

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: | | Continuous pagination.
Includes some text in French. |

THE BRITISH-AMERICAN REGISTER.

QUEBEC, SATURDAY, 23d APRIL, 1803.

CONTENTS.—*Convention relative au Cap de Bonne Espérance* 241. *Sebastiani's Report of his Mission up the Levant* 242. *Extract from the Account of the Expedition to Egypt* 246. *Prev. Parliament* 248. *By-Stander and Answer* 251. *Miscellaneous Articles* 252. *Tales* 254. *Poetry* 255.

PUBLIC PAPERS.

CONVENTION, Conclue le 31 de Décembre 1802, entre le Col. Hamilton, Député Quartier Maître Général, et John Pringle, Ecuier Commissaire General, dûment autorisés à cet effet par leurs Excellences, le Lieutenant General Dundas et le Vice-Amiral Sir Roger Curtis, Baronet, de la part de Sa Majesté Britannique; et le Contre-Amiral S. Decker, Commandant en Chef de la Flote Hollandoise dans les Indes, et le Colonel Dundas, Commandant de la garnison du Cap, également revêtus de pleins pouvoirs par Son Excellence le Commissaire General de Miss, de la part de la République Hollandoise.

Article I. Tout restera sur le même pied que ce matin, suivant la stipulation réciproquement agréée en ce jour, avant l'arrivée des ordres de Sa Majesté Britannique.

Réponse. Le Lieutenant Gouverneur consent à cette proposition, sans déroger cependant en un seul point à l'exercice absolu de son autorité, suivant les ordres qu'il a reçus.

Art. II. Le Commissaire General De Miss aura la liberté de camper ou de distribuer les troupes Hollandoises dans les environs de la ville du Cap, et de choisir à cette fin la position la plus convenable à la santé, à la sécurité, et aux commodités de ces troupes.

Réponse. Elles camperont ou se cantonneront dans les environs de Wynberg et elles ne passeront pas depuis ce point jusqu'au de-là de la distance ordinairement marquée pour les campemens, sans la connoissance et la permission du Lieutenant Gouverneur.

Art. III. Leurs Excellences n'empêcheront pas le transport du bagage, des armes et des autres articles nécessaires au campement ou à la distribution des troupes.

Réponse. Accordé, pourvu que l'on ne porte pas au camp plus de huit pièces de campagne de six livres.

Art. IV. Il sera permis d'avoir une libre communication avec les navires Hollandois, soit de guerre ou de transport, qui sont à présent dans la baie, ou qui peuvent arriver dans la suite; et on ne gênera pas le débarquement des troupes qui peuvent encore arriver, non plus que celui de leurs armes, munitions et bagage.

Réponse. Accepté, parcequ'on a eu ordre de Sa Majesté Britannique d'éviter tout ce qui pourroit même faire soupçonner un motif d'hostilité, mais seulement quant à ce qui concerne les troupes destinées à la garnison du Cap.

Art. V. Il sera loisible à tous les vaisseaux Hol-

landois, soit de guerre, soit de transport ou de commerce, de poursuivre leurs voyages, ou de repasser en Europe, suivant les ordres qu'ils recevront à cet égard, et que le Commissaire General jugera à propos de leur donner.

Réponse. Accordé.

Art. VI. Si son Excellence le Lieutenant General Dundas reçoit des ordres d'Europe concernant l'état présent des choses, il les communiquera au Commissaire General; et si ces ordres amènent des actes d'hostilité, il s'engage à en donner avis au Commissaire General huit jours d'avance, afin qu'il puisse prendre les mesures nécessaires, soit pour rester dans la Colonie, soit pour en sortir, avec toutes les personnes et les articles qui sont à sa disposition, s'engageant à user du réciproque à cet égard envers son Excellence.

Réponse. Accordé, s'il est évidemment entendu que l'on laisse également à choix de leurs Excellences le privilège de rester dans la Colonie, ou d'en sortir avec tout ce qui appartient à Sa Majesté ou aux individus.

Art. VII. Comme l'unique objet de la convention présente est de maintenir le bon ordre, le Commissaire General de la République Hollandoise promet de faire tout ce qui sera en son pouvoir pour prévenir les troubles, ou tout acte tendant à troubler le repos public dans le District où les troupes pourront être postées.

Réponse. Leurs Excellences concourront avec la plus grande sincérité à l'exécution de cet article.

Art. VIII. Pour assurer la subsistance des troupes des deux nations, le Lieutenant Gouverneur ne mettra aucun obstacle au transport des provisions Hollandoises comme le Commissaire General de la République Hollandoise n'arrêtera ni n'interceptera de son côté les vivres qui passeront de l'intérieur à la Ville du Cap.

Réponse. Accordé dans les termes de l'article précédent.

Art. IX. Ces clauses ne s'interpréteront jamais au Préjudice de la République Hollandoise ou du Commissaire General, de manière que l'on puisse entendre qu'ils ont le moindrement renoncé au droit manifeste que leur donne la paix d'Amiens à la cession de cette colonie.

Réponse. Accordé.

Art. X. Envoyer des partis pour prévenir les troubles dans les environs du camp, ou pour réprimer les hottentots, aussi bien que pour escorter les vivres, soit au camp Hollandois ou à la ville du Cap, ne sera pas censé faire sortir les troupes des bornes fixées.

Les troupes Hollandoises ne retourneront pas à la ville du Cap tant que cette convention sera en

force, et les troupes Angloises ne se posteroient pas hors du Château ou des forts de manière à pouvoir inquiéter de façon ou d'autre le camp des Hollandois.

Réponse. Accordé, pourvu que l'on soit menagé de pareils troubles, ou qu'on en aye déjà éclaté, et que les sautes-gardes des chariots, &c. n'excedent pas ce qui se pratique ordinairement en pareils cas.

Art. XI. S'il survient des doutes ou des difficultés concernant le vrai sens de la convention présente, ils s'expliqueront de la manière la plus propre à faire, mettre en exécution les motifs salutaires qui ont déterminé leurs Excellences et le Commissaire General de la République Hollandoise à la contracter, et surtout à assurer la liberté, l'indépendance et la sécurité la plus parfaite au Commissaire general, au Gouverneur, au General en Chef, et aux officiers civils et militaires le tout à l'effet de consolider la bonne intelligence si heureusement établie entre leurs Excellences et le Commissaire General de la République Hollandoise.

Réponse. accordé tout au long.

(Signé) J. Decker, *Sebut by Napt.*
In dienst der Batavische Republic.

(Signé) John Pringl, *Com. Gen.*
Ratifié 3 de Janvier 1803.

(Signé) Francis Dundas, *Livutenant General*

(Signé) J. A. De Mist, *Com. G.*
John Hamilton, Colonel D.

(Signé) P. G. Henry, *Colonel Com-*
les troupes Bataves au cap

(Signé) Roger Curtis, *Vice-Amiral.*
Ratifié

Sebastian's Report of his Mission up the Levant.

[The following paper is worthy of serious attention. Col. Sebastiani was sent up the Levant under the pretence, of procuring information of the disposition of the people of the Countries situated on that Sea, to receive French Commercial Agents; but it appears that the Colonel has been equally attentive to procure information which might be useful in a Military as well as in a Commercial view. If any thing were necessary to shew, that the views of the French Government still extend to the possession of Egypt, this paper would be sufficient.

We should be at loss to discover how it got into the *Moniteur*, if we did not find that Mr. Sebastiani has made Bonaparte be universally regretted in Egypt: It may have become necessary to say something to counteract the Statements of Sir Robert Wilson with regard to the conduct of the General in that Country and Syria; but it will require something more to be relied on, than the assertion of his emissaries to clear up his Character on that head.]

