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THE BRITISH-AMERICAN REGISTER.

QUEBEC, SATURDAY, 22d. JANUARY, 1803.

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DEBATES ON THE QUEBEC BILL.

House of Commons, June 2, 1774.

Mr. Hey, Chief Justice, called in.

Mr. Mackworth. Does Mr. Hey think that the Canadians are well satisfied with the trial by jury in criminal matters?

Mr. Hey. They are well satisfied with it.

Mr. Mackworth. Would they not be also satisfied with the same trial in civil matters?

Mr. Hey. Under certain regulations they might: for instance, if the unanimity required in England was dispensed with, and a majority of two-thirds of a jury of thirteen or fifteen was sufficient; and if they were allowed some compensation for the expence and trouble of attendance: also if the trial by that mode was optional in the parties; under these regulations, I apprehend, they would be very well satisfied with that mode of trial in civil as well as criminal cases. Half the year in Canada all business is stopped by the climate, which makes them much the busier the other half, and at that season they consequently find the attendance as jurymen a burden.

Mr. T. Townshend. Would they wish for and approve the other parts of the English law in civil matters?

Mr. Hey. They are very little acquainted with the English law, and from their ignorance of it, would be very much against its establishment. They are tenacious of their ancient

laws and customs, and would esteem a total change a great injury to them.

Mr. Baker. Would they esteem the *Habeas Corpus* Act an injury?

Mr. Hey. I cannot imagine that any people would be so stupid as not to esteem it a benefit?

Mr. T. Townshend. Would not the Canadians think an Assembly also a great benefit?

Mr. Hey. Very far from it: they are too ignorant a people to understand the value of a free government: they are exceedingly obedient; would obey the King's commands let it be what it may: if he ordered an Assembly to meet they would go, but they would not know what to do when they came there: the fact is, they are not capable of that government; they do not expect it: it is contrary to all their ideas, to all their prejudices, to all their maxims: their idea of a House of Assembly is that of a house of riot and confusion, which meets only to impede public business, and to distress the Crown; all which is a system extremely contrary to the ideas and principles of the Canadians.

Mr. T. Townshend. Did Mr. Hey ever hear of a plan or representation of what government would probably be successful in Canada?

Mr. Hey. There was a commission from his Majesty to Governor Carleton, the Attorney General, and myself, to draw up a report of that government which would be most proper for Canada. In that deliberation I had the misfortune to differ in opinion from Governor Carleton: my

ideas were, that the laws in Canada might be blended with those of England, so as to form a system perfectly adapted to the wants of the Canadians, and also to the principles of the policy of this country. I would have left the Canadians all their laws that in any degree concerned the transfer, possession, settlement, or mortgage of landed property. I would have secured them their religious toleration and security; but I proposed to give them the criminal law of England, and the civil law as far as it concerned the rights of moveable property, the modes of trial, &c. This was a mixture which I imagined would answer the purposes that were wanting.

Mr. Mackworth. Is Mr. Hey acquainted with the laws of Canada, by which, in matters of property, he must conduct himself in case this Bill passes.

Mr. Hey. Not as a system; only in the cases which have come before me from the Court of Common Pleas.

Mr. Baker. If this Bill passes, will there be any legal remedy for a man's being arbitrarily imprisoned?

Mr. Hey. That must depend very much on the constitution which his Majesty may be pleased to give to his courts of justice, which he is enabled to erect by this bill. But if, as a Chief Justice, I knew of a man's imprisonment, I should be much induced, if I found no law for the purpose, to make one, to have the prisoner brought before me, that the cause of his commitment might be known.

June 3. The House in Committee on the Quebec Bill. Monsieur De Lotbiniere called in.

Mr. T. Townshend. Are you of Canada?

De Lotbiniere. I am.

Mr. T. Townshend. Of the corps of nobility?

De Lotbiniere. Yes.

Mr. T. Townshend. Do you know if the Canadians are desirous of having an Assembly to represent them in the government of the province?

De Lotbiniere. They are very desirous of it.

Mr. T. Townshend. Why then have they not made representations to that purpose?

De Lotbiniere. Because they understand, that if they were gratified with an Assembly, they would in consequence have the expences of the Government to support, which in the present state of the province would be much more than they can support.

Lord North. Did M. De Lotbiniere ever hear any material objections to the establishment of a Legislative Council?

De Lotbiniere. I never heard it particularly debated, nor any objections.

