith's firm pledge, and honor's vow,
Love's fast deceit and transient flame.

Dreary and toilsome is the path
When life's aerial schemes are flown ;
When kind illusions cheat no more,
And sober reason claims her own :
Burns then the ardent patriot's fire ?
Avaits the stoic's boasted aid ?
Alas ! hear godlike Brutus mourn
How " Virtue's self was but a shade."

The world's wide desert I survey,
With fainting step and cheerless breast ;
No soul congenial blends with mine,
I taste no bliss, I feel no rest :
Fled the bright forms which fancy drew,
Nor hope's gay visions cheer my eye !
Oh, drown the sense of present woe !
Oh, save me from reality !

ENIGME.

Un brutal m'enleva à ma mère,
M'arrache d'abord les cheveux,
Prélude, hélas ! des maux affreux,
Qui doivent combler ma misère.
Le fer à la main, mon bourreau
Me fait... tu frémis, ô nature !
Me fait au ventre une ouverture,
Et m'effondre ainsi qu'un levreau.
Puis il retourne sa victime,
Et sans pitié me fend le dos,
Me mutilé et dans un abîme
Où croissent de noirs caux ;
Me précipite et m'en retire,
Pour m'y replonger mille fois.
Il fait après un tel martyre,
Suivré à la porte le Satyre ;
Et quand il m'a mise aux abois
Lors il me jette à la voirie.
Tu ris ! ô Ciel ! quelle noirceur !
Cruel ! tes mains je le parais,
En ont fait autant à ma sœur.

Plume à écrire