The Supplement to the *Moniteur* of the 30th of January contains the report made to the First Consul by Colonel Sebastiani, on the objects of his mission, and the different occurrences that took place in the course of it. The report begins with an account of the voyage to Tripoli, and mentions the different transactions with the Bey,

and the satisfactory arrangement of the differences between that Sovereign and the head of the French Republic and his allies. The history of these transactions we have already given in detail; the remaining proceedings being entirely new, we will give them, as far as they appear to us important, in the words of the report itself. Sebastiani says:

"The Pacha of Tripoli is a brave and enterprising man, and a friend to the French. The English have given assistance to his brother, who is now at Duna, destitute of means and of credit. His project was to raise an insurrection against the Bey. The political and administrative affairs of the regency are managed by Serd Mohammed el Deghais, Minister of the Pacha. This man is full of sagacity, and has even some notion of the politics of Europe. He has travelled in France, and he preserves the feelings of a ruling affection for our country.

"On the 2d of October I departed from Tripoli, and on the 16th I arrived at Alexandria. On the same day I waited on General Stuart, Commandant of the English forces by sea and land. I communicated to him the orders of the Minister of foreign relations, which enjoined me to repair to Alexandria, and, if the English still occupied that place, to demand the speedy evacuation of it, and the fulfilment of the treaty of Amiens.

"At first General Stuart told me that the evacuation of the place would be put in execution in a short time; but seeing that I insisted and required a less vague answer, he declared to me, that he had no orders from his Court to quit Alexandria, and that he even counted on passing the winter there. General Stuart is a man of middling capacity. He has for his Aide-de-Camp, a French emigrant, called the Chevalier de Saous, a man of sense, and an enemy to France, who has much influence over his General.

"On the same day I went to see Kourchieh Ahmed, Pacha of Alexandria, and the Capuan Bey, Commandant of the Ottoman forces. After the usual compliments, and some agreeable expressions with respect to the Ports, I informed them that French commercial agents were about to come and settle in Egypt. This communication gave them the greatest pleasure, and they did not affect to conceal from me the pain with which they beheld the flag of the English in this country. I informed them that this flag could not be of much longer duration, and that the general peace left no doubt of their speedy departure.

"On the 20th I set out for Cairo, escorted by two Turkish Officers and six French soldiers, whom I took from on board the frigates: contrary winds obliged me to return to port.

"On the 23d I arrived at Faone, where I saw the Commandant of the place, the Cadi, and the Cheiks. I received from the Consul, and from all with whom I conversed, protestations of attachment to the 1st Consul.

"On the 25th I saw at Menouf the Cheik Abdin, whom the First Consul had appointed Cadi. The other Cheiks of the town came to

visit me at his house, and spoke to me in the same language as the Cheiks of Faone. I said to them, "The First Consul loves your country much, he speaks of it frequently; he interests himself much in your happiness, he will by no means forget you, and he will recommend you to the Porte. He has made peace with Europe, and this country shall feel the benefits of the interest he takes in it, and of the remembrance which he prefers of the poor Cheiks of Egypt."

"I arrived on the same day at Boulak, from whence I immediately dispatched Citizen Joubert to give notice of my approach to the Pacha of Cairo. On the morning of the following day the Pacha sent me an escort of 300 cavalry and 200 infantry, commanded by the principal Officers of his household, to accompany me to his residence, whether they conducted me, amidst a great number of discharges of artillery. On our arrival at the Pacha's house, I addressed him in the following terms:

"Peace has been concluded between the French Republic and the Sublime Porte. The ancient relations of amity and commerce are about to be re-established, and I am charged by the Great Consul Bonaparte, to assure you of his good wishes, and to announce to you the arrival of French Commercial Commissioners in Egypt."

"The Pacha answered, 'the benevolence with which the First Consul honours me, penetrates me with gratitude, and his commercial agents shall receive in this place the most friendly welcome.'

"On the 26th, in a second interview with the Pacha, I addressed him in these terms. 'The First Consul takes a lively interest in you and the country which you govern, and desires to contribute to your happiness, he has charged to offer his mediation to make peace between you and the Beys.'

"The Pacha thanked me warmly and sincerely for the Interest of the First Consul; but he protested to me that he has the most positive orders from his Court to make a war of extermination on the Beys, and to enter into no terms with them.—I observed to him that the unfortunate affairs which had taken place with respect to the Ottoman troops (they had been beaten five times by the Mamelukes) rendered their position very critical, and that this obstinacy exposed him to the loss of the province. He then communicated to me the orders of the Porte, and I saw beyond a doubt that it was not impossible for him to agree to any accommodation. I informed him that I intended to see the different Cheiks of Cairo, as well as Madame Murad Bey. He immediately gave orders that the guard which he had sent to me should accompany me wherever I chose to go, telling me, that he should be enchanted at being able to contribute to render my stay at Cairo agreeable.

"On the same day I commenced my visits with the Cheik Abdalla el Cherakno, of the Grand Mosque. As I was expected at this house, he had caused a considerable number of Cheiks to assemble there. The conversation turned only on the interest which the First Consul takes in the

state of Egypt, his power, his glory, and his esteem and good will for the learned Cheiks of Cairo.

"Their answers expressed their attachment for his person; and it would be necessary to have been, like me, a mere witness of the enthusiasm which the sight of the portrait of the First Consul excited, to be able to form an idea of the height of their feelings on the occasion. I bestowed it on all the principal Cheiks of Cairo, and of the towns through which I passed.

"Citizens Joubert and Berge assured me that the inhabitants of Cairo had never shown so much attachment to the French as since my arrival.—When we passed through the streets every one saluted us. The scholars every day make predictions concerning the First Consul.

"On the 27th I went to visit Madame Murad Bey. The intendant had already waited upon me, to request me to grant her an interview. I informed her, that the First Consul had charged me to interpose my mediation to make peace between the Beys and the Sublime Porte; but that the Pacha had orders not to enter into any negotiation."

[It is necessary here to notice, that the days omitted in our extract from M. Sebastiani's journal were employed in visiting the forts, garrisons, and other military posts, of the actual state of the fortifications of which, and the nature and strength of their present garrisons, as gives the most particular account. At Cairo he employed the remainder of the day, on which he visited Madame Murad Bey, in examining the citadel, the Isle of Rodu, Gize, Boulak, and all the other little forts that surround the town. "The Turkish soldiers," says he, "grumbled at seeing me go through the fortifications and inspect the forts in this manner; but I pretended I did not hear them, and continued my course and my observations.]

"On the 27th on my return from fort Dupuy, a soldier threatened me with his attagan. As he had the appearance of being intoxicated, and as the inhabitants of the town shewed the highest indignation against him, I took no notice of his threats, and continued my course. A moment after Mustapha Oukil, one of the first men of the town, passed before me on horseback.

"As he passed, he reproached my *sais* with walking before a Christian, and above all before a Frenchman, and threatened them with the bastinado after my departure. I thought I should not be silent on such an insult: and on my return home, I sent Citizen Joubert to the Pacha with my complaint, and to require a prompt reparation. I declared to him that this man should come to me publicly demand pardon, place himself at my disposal, and implore my pity. It appeared that Mustapha was strongly protected by the Pacha, and efforts were made to arrange the matter otherwise: but I insisted, declaring formally to the Pacha, that if this reparation was not made in the manner in which I had demanded it I should depart immediately, and write to Paris and Constantinople to complain. This declaration produced all the effect I expected: and Mustapha,

terfied, came to my house the next morning, conducted by M. Routti: he publicly asked pardon of me, and put himself at my disposal. I said to him, that my first design was to have his head cut off and that I had granted his life only on the solicitations of the Pacha and M. Routti: but that if it ever should happen again that he should insult a Frenchman, his destruction was inevitable.

"This affair became immediately known in the town and produced the best effects.

"The same day, an attempt was made to excite the Albanians to a mobbish insurrection against me. Two letters from Rosetta, written by persons under the protection of the English, affirmed, that a French fleet of 300 sail had been described from the coasts of Natolia; that we were marching against Constantinople and that the only intention of my stay in Egypt was to deceive them in regard to the dangers with which they were menaced. I sent for the merchant who had received this letter. I requested him to deliver it to me. He complied. I sent that instant to the Pacha, to say, that news, absurdly false, were propagated in order to excite disorders, and to produce dissention between France and the Porte: but that, on my life, I could affirm them to be false.