Mr. T. Townshend. Does he think the Canadians are not desirous of a more free government than a Governor with a Council, the members of which are appointed, removed, and suspended by him?

De Lotbiniere. They would certainly desire a freer Government.

Lord Beauchamp. But if some of the Noblesse were admitted into that Council, would they not then be well satisfied?

De Lotbiniere. They might then be satisfied.

Lord North. Would the Noblesse be desirous of an Assembly which

the Bourgeois were admitted to sit in common with themselves?

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

Mr. T. Townsend. Have they been displeas'd with the English law?

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

(to be continued)

PUBLIC PAPERS.

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

"Gentlemen of the House of Representatives,

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

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

"TH: JEFFERSON."

Dec. 22, 1802.

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

FOREIGN NEWS.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 28.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Dec. 30.

Dec. 31. Letters from France as late as the 9th of November, concur in stating unequivocally the intention of the French to colonize, Louisiana, and announce active preparations for that purpose. A gentleman in Paris writes, "the settlement of Louisiana by the French is not only interesting to the United States in a political view, but equally so in a commercial point. It is now understood, that the cultivation of tobacco in that colony is to be a primary object with the consular government, to which great encouragement is to be given. Experiments have also been made as to the congeniality of the soil of St. Domingo. Thus it will be seen that France contemplates supplying herself with this plant. In this scheme she has already commenced by the infliction of heavy discriminating duties."

OBSERVATIONS ON FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

It is curious enough, to observe the reasons given by writers in the American papers, in support of the obtaining possession of the Floridas and New Orleans "we ought to be satisfied with nothing less" say they "than the extension of our Southern boundary to the Gulf of Mexico, so as to include both the Floridas, the adjacent Islands, and all the Islands lying on the East side of the Mississippi, to its mouth, with the free navigation of that river through its several passes to the sea: such are the limits which appear to us to be assigned to the United States, by nature and by reason;" and it is worthy of notice, that the same men who support this measure, are men who have been the loudest in the outcry against this same system of *natural boundaries* of the French in Europe.

The same "reason" would put the United States in possession of Nova-Scotia, New-Brunswick and the best part of Lower-Canada; it would bring them to another *natural boundary*, the St. Lawrence; and I have not the smallest doubt; but that the *virtuous republicans* of another quarter of the union, would be as

ready to plunder these Provinces of the British Empire as the Kentuckians are to plunder New Orleans."

But this is not all: the writings of these gentlemen furnish us with an abundance of curious matter: they now begin to court and talk of the Friendship of the British Government. The writer of this article knows just as little of the sentiments, of the British Government with respect to the United States, as those Gentlemen; but he would think it very extraordinary, if that Government should take a part in any of their quarrels. The ambition of France must always be alarming to Great-Britain; but it would appear, there is an ambition more dangerous to the British Interests in America, more dangerous to the interests of all the King's subjects in this portion of the Globe, than that of France,

It may perhaps appear strange, that so much attention is given to Newspaper Paragraphs; but it ought to be remembered, that where the Mob is every thing, the Newspapers often express the will of the Sovereign as perfectly, as a Minister expresses the will of the Sovereign where there is a Government.

* "Extract of a letter from a very intelligent Gentleman, dated New-Orleans, 3d Dec. 1802; published in the "New-York Herald," of the 1st January, 1803.

"The Kentucky-men have often wished for an opportunity of *sacking* New-Orleans, and the day may not be very far distant. I wish that myself and family were transplanted from this place to some peaceful retreat within your jurisdiction."

Those who have read the Official letters of General Washington, written during the American war, and who have observed with what difficulty an American Army fighting in a cause which had excited the greatest possible unanimity and interest throughout the whole of the Country was kept together, must be convinced, that it is out of the power of the present leaders in that Country to raise or maintain an army: it then follows, as a consequence, that whatever conquests they undertake must be by a determined and lawless rabble for the plunder that can be made.

TRAVELS IN AMERICA.

Extracts from Bülow's Interesting Travels in America, translated from the German, for the "PORT FOLIO," a paper published at Philadelphia.

(Continued from page 12.)

THE New-England-men, who, with their colonies in Pennsylvania, on the Ohio, and in the southern states (North-Carolina,) comprize perhaps a fourth part of the whole population, are, as is well-known, the descendants of those rigorous presbyterians, puritans, independents, quakers, and other fanatical sects, who, under the government of the Stuarts, as oppressed non-conformists, carried with them, to those cold and barren shores of that part of America, which they called New-England, that hatred against kingly power, as the government by which they had been persecuted, which, though weakened, continued among their posterity, and was perhaps, in our days, the cause of the American revolution. Toleration was not the virtue of these splenetic enthusiasts, although themselves the victims of intolerance; for the reigning presbyterians in the colony of Massachusetts banished the weaker quakers and anabaptists, who, therefore, fled to Rhode-Island, and there founded a colony. There could be nothing amiable in these crabbed hypocrites, for they doomed to capital punishment those, who should dance on a Sunday. Stern, hypocritical manners, calculated to gratify, under the cloak of rigour, the ruling passion of cold hearts, self-interest, and even deceit, if necessary, seems to have been a characteristic feature of these men. It is well ascertained, that they belonged, for the most part, to the lower class of the people in England and Scotland, and probably a great number of them were tradesmen. Every one, who knows that mankind most vehem-

ently desire what they do not possess, will acknowledge, that, in general, the external splendour of wealth dazzles the poor, more than those, who are rendered, by the enjoyment of riches, more indifferent to them. Yet the New-Englanders may boast of the most honourable descent of any among the Americans; for they maintain, that they never admitted among them transported malefactors. They have likewise always possessed the most political information. Without them, no revolution could have taken place; and they make more account of education than the other Americans. It will, however, be seen in the sequel, that they have more degenerated from the energy of their fathers than might be expected.

As for the virtuous ladies from Bridewell, and the gentlemen from Newgate, and other prisons, with whom the shores of Virginia, Maryland, Carolina, &c. were endowed, no very respectable progeny can be expected from them. The pretence that it became necessary to hang almost all those felons, thus transported from England, is scarcely credible, when we consider how large their numbers were; and that, when the means of subsistence becomes easier, the practice of the crimes, which are punished with hanging, grows less frequent, even when they remain lurking in the mind; and further, that, in America, hanging, and in general the punishment of offenders is extremely rare, whether from mutual indulgence, or from the principle of the common proverb, "live, and let others live." But, perhaps, in those times, the laws were more severe, and the art of living in society, in such an accommodating manner, was not so well understood*.

* An American will here accuse me of being dissatisfied with judicial proceedings in America, because they do not, upon all occasions, hang and break on the wheel. But I write only for those, who can read.

The lower classes of people have always poured forth in streams from Ireland to America, and I believe half of all the colonies are either Irishmen, or descendants from them.

Of the well educated class of Irishmen, a nation which has recently made such glorious progress, shewn such admirable talents, and furnished their neighbour, Britain, with great men, whom she has appropriated to herself, here and there one has likewise found his way to America. One of them has made the Americans acquainted with their own country, by a geographical dictionary, intitled, *The Gazetteer of the United States*. His name is Scott; and there is no doubt but the American nation will have, in Germany, the credit of his celebrated work. In general, however, it is only the dregs of the Irish people, who emigrate to America, and what I have said above is unfortunately but too applicable to them. It must, however, be observed, that they cannot, in general, be accused of coarse manners; I have found them, on the contrary, for the most part civil: it is, in truth, the civility of a knave, willing to over-reach you.

(To be continued.)

MUSE'E DES MONUMENTS FRANÇAIS.

[The Revolution has been to the Monuments of the Arts in France, what the irruptions of the Barbarians of the North and the East were to the Monuments of Italy and Greece. It is to the exertions of a French Artist of the name of Lenoir, in one of the most horrid periods of the Revolution, that France owes the preservation of many of the venerable Monuments of her Religion and of her Kings. These remains have been lately collected together at Paris, under the inspection of Mr. Lenoir. The following is a description of the Museum, extracted from a Work intitled "Musée des Monuments Français," handed to us by a Friend to this Work.]

"L'ORDRE, l'art, la lugubre magie que Lenoir a mis dans la distribution de ce Musée, donnent tout à la fois l'histoire de son ame et de son génie

et de ses connoissances. Il semble que sa main puissante soutient les siècles sur les bords de l'abyme, les range chacun à leur place, et leur défend de s'anéantir pour montrer leurs arts, leurs grands hommes, leurs tyrans, et souvent leur ignorance. Remontons les âges avec cette artiste, et partons du tombeau de Clovis.