"The Pacha was aware of the trick, and was not duped by it. He even communicated to me a letter he had received from Gen. Stuart, and to which was subjoined the First Consul's order of the day, at the time when he had the command of the Army of the East. That order of the day was for Fructidor, in the 7th year of the existence of the Republic. It reminded the Egyptians that Constantinople was tributary to Arabia, and that the time was arrived at which to restore the East, its ancient ascendancy, and to destroy the Empire of the Osmalis in the East. General Stuart requested the Pacha to consider the true import of that order, and from it to judge of the sincerity of our professions, and of our peace with the Turks.

"I could not, without indignation, see a military man belonging to one of the most enlightened and polished nations in Europe, thus debate himself to provoke assassinations so dishonourable. He failed of his aim. The Pacha, to the very moment of my departure, treated me with the most flattering kindness. The English Commissary at Cairo witnessed the attachment of the inhabitants of that city to the French.

"The two persons who have now the greatest influence with the Pacha are Rosette and Maharouki. They both hate France, and are mutually hostile to each other; Rosette is generally believed to have betrayed the Beys, and to be at present sincerely in the interests of the Osmanlis. Yet he manages so as to secure the favour of the Mamelukes if they should prevail. He is now concerned with the Pacha in a traffic of grain and saffron, by which he has, within a very short time, added some millions of livres to his fortune.

"Sheriff-Effendi was, before my departure, named Pacha of Jedda, and is succeeded by Nassib-Effendi, who was on his way to Cairo. He

refused the appointment, and intended, after a pilgrimage to Mecca, to return to Constantinople. Mahammed, Pacha of Cairo, was a Georgian slave, had his education in the house of the Captain Pacha, to whose interests he is devoted: and, in character strongly resembles his master. Sheikh El-Sada, requested me to send Colonel Joubert to visit him: and to him, he protested, that he had still the warmest attachment to the First Consul's person. "That great man's stay in Egypt," said he, "was distinguished only by the benefits which he bestowed. My country ought to remember him only as her benefactor. He was just, and he was good."

"All the Arab Sheiks whom I saw, made complaints against the Turks.

"Zouf Fukur, formerly intendant for the First Consul, is Mutessef or Director of the police of Cairo.

"I had recommended the Monks of Mount Sinai to the Pacha. A deputation of them waited upon me. I wrote to their superior, to assure them of the First Consul's kindness and protection. The Monks of the Propaganda at Cairo, I replaced under the protection of the French nation, as they were before the war. They celebrated a solemn service, and sang *Te Deum* in honour of the First Consul. I was present at the ceremony; and it was attended by all the Christians in Cairo. I assured the fathers, that they should again enjoy all their ancient privileges.

"On the evening before my departure, I again saw the Pacha. I recommended to his favour all the Christians, and all the Turks who had shewn kindness to the French in Egypt. He promised due respect to my recommendation.

"At Damietta, I visited Ahmed Pacha-Ilchil, a creature of the Grand Visier. He returned my visit next day. I was on the best terms with him, during the whole time of my stay there.

"I was visited on the 17th by the son of Hassan Toubar, who still retains his wanted influence with the inhabitants on the borders of the lake Mensale.

"At Damietta, are two Christians, Messrs. Bazile and Don Bazile, men of wealth and influence.

"In all Egypt, Chiefs, Merchants, Ulemas and people, all talk with pleasure of the first Consul, and express the strongest wishes for his welfare. All news concerning him are most eagerly heard and propagated at Damietta Alexandria, &c.

"On the morning of the 29th, I dispatched Citizens Joubert and Lagrange to Ghezar Pacha with a letter, in which I informed him, that peace being concluded between France and the Porte, the relations of commerce were about to be established on the same footing as before the war, and that I was commissioned by the first Consul to confer with him on that subject. I entreated him to acquaint me by letter, if he was disposed to an interview with me. Citizens Joubert and Lagrange returned soon hours after. Ghezar received them coolly enough. He told them I might come to him, but he would give them only a verbal answer. Every one advised me not to see him without a written assurance under his own hand: but not

withstanding these cowardly cautions, and his obstinate refusal to answer my letter, I determined to proceed without delay, to Acre.

I went to the house of the Commissary of the Republic of the Seven Isles. A short time after, the Pacha's dragoman came to conduct me to Ghezar, who received me in an apartment, in which he was alone, and which had no furniture but a carpet. He had on one side of him a pistol with four barrels, an air-gun, a sabre, and an axe. After enquiring concerning my health; he asked me if I was well convinced, that, when the hour of our end had been proclaimed in heaven, nothing could alter our destiny. My answer was, that I believed, as he did, in fatallism. He talked a long time in this strain, and I perceived, that he affected an extreme simplicity, that he wished to pass for a man of understanding, and, what is more, for a just one. He several times repeated to me, "Ghezar is said to be barbarous, he is but just and severe." Intreat the First Consul, added he, not to send me a lame or a one-eyed man as commissary of commercial relations; because, it would certainly be said that Ghezar had reduced him to that condition." A moment after, he observed to me again, "I wish that the commissary you will send, should reside at Leize; though this port has more commerce than any in my states, an agent will not be necessary here; I shall be myself the French commissary, and your countrymen shall have the most friendly reception. I esteem the French highly. Bonaparte is small in person, but he is the greatest of men; I also know that they regret him much at Cairo, and that they would wish to have him there again!"

"I said a few words to him on the peace between France and the Porte; to which he answered, "Do you know why I receive, and feel pleasure in seeing you? it is, because you come without a sinning; I regard not the orders of the Divan, and I entertain the most profound contempt for the one-eyed Vizir. It is said, Ghezar is a Bosnian, a worthless, a cruel man, and I am fought after. I was born poor; my father left me only his courage; I have raised myself by my exertion, but that does not make me proud, for all things have an end, and this day, or to-morrow, Ghezar, himself, may perhaps come to his end, nor that he is old, as his enemies say, and, on this, he began to wield his arms after the manner of the Mamlukes, with much agility; but, because God will have so ordained it. The King of France, though he was powerful, has perished—Neb schaz-nezzar, the great king of his time, was slain by a goat, &c." He repeated other sentences to the same effect, and talked to me afterwards of the motives that had determined him to make war on the French army. In the whole of his conversation it was easy to observe, that he wished to be reconciled with the First Consul, and that he feared his resentment.

"The following is the apologue which he made use of to demonstrate the reasons that induced him to resistance:—"A black slave, after a tedious journey in which he had suffered every species of privation, arrived in a small field of sugar canes; he itopped there, refreshed himself with this delicious liquor, and resolved to settle himself in the

field. Soon after passed two travellers, the first of whom saluted him civilly. The Devil take you, answered the black slave. The second traveller approached, and asked him why he had given such an uncivil answer to so kind an address? I had, replied he, good reasons for that; had my answer been courteous, that man would have entered into conversation with me, would have seated himself by me; he would have partaken of my support, have found it good, and would have endeavoured to obtain the exclusive possession of it."

"On my recommendation, he promised protection to the Christians, and particularly the convents of Nazareth and Jerusalem; and he several times assured me his sword was more to be depended on than treaties.

"His palace is built with much taste and elegance; but, to reach the apartments, one must pass through an infinite number of windings. At the foot of the stair-case is the prison, the door of which is always open from noon till night. In passing I observed a number of unfortunates crowded there. There are in the court 12 field pieces, with their ammunition chests, in very good order. Never have I seen a more frightful and revolting spectacle than Ghezar's Minister, whom I met on coming out. The Pacha had caused one of his eyes to be put out, and his ears and nose to be cut off. I saw more than a hundred in the city in the same condition. In viewing the domestics of Ghezar, and even the inhabitants of Acre, one would suppose ones self in a nest of robbers, ready for assassination: this monster has stamped the seal of his atrocious character on every thing that surrounds him.

"I have seen at Acre the procurator of the Propaganda and of the Holy Land. The latter is penetrated with gratitude to the First Consul for his protection of the Monks. He says, that Ghezar does every thing to be reconciled with the First Consul; and the fact is, that a French vessel, which had been at Acre before my arrival, had been well treated by the Pacha."

After a description of the state of Ghezar's territories, and of the adjoining pachaltes, Sebastiani proceeded in his account: "On November 20, I left Acre, and being prevented by contrary winds from going to Jassa, made sail for Zante. Though put under quarantine, I procured permission to go to the Governor and French Commissary, under an escort of officers of health." Here he lectured the authorities, assuring them of the lively interest the Chief Consul took in their welfare, and advising them, in his name, to lay aside all party spirits. Every thing bowed to the name of Bonaparte. The air resounded with cries of "Long live Bonaparte." Even the fear of citizen Sebastiani's displeasure caused the release of two men who had been arrested for a riot on the occasion: and the affrighted Governor when summoned before him, promised, that he would consider those, who had cried, "Long live the First Consul," as good citizens, and treat them as such. At the conclusion of his account of the Republic of the Seven Islands, he assures, that the Islands of the Ionian Sea will declare themselves French at any time it shall be thought proper.

He next subjoins an account of the state and

force of the British garrison at Alexandria, with the number of each regiment serving there. Then follows an uninteresting account of the situation of the fortresses of Egypt, which he represents as in general in a state of decay. The whole force of the Turks in Egypt, he represents as not exceeding 15,140 men, and in a very bad state. After enumerating the disposition of this force in the several posts in Egypt, he adds that it is unnecessary to observe that this cannot be considered an army: the men are badly armed, without discipline, without confidence in their officers, and enervated by excess and debauchery. The officers resemble their soldiers in every thing; ignorant of the first principles of the military art, and influenced solely by attractions of riches, they have no thought but to get wealth, and to find means of retiring with security. Six thousand French would at this moment be sufficient for the conquest of Egypt.

The army of the Mamelukes, under the Beys, consists of 5000 Mamelukes, 3500 Arabs of the tribe of Abadda de Chark, and 3500 Arabs of the tribe of Binialy. The command is divided between Ibrahim Bey, the Chief, and Osman Bey, successor to Moura Bey. They have 20 French deserters, who form a corps of artillery. They have uniformly beaten the Turks in every engagement, and the Egyptians prefer them to the followers of Osman. All Upper Egypt is in subjection to them.

Syria is stated to be in tolerable condition for defence. The fortifications of Acres have been altered, and the whole are kept in respectable condition. The weakest part lies towards the sea, and particularly the point that defends the entrance into the port. The forces of Ghezar amount to 13000 or 14000 men.

The fortifications of Jaffa are in a bad state, the Pacha of Palestine, who defends it, has 4000 men. Gaza has but a garrison of 400 troops.

The Emir of the D. use has refused his contribution to Ghezar, and has raised a formidable army. The English thought to interfere as mediators between the Emir and Ghezar, but the latter rejected their mediation.

The Porte has at this moment little connexion with Syria.

(Signed) "HORACE SEBASTIANI."

Extract from Sir Robert Wilson's History of the British Expedition to Egypt.

"BONAPARTE having carried the town of Jaffa by assault, many of the garrison were put to the sword; but the greater part flying into the mosques, and imploring mercy from their pursuers, were granted their lives; and let it be well remembered, that an exasperated army in the moment

of revenge, when the laws of war justified the rage, yet heard the voice of pity, received its impression, and proudly refused to be any longer the executioners of an unresisting enemy.

"Three days afterwards Bonaparte, who had expressed much resentment at the compassion manifested by his troops, and determined to relieve himself from the maintenance and care of three thousand eight hundred prisoners*, ordered them to be marched to a rising ground near Jaffa; where a division of French infantry formed against them.

"When the Turks had entered their fatal alignment, and the mournful preparations were completed, the signal gun fired. Volleys of musquetry and grape instantly played against them; and Bonaparte, who had been regarding the scene through a telescope, when he saw the smoke ascending, could not restrain his joy, but broke out into exclamations of approval; indeed, he had just reason to dread the refusal of his troops thus to dishonour themselves. Kleber had remonstrated in the most strenuous manner, and the Officer of the Etat Major who commanded (for the General to whom the division belonged was absent) even refused to execute the order without a written instruction.

* Bonaparte had in person inspected previously the whole body, amounting to near 5000 men, with the object of saving those who belonged to the towns he was preparing to attack. The age and noble physiognomy of a veteran Janissary attracted his observation, and he asked him sharply, "O d man, what did you do here?" The Janissary undaunted, replied, "I must answer that question by asking you the same; your answer will be, that you came to serve your Sultan; and, so do I mine." The intrepid frankness of the reply excited universal interest in his favour. Bonaparte even smiled. "He is saved," whispered some of the Aids de Camp. "You know not Bonaparte," observed one who had served with him in Italy, "that smile, I speak from experience, does not proceed from benevolence; remember what I say." The prisoner was too true! The Janissary was left in the ranks, doomed to death, and suffered!

on; but Bonaparte was too cautious, and sent Berthier to enforce obedience.

"When the Turks had all fallen, the French troops humanely endeavoured to put a period to the sufferings of the wounded, but some time elapsed before the bayonet could finish what the fire had not destroyed, and probably many languished whole days in agony. Several French Officers, by whom partly these details are furnished, declared, that this was a scene, the retrospect of which tormented their recollection, and that they could not reflect on it without horror; accustomed as they had been to fights of cruelty! These were the prisoners, whom Assalini, in his very able work on the plague, alluded to, when he says, that for three days the Turks shewed no symptoms of that disease, and it was their putrifying remains which produced the pestilential malady which he describes as afterwards making such ravages in the French Army. The bones still lie in heaps, and are shewn to every traveller who arrives; nor can they be confounded with these who perished in the assault; since this field of butchery lies a mile from the town.

"Such a fact should not, however, be alleged without some proof or leading circumstance stronger than assertion being produced to support it; but there would be a want of generosity in naming individuals, and branding them to the latest posterity with infamy, for obeying a command, when their submission became an act of necessity; therefore to establish further the authority of the relation, this only can be mentioned—that it was Bonn's division which fired, and thus every one is afforded the opportunity of satisfying themselves respecting the truth, by inquiring of Officers serving in the different brigades composing this division.

"The next circumstance is of a nature which requires, indeed, the most particular details to establish; since the idea can scarce be entertained, that the Commander of an army should order his own countrymen (or if not immediately such, those amongst whom he had been naturalized,) to be deprived of life when in a state which required the kindest consideration. But the annals of France record the frightful crimes of a Robespierre, a Carrier; and historical truth must now recite one equal to any which has blackened its page.

"Bonaparte finding that his hospitals at Jaffa were crowded with sick, sent for a physician, whose name should be inscribed in letters of gold, but which from weighty reasons cannot be here inserted: on his arrival Bonaparte entered into a long conversation with him respecting the danger of contagion, concluding at last with the remark, that something must be done to remedy the evil, and "that the destruction of the sick at present in the hospital, was the only measure which could be adopted!"

"The Physician, alarmed at the proposal, bold in the confidence of virtue and the cause of humanity, remonstrated vehemently, representing the cruelty as well as the atrocity of such a murder; but finding that Bonaparte persevered and menaced, he indignantly left the tent, with this memorable observation:—"Neither my principles, nor the character of my profession, will allow me to become a human butcher; and, General, if such qualities as you insinuate are necessary to form a great man, I thank my God, that I do not possess them."

"Bonaparte was not to be diverted from his object, by moral considerations: he persevered, and found an apothecary, who, (dreading the weight of power, but who since has

made an atonement to his mind, by unequivocally confessing the fact) consented to become his agent, and to administer poison to the sick! Opium at night was distributed in gra-ving food, the wretched unsuspect- ing victims banquetted, and in a few hours—five hundred and eighty sol- diers, who had suffered so much for their country, perished thus miserably by the order of its idol!

“Is there a Frenchman whose blood does not chill with horror at the recital of such a fact? Surely the manes of these murdered, unoffend- ing people must be now hovering round the seat of Government.