" Dans un vaste caveau, dont les voûtes en arêtes sont parsemées de étoiles, faiblement éclairé par des croisées gothiques, sont couchés ces Princes fainéans qui se parent Clovis de Charles Martel. Ce conquérant les laisse à sa droite, et voit à sa gauche ses descendans arrivés jusqu'à Hugues Capet. Depuis Robert, les tombeaux descendent jusqu'à Philippe III, qui ferme la porte du caveau, comme, Clovis semble l'ouvrir. Le conservateur a donné à ce caveau le titre générique de treizième siècle, parce qu'il termine en effet la liste des tombeaux qui y sont renfermés, quoiqu'il contienne les effigies des personnages vivans dans le commencement du sixième jusqu'à la fin du treizième mais on sait que ces cénotaphes avoient été élevés dans le treizième siècle par Louis IX. Les âges ont usé presque toutes ces figures, dont aucune n'est de marbre, sans pouvoir effacer l'ignorance qui les a sculptés; et l'on est forcé de se dire, Voilà les hommes qui n'ont eu que la puissance du glaive.

" En sortant de ce caveau, on entre dans le cloître, où l'on retrouve encore les siècles promenant le mépris des arts sur les tombeaux des grands hommes, et des femmes célèbres de ces temps reculés.

" En arrivant à la salle d'introduction, on aperçoit les Valois se cacher dans des chapelles obscures, jusqu'à ce que Léon X fasse sortir François Ier. de la poussière, et avec lui les marbres les colonnes, les arts et la gloire. Alors la scène change; le deuil se revêt

de sa lugubre majesté: Au milieu de ces colonnes d'albâtre, de jaspé, de porphyre, augustes orphelines des tabernacles renversés semées comme au hasard dans ce temple, qui n'offre plus la piété que le culte des souvenirs, l'habile ciseau du statuaire, m'a laissé, sur ces figures l'histoire des caractères. Je retrouve sur la bouche de François Ier le touchant adieu dont il honora Léonard de Vinci; je revois ce front qui défait les batailles, et cette main ouverte si prodigieuse des trésors, qu'elle distribue avec grâce aux artistes et aux savans. La mort est paisible sur le sein de Henri II; elle est touchante dans les humides yeux de ce jeune François second. Cet obélisque, dites-vous, renferme le cœur de cet enfant? Ah! vous avez raison: l'immortalité n'est faite que pour l'innocence. Mais pourquoi ne reste-t-il pour couronner à Catherine de Médicis que ses cheveux hérisés? Est-il donc vrai que la mort est affreuse pour les méchans? Quoi! Louis XIII et Louis XIV dans cette posture suppliante? Le vainqueur de la Rochelle, et le conquérant de l'Europe prosternés! et devant qui? Homme, courbe ta tête à l'aspect de ce Dieu qui règne sur l'Univers. Il fut aussi le tien, Richelieu! dont le mausolée semble dominer encore sur tant de monarques étendus près de toi. Ta politique vient des hommes; mais ton génie, tu ne le tiens que de lui seul.

“ Mais quelle est cette salle spacieuse, éclairée, soigneusement décorée, où je pénètre en sortant de ce temple? Qu'a donc écrit le conservateur sur les attiques de ses portes? *État des arts dans le dix-septième siècle*. Peut-être Lenoir eût-il mieux fait d'écrire, *État des vertus que l'état des arts*; car je vois la Turenne, Montausier, Colbert, Molière, Corneille et Racine.”

THE RIGHT HON. E. BURKE.

Much merit has of late been justly assigned to Mr. BURKE, for his

almost prophetic discovery of the tendency of the French Revolution; but his merit on this head extends much farther. In the year 1756, when the Philosophism, which was certainly the principal cause of that Revolution, was the fashion of the day, when it was dressed out, in the philosophick eloquence of a Bolingbroke, the metaphysical reasoning of a Hume, the wit of a Voltaire and the fascinating language of a Rousseau, he maintained that the same engines which were employed for the destruction of revealed religion might be employed, with equal success, for the destruction of the whole fabric of civilized Society. In his preface to the “Vindication of Natural Society,” he says:

“ I cannot conceive how this sort of Writers propose to compass the designs they pretend to have in View, by the Instruments which they employ. Do they pretend to exalt the Mind of Man, by proving him no better than a beast? Do they think to enforce the Practice of Virtue, by denying that Vice and Virtue, are distinguished by good or ill Fortune here, or by Happiness or Misery hereafter? Do they imagine they shall increase our Piety, and our Reliance on God, by exploding his Providence, and insisting that he is neither just nor good? Such are the Doctrines which, sometimes concealed, sometimes openly and fully avowed, are found to prevail throughout the Writings of Lord Bolingbroke; and such are the Reasonings which this noble Writer and several others have been pleased to dignify with the Name of Philosophy. If these are delivered in a specious Manner, and a Style above the common, they cannot want a Number of Admirers of as much Docility as can be wished for in Disciples. To these the Editor of the following little Piece has

addressed it: there is no Reason to conceal the design of it any longer.

“ The Design was, to shew, that without the Exertion of any considerable Forces, the same Engines which were employed for the destruction of Religion, might be employed with equal Success for the Subversion of Government; and that specious Arguments might be used against those Things which they, who doubt of every thing else, will never permit to be questioned.”

DECOUVERTE DU CANADA.

(continued from page 28.)

EN 1541. Jean François de la Roche, sieur de Roberval, gentilhomme Picard, accompagne' de Jacques Cartier, fit un e'tablissement dans l'Isle Royale et envoya un de ses pilotes, nomme' Alphonse de Saintonge, reconnoitre le nord du Canada au-dessus de *Labrador*. En 1562. Jean de Ribaut partit de Dieppe pour aller faire un etablissement dans cette partie de la Floride où Verazani avoit aborde' à son second Voyage; il prit terre à un cap qu'il nomma *Cap Francois*, vers le 30 d. d'elevation de Pole. Il s'eleva ensuite au nord, débarqua à la riviere de *Mai* où il arborâ les armes de France sur un pillier de pierre, et alla ensuite soixante lieues plus avant vers le nord bâtir un fort, auquel il donna le nom de *Charles-fort*. C'est où les Anglois ont bâti depuis la ville de *Charles-ton* dans la Caroline. L'année suivante René' de Laudonniere bâtit une autre forteresse dans la Riviere de *Mai*, et la nomma la *Caroline*. C'est ce que les Espagnols ont depuis nommés *San-Matthez*.

En 1576, et les deux années suivantes, le chevalier Martin de Frobi-

sher découvrit plusieurs terres au nord du Canada, au nom de la Reine d'Angleterre. En 1584, Philippe Amidas et Arthur Barlow firent la premiere découverte de la Virginie. Et la même année Jean Davis Anglois ayant eu ordre de la Reine Elisabeth de continuer les découvertes de Frobisher, alla beaucoup plus loin que ce Chevalier. L'année suivante, il fit encore de nouvelles découvertes, et la 3e. année il reconnut le détroit qui porte son nom. Quelques auteurs prétendent que cette seconde découverte ne se fit qu'en 1590.

En 1598, le marquis de la Roche découvrit l'Isle de *Sables*, où l'on prétend que le chevalier Gilbert Humfrey Anglois, avoit perdu trois navires en 1581: et les côtes voisines de l'Acadie. En 1604, M. de Monts et Samuel de Champlain acheverent la découverte des côtes de l'Acadie: ils firent ensuite celle de la baye Francaise, et s'avancerent jusqu'à l'Isle de Ste. Croix. L'hiver suivant, Champlain reconnut toute la côte Méridionale du Canada jusqu'au delà de Pentagoët; et en 1605. lui et M. de Monts pousserent leurs découvertes jusqu'au cap de Malabarre, vis-à-vis du cap Codd, auprès duquel fut bâtie depuis la ville de *Boston*, capitale de la nouvelle Angleterre. En 1608, Champlain fonda la ville de Quebec, capitale de la nouvelle France. En 1609, Henri Hudson Anglois, découvrit la baye de *Manhatte* Il toit alors au service des Hollandois; et le pays qu'arrose la Riviere de *Manhatte* a longtems porté le nom de *Nouvelle-Belgique*. C'est aujourd'hui la *Nouvelle-York*.