“If a doubt should still exist as to the veracity of this statement, let the Members of the Institute at Cairo be asked, what passed in the Sit- ting after the return of Bonaparte from Syria: they will relate, that the same virtuous Physician, who refused to become the destroyer of his Coun- trymen, accused Bonaparte of high treason, in full assembly, against the honour of France, her children, and humanity; that he entered into the full details of the poisoning of the sick, and the massacre of the garri- son, aggravating these crimes, by charging Bonaparte with strangling, previously, at Rosetta, a number of French and Copts who were ill of the Plague; thus proving, that this disposal of the sick was a premedita- ted plan. In vain Bonaparte attempt- ed to justify himself;† the Members

† Bonaparte pleaded, that he ordered the gar- rison to be destroyed, because he had not provisions to maintain them, or strength enough to guard them, and he destroyed the sick to prevent conta- gion, and save themselves from falling into the hands of the Turks; but these arguments were re- futed directly, and Bonaparte was obliged to quit his defence on the positions of Machiavel. When he afterwards left Egypt, the Scavans were so an- gry at being left behind, that they elected the Physician President of the Institute, an act which spoke for itself fully.

fat petrified with terror, and almost doubted whether the scene passing be- fore their eyes was not illusion. There are records, which remain, and, which, in due season, will be produced. In the interim, this re- presentation will be sufficient to sti- mulate inquiry; and Frenchmen, your honour is, indeed, interested in the examination.

“Let us hope, that in no coun- try will there be found another man of such Machiavelian principles, as by sophistry to palliate such transac- tions.”

PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT OF LOWER- CANADA.

Legislative Council Chamber.

Monday, 18th April, 1803.

THIS day His Excellency the Lieu- tenant GOVERNOR went in State to the Legislative Council, and being seated on the Throne with the usual solemnity, the Usher of the Black Rod was sent with a Message from His Excel- lency to the House of Assembly, signi- fying his pleasure, that they should immediately attend him in the Coun- cil Chamber. The Assembly being come thither accordingly, His Excel- lency was pleased to make the fol- lowing SPEECH:

*Gentlemen of the Legislative Council, and
Gentlemen of the House of Assembly.*

YOUR deliberations upon the most material points that pressed upon your attention being now drawn to a con- clusion, and the advancing Season strongly pointing to the propriety of suspending your public duties; I am desirous of terminating your labour for the present by closing this Session of the Provincial Parliament.

But I should very ill satisfy the feelings of my own mind, if I did this, without offering you my warmest acknowledgement for the prompt and

decided attention you have given to those particular objects, which I recommended to your more immediate consideration.

I observe with satisfaction the improvements which you have introduced into the Law for the better Regulation of the Militia, from which, as it is now modelled, we may confidently anticipate very important advantages; and I cannot but be deeply sensible of the unequivocal proof which you have given me of your confidence, in the Provision which you have adopted for carrying it into effect.

Sincerely attached as I am to the Interests of the Province over which His Majesty has been pleased to place me, I cannot but derive pleasure from your uniform endeavours to promote them; a pleasure that is greatly augmented by the hope which I indulge that those endeavours will not fail to be acceptable to that most gracious Sovereign whose parental attention is constantly directed to the welfare of his Subjects in every part of his extensive Dominions.

List of Acts passed this Session, which received the Royal Assent.

An Act for the better Regulation of the Militia of this Province and for repealing certain Acts or Ordinances therein mentioned.

An Act for applying a certain sum of money therein mentioned to make good the like sum issued and advanced by His Majesty's orders in pursuance of an Address of the House of Assembly.

An Act to continue for a limited time an Act passed in the thirty-sixth year of His Majesty's reign, intituled, "An Act for making a temporary provision for the Regulation of Trade between this Province and the United States of America by land or inland navigation."

An Act to continue for a limited time and amend an Act passed in the forty second year of His Majesty's reign, intituled, "An Act to empower the Justices of the Peace to make for a limited time Rules and Regulations for the government of Apprentices and others."

An Act to continue for a limited time and amend an Act passed in the fortieth year of His Majesty's reign, intituled, "An Act to provide Returning Officers for Knights, Citizens and Burgeesses to serve in Assembly, and regulating Elections to be held for that purpose."

An Act to continue for a limited time an Act passed in the thirty ninth year of His Majesty's reign, intituled, "An Act for granting further encouragement and a more ample allowance to the *Maitres and Aides de Poste* in this Province, and to continue for a limited time an Act passed in the forty second year of His Majesty's reign, intituled, "An Act to continue for a limited time and amend an Act passed in the thirty ninth year of His Majesty's reign, intituled, "An Act for granting further encouragement and a more ample allowance to the *Maitres and Aides de Poste* in this Province."

PARLEMENT PROVINCIAL DU BAS
CANADA.

*Chambre du Conseil Législatif—Lundi,
18 Avril, 1803.*

AUJOURD'HUI, Son Excellence le Lieutenant GOUVERNEUR se rendit en pompe au Conseil Législatif, où étant assis sur le Trône, avec la solennité accoutumée, l'Huissier de la Verge Noire, fut envoyé avec un Message de la part de Son Excellence, à la Chambre d'Assemblée, pour signifier son désir qu'elle se rendit immédiatement à la Chambre du Conseil. L'As-

semblée y étant venue en conséquence, Son Excellence fit la Harangue suivante :

Messieurs du Conseil Législatif,

Et Messieurs de la Chambre d'Assemblée,

Vos délibérations sur les points les plus essentiels qui ont exigé votre attention tirant maintenant à une conclusion, et l'avancement de la saison marquant fortement la propriété de suspendre vos devoirs publics, je désire terminer vos travaux pour le présent, par la clôture de cette Session du Parlement Provincial.

Mais je satisferois bien mal mes propres sentiments, si je le faisois, sans vous offrir mes plus sincères remerciements pour l'attention prompte et décidée que vous avez apportée aux objets que j'ai plus particulièrement recommandés à votre considération immédiate.

J'observe, avec satisfaction, les améliorations que vous avez introduites dans la Loi qui fait de meilleurs réglemens pour la Milice, dont nous pouvons, par la manière qu'elle est maintenant modellée, anticiper avec confiance des avantages très importants : et je ne puis que ressentir bien vivement les preuves non équivoques de la confiance que vous avez témoignée pour ma personne, dans la provision que vous avez adoptée pour la mettre en exécution.

Étant aussi sincèrement attaché que je le suis, aux intérêts de la Province, dont il a plu à Sa Majesté de me confier le soin, vos efforts uniformes à les promouvoir ne peuvent que me causer un plaisir, qui s'accroît bien sensiblement, par l'espoir dont j'aime à me flatter, que ces efforts ne manqueront pas d'être agréables au très Gracieux Souverain, dont l'attention paternelle est constamment dirigée vers le bien de ses sujets dans toutes les parties de ses vastes domaines.

Vendredi, 15 Avril.—*Mr. Berthelot* du Comité auquel avoient été référés

les comptes contingents de la Session, a fait rapport de plusieurs Résolutions qui ont été accordées, et des adresses ont été votées à son Excellence, la priant de vouloir bien ordonner le paiement des différentes dépenses encourues depuis la fin de la dernière Session.

La chambre s'est alors ajournée à Lundi.

Lundi, 18.—La Chambre étant assemblée, il a été reçu un Message de Son Excellence le Lieutenant Gouverneur par le Gentilhomme Huissier de la Verge Noire, requérant la présence de la Chambre au Conseil Législatif. Mr. l'Orateur et la Chambre s'y sont rendus en conséquence, et son Excellence a bien voulu donner, au nom de sa Majesté, la sanction Royale aux Bills publics suivants :

Acte pour mieux régler la Milice de cette Province, et qui rappelle certains Actes ou ordonnances y mentionnés.

Acte qui fait l'application d'une certaine somme d'argent y mentionnée, pour rembourser pareille somme avancée par ordre de Sa Majesté, conformément à une adresse de la Chambre d'Assemblée.

Acte qui continue encore, pour un tems limité un Acte passé dans la trente sixième année du règne de Sa Majesté intitulé, " Acte qui fait une provision temporaire pour le règlement du commerce entre cette Province et les Etats Unis de l'Amérique, par terre ou par la navigation intérieure."

Acte qui continue pour un tems limité, et qui aneude un Acte passé dans la quarante deuxième année du règne de sa Majesté, intitulé, " Acte qui autorise les Juges de Paix à faire, pour un tems limité, des règles et réglemens pour la conduite des apprentifs et autres."

Acte qui continue pour un tems limité

te', et amende un Acte passé dans la quarantieme année du regne de Sa Majesté, intitulé, " Acte qui pour- voit des Officiers rapporteurs pour les Chevaliers, Citoyens et Bourgeois pour servir en Assemblée, et qui regle les élections à être tenues en conséquence."

Acte qui continue pour un tems limite', un Acte passé dans la trente neuvieme année du regne de Sa Majesté, intitulé, " Acte pour accorder plus amples salaires et encouragements ultérieurs aux Maîtres et Aides de Poste en cette Province," et qui continue pour un tems limite' un Acte passé dans la quarante deuxieme année du regne de Sa Majesté, intitulé, " Acte qui continue et amende, pour un tems limite', un Acte passé dans la trente neuvieme année du regne de Sa Majesté, intitulé, Acte pour accorder plus amples salaires et encouragements ultérieurs aux Maîtres et Aides de Poste en cette Province."

Et alors il a plu à son Excellence de délivrer la Harangue suivante aux deux Chambres: (*Voyez page 250.*)

Après quoi l'Honorable Orateur du Conseil Législatif a dit, que c'étoit le plaisir de Son Excellence le Lieutenant Gouverneur que le Parlement Provincial fut prorogé à Vendredi le 27 de Mai prochain.

To the Editor of the British American Register.

SIR,

To profess to give the arguments on both sides of a question, and to give them but on one, is a proceeding not calculated to raise the credit of the publisher for impartiality, or a strict regard to truth, and has a direct tendency to mislead. It is, besides, an injustice to the individuals

whose reasonings are suppressed or perverted, and an act of disrespect to the public, by conveying to it, as true, a statement which, in essentials, is erroneous.—Although the qualities of the proceeding here noticed may be attributed to the report of Miller's case in your last number; yet, it is no doubt to be presumed and supposed that the errors and imperfection of that report have arisen from the faultiness of the communications which you have received. As a friend to truth, and as a witness of the proceedings had in that affair, I am constrained to say that the account given of it is altogether partial, erroneous, and imperfect. The points of law urged on the trial are erroneously stated, the arguments of the prisoner's council omitted, and the determinations of the Court misrepresented. These defects are the more to be regretted as the case presented points of more importance than any criminal case that has recently occurred, and is of a nature to appear again in the person of some other supposed delinquent. And therefore the publication of so erroneous and imperfect an account of it must not only render it destitute of utility as a case to be referred to, but, if acquiesced in, is even calculated to induce error in future determinations. To prevent this latter evil, and at the same time to deprive that of credit which is not entitled to it, has induced me to arraign the correctness of the report that has been published. It would not be difficult for me to point out the particulars in which this report is incorrect and deficient; but this would require more space than you would be disposed to allot, in your paper, to a proceeding respecting which your readers do not probably possess much curiosity.—I therefore satisfy myself with arraigning in general terms the correctness of your report and suggesting to you an observation which is more

particularly applicable to Judicial Proceedings.

Qui statuit aliquid, parte inaudita altera,
Æquum licet statuerit, haud æquus fuit.

A By-Stander.

Quebec, 21st April, 1803.

To a By-Stander.

SIR,

I confess I had not like you the advantage of being a by-stander at Miller's Trial: I know nothing of it, but from common report and the abstract of the Proceedings to which you allude. That abstract I received from a Gentleman who was also "a Witness of the Proceedings," and whom I know to be incapable of willfully perverting or maliciously suppressing any part of the matter. You will therefore Sir permit me, to oppose my assertion to your's and to affirm, in general terms, that it is correct; and I am happy to find my assertion supported in this particular, by the general testimony of those who were present at the Trial.

But if it should be found that the eloquence of the learned Counsel does not flow in the report, as currently and as abundantly as from the lips of the Speaker, if unfortunately, some learned citation or some trifling argument have been omitted, I hope the public will excuse the *disrespect*. I shall then have only to regret, that some one of the learned Counsel, or some by-stander possessed of more ample materials, on that head, than the Gentleman by whom the account was drawn up, did not sit down and write out a report of the case; but I shall still consider the Public and myself under many obligations to him, without whose communications, a case now admitted to be of some importance, would have pas-

sed quietly on to that blessed oblivion which envelops judicial proceedings in this Country.

SIR,

Your most obedt. humble servt.

The Publisher.

22d. April 1803.

MISCELLANEOUS ARTICLES.

Quelques peuples ont joui pendant plusieurs siècles d'un bonheur constant; d'autres n'ont eu qu'une prospérité courte et passagère, ou n'ont existé que pour être malheureux. Quelques états n'ont jamais pu, malgré leurs efforts, sortir de leur première médiocrité; quelques-uns sont parvenus sans peine à la plus grande puissance. Combien de nations autrefois célèbres, et dont la durée sembloit en quelque sorte devoir être égale à celle du monde, ne sont plus connues que dans l'histoire! Perses, Egyptiens, Grecs, Macédoniens, Carthaginois, Romains, tous ces peuples sont détruits. Leurs prospérités, leurs disgrâces, leurs révolutions, leur ruine ne devoient-elles être considérées que comme les jeux d'une fatalité aveugle? Ne rapporterons-nous de leur histoire, Monseigneur, que la triste et fatale conviction que tout est fragile, que tout cède aux coups du tems, que tout meurt, que les états ont un terme fatal, et quand il approche, qu'il n'y a plus ni sagesse, ni prudence, ni courage qui puissent les sauver.

Non, chaque nation a eu le sort qu'elle devoit avoir: et, quoique chaque état meure, chaque état peut et doit aspirer à l'immortalité. Ainsi que Phocion l'enseigne à Aristias, accoutumez-vous à voir dans la prospérité des peuples, la récompense que l'auteur de la nature a attachée à la pratique de la vertu; voyez dans leurs

adversité's le châtement dont il punit leurs vices. Aucun e'tat florissant n'est de'chu, qu'après avoir abandonné les institutions qui l'avoient fait fleurir; aucun état n'est devenu heureux qu'en réparant ses fautes, et corrigeant ses abus. La fortune n'est rien, la sagesse est tout; et ces grands événemens rapportés dans l'histoire ancienne et moderne, et qui nous effraient, seroient autant de leçons salutaires si nous savons en profiter. Appliquez-vous dans vos études, Monseigneur, à démêler avec soin les causes du peu de prospérité, et des malheurs infinis que les hommes ont éprouvés, et vous connoîtrez sûrement la route que vous devez prendre pour devenir le père de vos sujets, et le bienfaiteur des générations suivantes. La connoissance du passé levera le voile qui vous cache l'avenir. Vous verrez par quelles institutions les peuples inquiets qui déchirent aujourd'hui l'Europe, peuvent encore se rendre heureux. Vous connoîtrez le sort que chaque nation doit attendre de ses mœurs, de ses lois, de son gouvernement.

Il n'y a point d'histoire ainsi méritée, qui ne vous instruisse de quelque vérité fondamentale, et ne nous préserve des préjugés de notre politique moderne qui cherche le bonheur où il n'est pas. Les rois de Babylone, d'Assyrie, d'Egypte et de Perse, ces monarques si puissans sembleront vous crier de dessous leurs ruines, que la vaste étendue des provinces, le nombre des esclaves; les richesses, le faste et l'orgueil du pouvoir arbitraire hâtent la décadence des empires. La Phénicie, Tyr et Carthage vous annoncent tristement que le commerce, l'avarice, les arts et l'industrie ne donnent qu'une prospérité passagère, et que les richesses accumulées avec peine trouvent toujours des ravisseurs, parce qu'elles excitent la cupidité des étrangers. Rome vous dira, Monseigneur, apprenez par mon exemple tout ce que la vertu produit de force

et de grandeur: elle m'a donné l'empire du monde. Mais, ajoutera-t-elle, en me voyant déchirée par mes propres citoyens, et la proie de quelques nations barbares qui n'avoient que du courage, apprenez à redouter l'injustice, la mollesse, l'avarice et l'ambition. *Mably.*

The Abbé Delille has been said by one of the most extraordinary writers of the present day to be the last of the French Classic authors. He is an honour to the French name, and to the English nation, amongst whom he finds a refuge from the degrading Friendship of the New French School, and an honourable patronage, which the upstart Great of France cannot give.* Mr. Delille has lately finished a translation of the *Æneid*; some fragments of a Poem on the imagination have already been published, and he is now engaged in a translation of "Paradise lost" at the desire of the London Bookfellers, who have offered him a thousand Guineas for the Copy right.