En 1611, Champlain découvrit le pays des Iroquois, et chemin faisant il rencontra un grand lac auquel il donna son nom. Les Anglois prétendent que cette même année Henri Hudson

qui étoit rentré à leur service, découvrit le détroit et la baie qui portent son nom. Il est plus certain que la même année Thomas Burton mathématicien Anglois, découvrit dans ces mêmes mers le nouveau pays de Galles et toute la baie qui porte son nom; et que Jacques Hall Anglois reconnut le détroit de Cœkin, par les 65 degrés au nord du Canada. En 1615, Champlain découvrit le pays des Hurons, entre le lac Erie, le lac Ontario & le lac Huron. En 1662, Guillaume Bassingo Anglois découvrit une grande baie, au-dessus du détroit de Davis, et lui donna son nom. En 1631, le capitaine James, Anglois fit plusieurs découvertes au nord de la baie d'Hudson.

En 1656, le Sieur Bourdon pe'ne'tra le premier dans la baie d'Hudson, & en prit possession au nom du Roi de France. La même année le P. Albnel Jésuite et le Sieur de S. Simon gentilhomme Canadien, remonterent le Saguenay, découvrirent tout le nord de ce côté là, et en particulier les lacs de *Saint Jean* & des *Mistassins*, & ayant pe'ne'tré par-là jusqu'à la baie d'Hudson, en renouvelèrent la prise de possession au nom du Roi leur maître. En 1668, les Danois découvrirent au nord de la baie d'Hudson, une grande riviere, dont l'embouchure est par les 59 degrés, et la nommerent *Riviere Danoise*. En 1673, le P. Marquette Jésuite et le Sieur Joliette firent la première découverte du *Mississipi* par le Canada. En 1682, deux François Canadien, nommés Desgroscellier et Radisson, découvrirent à l'ouest de la baie d'Hudson deux grandes rivieres, qui se déchargent dans une petite baie, ils appellerent l'une *Ste. Thérèse* et l'autre *Bourbon*, et la baie a depuis été nommé par les Anglois *Port Nelson*, sur ce qu'ils ont prétendu que Nelson pilote de Henri Hudson, en avoit fait la première découverte.

Telle a été la découverte du Canada. L'intérieur de ce pays a été découvert peu à peu par les Jésuites; et ce qui est au-delà du *Mississipi* au nord et au nord ouest, l'a été par quelques Voyageurs Canadiens, surtout par M. le Sieur, par le P. Hennepin et le Sieur Dacan, qui ont remonté ce fleuve jusqu'au Sault *S. Antoine*.

En 1680, Robert Cavelier, Sieur de la Salle, natif de Rouen, ayant entrepris de continuer la découverte du *Mississipi*, envoya un Canadien, nommé Dacan, accompagné du P. Louys Hennepin, Récollet Flamand, pour remonter ce Fleuve, depuis la Rivière des Illinois, jusqu'à sa source. Ces deux voyageurs allèrent jusqu'au 46e degré Nord, et se trouverent arrêtés par une chute d'eau fort haute, qui occupe toute la largeur du Fleuve, et qu'ils nommerent le Sault de *S. Antoine de Padoue*.

En 1682, Le Sieur de la Salle descend le *Mississipi* jusqu'à la Mer, et prend possession au nom du Roy Très-Christien de tous les Pays, que ce grand Fleuve arrose, auxquels il donna le nom de *Louisiane*. Cette Province, qui forme aujourd'hui un Gouvernement indépendant de celui de la Nouvelle France, est bornée au Septentrion par l'embouchure de la Rivière des Illinois, qui se décharge dans le *Mississipi*.

En 1701. La même année le Sieur le Moine d'Iberville, Gentilhomme Canadien, Capitaine de vaisseau découvrit l'embouchure du *Mississipi*, que le Sieur de la Salle avoit manqué en 1684.

ETAT DU CANADA EN 1665 ET 1666.

[We have selected for this number the state of Canada in 1665 and 1666, sent to the Provincial of the Jesuits in France the 10th Nov. 1667, because, the successful settlement of the Country may be dated from about that time. Till then, the settlements at Tadoussac, Quebec, Three Rivers and Montreal, could be considered as little better than establishments for the purposes of the Fur Trade and the Missions; and these Settlements were inhabited by a few hundred men only continually in danger of being entirely cut off by the Indians.]

De l'Etat où se trouve le Canada depuis deux ans.

“ DEVIS que le Roy a eu la bonté d'estendre ses soins jusq' en ce pais, en y faisant passer le Regiment de Carignan Salieres, nous auons veu la face du Canada noblement changée, & nous pouuons dire, que ce n'est plus ce pais d'horreurs & de frimats, qu'on depeignoit auparavant avec tant de disgraces, mais vne veritable Nouvelle France, tant pour la bonté du climat & la fertilité de la terre que pour les autres commodités de la vie qui se decouurent tous les iours de plus en plus.