The following extracts from his Translation of the "Prologue to the Satires," will shew his abilities for translating English verse. Of the Poetical talents of Mr. Delille, the translation of the *Georgics*, "*Les Jardins*" and "*L'Homme des Champs*" are sufficient testimonies.

"FERME la porte Jean, et qu'on me barricade,
Qu'on mette les verroux; dis que je suis malade,
Dis que je suis mourant, dis que je ne suis plus.
Dieux! quels flots de rimeurs, près d'ici répandus!
Mon œil épouvanté, croit voir sur cette place
Tout l'hôpital des fous, ou bien tout le Parnasse.

* Mr. Delille was elected, against his will, a Member of the National Institute, of which Bonaparte the General and Bonaparte the Consul was, and is, a Member, and in which the Hon. C. J. Fox is Professor of *Morality*. Delille was carried and praised by the whole body, to which his name, together with the names of some others of the old academy gave some lustre; but no sooner did an opportunity offer, then he fled from the filthy embraces of revolutionary *Savans* & *Philosophes* to take refuge in London,

Les vois-tu, récitant courant en furi ux,
Un papier dans les mains, et le feu dans les yeux ?
Contre ce vil effaim qui fourmille sans cesse,
Quel rempart assez sûr, quelle ombre assez épaisse !
Il m'attaque par terre il m'assiège par eau,
Se glisse dans ma grotte, investit mon bergéau,
Inonde mes bosquets, borde mon avenue,
Me pourfuit dans l'Eglise et m'atteint dans la rue ;
Ou, chassé par la faim, de son noir galetas,
M'aborde... justement à l'heure du repas.
Est-il un vil rimeur dont la verve grossière
Exhale en plats écrits les vapeurs de la b. ère ?
Est-il un grand seigneur, auteur de petits vers,
Un poète en jupon qui rime de travers,
Un clerc encore poudreux, qui, déserteur du code,
Sache, au lieu d'un contrat, me griffonner une ode
Un fou, qui, renfermé sans encre et sans papier,
Ait charbonné de vers les murs de son grenier ?

[ges,]
Tous viennent m'affaillir dans leurs fureurs étran-
Outrés de ma critique, ou fiers de mes louanges.
Arthur voit-il ses fils négliger le barreau ?
Ce sont mes maudits vers qui troublent leur cerveau
Et le pauvre Cornus, trahi par ce qu'il aime,

[même !]
S'en prend aux beaux esprits, à ma muse, à moi-

[courreau,]
On frappe, c'est Codrus ! je suis mort. Le
Pourrait lire ces vers, me tient sous le cou-deu.
Forcé de les juger conço-s-tu ma misère ?
Moi qui n'ose mentir et qui ne puis me taire !
Rire aux yeux de l'auteur se voit trop inhumain ;
Ecouter de sang froid, je l'essaisais en vain,
Quel tourment ! je m'affieids composant mon vilage.
Poliment je m'ennuie ; en silence j'enrage,
Et lâche enfin ces mots très peu satisfaisants :

“ M'en croirez-vous ? Gardez votre pièce 9 ans
Neuf ans ? crie un auteur forcé de faire un livre,
Et par besoin d'écrire, et par besoin de vivre,
Qui dès le point du jour rime entre deux rideaux,
Dont le tendre zéphir caresse les lambeaux.

[remettre,]
“ Vous blamez donc mes vers ! je vais vous les
Ajoutez, retranchez ; vous m'y verrez soumettre.
— Deux pièces seulement, dit l'autre, et rien de plus
Votre amitié d'abord, — Et puis quoi ? — Cent écus.

Que Sporus tremble. — Qui ? cette chétive espèce,
Automate de suite, extrait de lait d'ânesse !
Chenille que colore un brillant vermillon !
Quoi faut-il dans la mer noyer un papillon ?
— Du moins écrasez donc cet orgueilleux insecte,
Ce ver aux ailes d'or, qui me pique et m'insecte,
Qui, formé dans la fange, est fier de ses couleurs,
De la société flétrit toutes les fleurs,
Parcourt, en bourdonnant, le Pinde et les ruelles,
Mais sans goûter les arts, mais sans jouir des belles.
Ainsi dans le gibier qu'il mordille en grondant,
L'Espagnol bien dressé n'ose imprimer la dent.
Son sourire éternel annonce une âme aride ;
D'un ruisseau peu profond ainsi l'onde se ride.
Voyez cette poupée au teint pétri de fard,
S'exprimer par ressort, gesticuler par art ;
Il siffle ou calomnie, il chansonne ou blasphème ;
Il lance une épigramme, ou discute un système.
Etre indéfinissable, équivoque animal,
Avantageux et bas, doucereux et brutal,
Tour à-tour grand seigneur ou petite maîtresse,

Mignard comme une âlle, ou fier com ne une alteffe
Frisol par l'esp'it, infâme par le cœur,
Fatauprés d' ne femme, auprès des roy flateur.
Belle Ève, ainsi l'on peint ton séduir ur funeille,
Ange par la figure et serpent par le reste :
C'est un être choquant, même par ia beauté,
Affable par orgueil, rampant par vanité.

— Mais j'insulte le pauvre, et je brave les grands ;
(range.)

— Oui, pour moi l'homme vil est vil dans tous les
Je le hais sous le fro ainsi que sous la mitre :
Chevalier d'industrie ou chevalier en titre,
Ecrivain mercenaire ou conradian véral,
Assis sur la feuille ou sur le tribunal,
Triomphant dans un char ou rampant dans la boue
Admis auprès du trône ou conduit à la roue.

ERRATA

In Miller's trial, page 230 of the Register
line 14 of the 2d column, for, "it was the
only one he ever made for the prisoner against
Mr. Grant" read he had made out no account
for the prisoner excepting accounts between
the prisoner and Mr. Grant; and in line 43
of the same page and column, for, "he did
know" read he did not know. In page 232
instead of "cross examined by Mr. Ker," read,
cross examined by Mr. Stuart.

PRICES CURRENT QUEBEC, 23d APRIL 1807.

IMPORTS.		Flax-Ed no price fixed.
Rum	Jamaica (none)	Biscuit p cwt 17/6 a 20s.
	Per Gall.	Ssal oil p. hhd. (none)
Brandy	C. P. do. none	Oak Timber (none)
	- - - - - none	p. cub. ft.
Gin	- - - - - 4s.	Pine do. do. do.
Beauport Spirits	5/6	Pipe staves,
Molasses	- - - - - 3s. 2d.	1/2 inch. p. m.
Spanish wine	hhd. £12	of 1200 & 1-5
Port wine	do. £40 a 50	advance for ex-
Madeira	do. £40 a 60	ry 1/2 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
Musco. Sugar	50s. a 60s.	ft.
Coffee	- lb. 18s.	Planks 2 in. do. 80s
Tobacco Leaf.	6d	Americ. Park } dils. 16
Carrot	none imported	prime p. lb. }
Rice (none for sale)		Do. mels do. 14
Coals p. sb.	30s a 45s	Do. neef 11
Wheat	no price establish.	Country butter 7 1/2 a 9 1/2
	ed p. minor.	Muld Candles 12 1/2
Oats	- - - - - 25 6d	Dipt - - - - - 11 1/2
Bar'cy	- - - - - 3s 9d	Suap Turpent. 6 1/2 a 7 1/2
Pease	- - - - - 5s	

Exchange on London at 30 days 2 par. at
60 days 2 per cent disc. The Par. of Ex-
change is currency, £111 1/3 for £100 Sterling.

MARCHE'S.

A QUEBEC, 23 Avril, 1803.

Farine p. q. 15 à 18 4d.	Lard par lb.	7 1/2
Son do - 5 1/2	Suif do 6 1/2 à 9d	1.
Pain par m. no. 5 à 3 1/2	Beurre en Tin.	7 1/2
Patates p. do.	Dinde p. coup.	7 1/2
Avoine p. do.	Oies p. do	23 6d à 4s
Bœuf par lb.	Poulets p. do	2/6 à 3s
Do. p. quartier (point)	Anguilles	5d à 9d
Veau par b.	Morue	5d à 2s 6d
Do. en quartiers 2s 6d	Foin par cent	35s à 50s
Mouton p. lb.	Paille par so	12s 6d à 20s
Do. p. quartier (point)	Bois p. corde 2s 6d à 15s	
Sain Doux do 9 1/2 à 15 1/2		
Pain Blanc 3 lb. 2 onces	Bis 3 lb. 12 onces 6d.	

Luc est aimable garçon,
Lucas est un polisson,
Tous deux ils aiment Hortence,
Mais Luc : moins de finance,
On le chasse poliment ;
Voilà l'effet de l'argent.

Rustre, lourd et débauché,
Jean n'est qu'un ours mal leché,
Mais il est riche on l'encense,
On vante son élégance,
Pauvre l'on rit de Jean,
Voilà l'effet de l'argent.

Paul autrefois n'avait rien,
On disait : c'est un Vaurien ;
Mais depuis son héritage,
On dit : c'est un garçon sage,
C'est le même cependant ;
Voilà l'effet de l'argent.

Fillette riche ici bas
Quoique laide a mille appas,
On la comble, on la vante,
On lui dit qu'elle est charmante,
Pauvre, elle eut fait fuir les gens ;
Voilà l'effet de l'argent.

Terminons ces traits divers,
Muse, laissons là les vers,
Car un pinceau véridique,
Ne peut braver la critique,
Si l'auteur n'est opulent ;
Voilà l'effet de l'argent.

METEOROLOGICAL TABLE, APRIL 1803.

Date	M's Age	Weather.	Wds	Barometer.		Thermo.	
				M.	A.	M.	A.
17		fine		29.5	29.5	31	43
18		fine	E	29.6	29.6	40	50
19		fine	E	29.8	29.9	37	43
20		fine		30.0	29.9	43	51
21	☉	fine	E	29.8	29.6	41	50
22		cloudy		29.5	29.5	41	50
23		fine		29.5	29.5	36	44

☉ N. Moon. ☽ 1st. Quar ☉ F Moon.. ☾ last Q.

ORIGINAL POETRY.

LES EFFETS DE L'ARGENT.

Chanson.

SUR ce globe argent fait tout,
De l'un jusqu'à l'autre bout ;
Tel en a pour son usage,
Qui en voudroit d'avantage,
L'appetit vient en mangeant ;
Voilà l'effet de l'argent.

Le riche peut acquérir
Noblesse, honneur et plaisir ;
Il peut pour le satisfaire,
Faire agir toute la terre,
L'intérêt est son agent ;
Voilà l'effet de l'argent.

Qu'un homme à talent n'ait rien,
Qu'un sot ait beaucoup de bien,
L'un a l'esprit pour ressource,
Mais l'autre l'a dans sa bourse,
Le plus sot c'est l'indigent ;
Voilà l'effet de l'argent.

L'AVOCAT EXCLU DES ENFERS.

UN avocat venoit de trépasser,
Au bord du Siix bientôt son âme arrive,
Voit un bateau, demande à traverser,
Le vieux Céron la passe à l'autre rive.
Après avoir parcouru maints déserts,
Son âme arrive aux portes des Enfers ;
Lors, avertie par les cris de Cerbere,
Vient le portier.... Son nom n'impose guère
A l'étranger les guichets sont ouverts.
Or curieux, le portier lui demande,
Quel fut au monde son état ;
Il répond : Je suis avocat,
Et je viens rejoindre la bande
Des avocats du manoir de Pluton.
Vade retro, reparut le Démon,
Il en est trop déjà parmi les ombres ;
Fuyez, Fuyez de ces royaumes sombres,
Pluton vous en descend l'accès,
Pour vous et vos pareils cette porte est fermée,
Car depuis qu'ici bas on leur donna l'entrée,
Tout le Tartare est en procès.

F.

VERS.

*A Mademoiselle P....C.....fais en me
[promenant seule.*

TOI que l'Amour a fixé sur ces rives,
Pour le bonheur du plus fidèle amant,
Dis-moi pourquoi les heures fugitives,
Loin de tes yeux coulent si lentement.

-Si je ne puis te parler ni t'entendre,
Rempli du moins de ton doux souvenir,
Au sein des bois, mon luth fidèle et tendre
De ta vertu saura-m'entretenir.

A ces valons, à ce roc solitaire,
Aux déités qui peuplent ces côtesaux,
De mon Amour je dirai le mystère,
Et j'apprendrai ton nom à ces échos.

[lieux sombres,]
Mais viens plutôt, ah! viens dans ces
Payer mon cœur du plus juste retour:
Le doux zéphyr, ce silence, ces ombres,
Ces verts gazons, tout parle ici d'amour.

Armodée.

SELECTED.

THE WATER-CRESSSES BOY.

A TALE.

'T WAS on a dreary winter morn,
When bread was dear, and work was scant,
When misery deeply sigh'd, forlorn,
Expos'd to all the woes of want;

A boy stretch'd on the pavement lay,
A cover'd basket by his side—
His *all*—provision for the day!

'Twas what his industry supply'd.

Long ere the source of chearful light
Had ting'd the clouds with orient dye,
Or chas'd the shades of gloomy night,
From home, alas! he's forced to hie.

To brooks, and streams, and places dank,
To cull the early gifts of spring,
Whose vegetation, moist and rank,
Her deepest tints of verdure flings.

At home, poor boy! that morn he'd left
A helpless mother, sick and poor,
Of friend, of ev'ry aid bereft,—
This son, on earth, her only store!

She'd seen the joys of better times,
She'd known the sweets of happier days;
Visit not, Heav'n, for father's crimes!—
But hid to man are all thy ways.

Bleak blew the piercing north-east winds,
And thick descended drifting snows;
With pain the trembling boy now finds
The brooks are ice, the springs are froze.

Long, long he fought the Water-Cress,
Aloud thro' streets and lanes to cry;
To blunt the edge of keen distress;
His own and mother's food to buy.

Returned to town with scanty fare,
He'd call'd his Cresses all around,
With limbs and bleeding feet quite bare;
But sale nor pity now was found.

More fierce the piercing winds still blew,
More thick descending drifting snows;
With cold, the boy, pierc'd thro' and thro',
Now sinks beneath his whelming woes!

The raging storm had seiz'd his frame,
A frame too weak the storm to bear;
And life's but just extinguish'd flame:
His flitting limbs aloud declare.

Ye rich, who cold, nor hunger know,
Nor e'en the thoughts of hunger fear,
Ah! ease the orphan's bitter woe!
Ah! wipe the widow's dropping tear!

Long—long the mother now may look
For welcome son, and welcome bread,
The produce of the gelid brook:
Her bread is gone, her son is dead!

No more, in answer to her prayers,
She'll hear the creaking, pleasing sound,
Of his known steps ascend the stairs,
To sooth, to heal her every wound!

His life is fled, his woes are o'er,
The widow's stay, her only joy!
He'll feel nor cold nor hunger more,
Poor, hapless, Water-Cresses Boy!

EPIGRAMS.

BY DR. JOHNSON.

HERMIT hoar, in solemn cell,
Wearing out life's evening gray;
Strike thy bosom, sage, and tell
What is blest, and which the way.
Thus I spoke, and speaking sigh'd,
Scarce repress'd the starting tear,
When the hoary sage reply'd,
"Come, my lad, and drink some beer."

THE WORM-DOCTOR.

BY THE REV. MR. RALPH.

VAGUS, advanc'd on high, proclaims his skill,
By cakes of wondrous force, the Worms to kill.
A scornful ear the wiser sort impart;
And laugh at Vagus's pretended art:
But well can Vagus what he boasts perform,
For Man (as Job has told us) is a worm.