“ Autrefois l'Iroquois nous tenoit serrés de si près, qu'on n'oïoit pas mesme cultiuer les terres qui estoient sous le canon des forts, bien moins aller decourir au long les aduantages, qu'on doit attendre d'un Sol, qui n'a presque rien de different de la France.

“ Mais à present que la terreur des armes de sa Majesté a remply d'effroy ces barbares, & les a reduits à rechercher nostre amitié, au lieu des sanglantes guerres dont ils nous molestoient incessamment; nous decouurons pendant le calme, qu'elles peuuent estre les richesses de ce pais, & combien grandes sont les commodités qu'on s'en doit promettre.

“ Monsieur de Tracy en est allé porter les heureuses nouvelles au Roy, & après avoir fait la paix & la guerre en mesme tems, & ouuert la porte à l'Euaugile, aux Nations Iroquoises. Il

nous a quittés avec le regret general de tous ces peuples, laissant le pais entre les mains de Monsieur de Courcelles, lequel, comme il a beaucoup contribué de son courage au bonheur dont nous iouissons; aussi continue-t-il avec le mesme zele, à nous en conseruer la possession; & s'étant rendu redoutable aux Iroquois, par les marches qu'il a faites en leur pais, il tiendra ces barbares, de gré ou de force, dans les termes de l'accordement qu'ils font veuus rechercher icy: & par auance il nous en fait desia goûter les douceurs que nous n'auions point encor iusqu'à present experimeniées.

“ De fait la paix ayant esté concludé avec tous les nations Iroquoises, & accordée de la part du Roy, avec de presantes instances qu'elles ont faites par leurs ambassadeurs, avec lesquels trois Jésuites sont retournés pour prether le saint Euangile, & nourrir cettépaix chez les nations d'en bas; alors les habitans des Colonies ont veu qu'ils pouuoient s'estendre au large, & labourer leurs terres, avec vn parfait repos, & vne grande seurcté, tant à cause de cette paix, qu'à cause de la continuation des soins qu'on prend de garder & augmenter les forts des frontieres, & de les muir de toutes choses necessaires a leur conseruation, & à celle des Soldats qui les descendent.

“ Et c'est dans ces vûes que les premieres pensées de Monsieur Tallon, Intendant pour le Roy en ce pais, furent de s'appliquer avec vne activité infatigable, à la recherche des moyens par lesquels il pourroit rendre ce pais florissant; soit en faisant les épreuues de tout ce que cette terre peut produire, soit establisant le negoce, & notiant les correspondances qu'on peut auoir d'icy, non seulement avec la France, mais encor avec les Antilles, Madere, & les autres peuples, tant d'Europe que d'Amerique.

“ Et il y a si bien réussi, qu'on met en vsage les pesches de toute nature de

poisson, qui se font tres abondantes dans les riuieres; comme de saumons, barbuës, bars, esturgeons; & mesme sans sortir du fleuve, de harangs et de moruë, qu'on y fait verte et seche, & dont le debit est en France de très grand profit. On en a cette année fait des epreuues, par des Chaloupes, qu'on a enuoyées, & qui ont beaucoup produit.

“De cette nature est la pesche du Loup-Marin, qui fournit de l'huyle à tout le pais, & donne beaucoup de surabondant, qu'on enuoye en France & aux Antilles. L'essay de cette pesche s'est fait l'an passé, qui en trois semaines de tems valut, tous frais faits, au sieur l'Espine près de huit cents livres seulement pour la part.

“La pesche du Marsoin blanc, qu'on pretend faire reussir avec peu de depense, fournira des huyles les plus excellentes pour la manufacture, & mesme en plus grande quantité.

“Le commerce que Monsieur Tallon proietté de faire avec les Isles Antilles ne sera pas l'un des derniers aduantages de ce pais: & deja pour en connoitre l'vtilité, il fait passer en ces Isles, des cette année, de la morue verte et seche, du saumon salé, de l'anguille, des pois verts, & blancs, de l'huyle de poisson, du merin & des planches; le tout du cru du pais.

“Mais comme les pesches sedentaires sont l'ame, & font tout le soutien du negoce; Il pretend les establir au plus-tost: & pour en venir à bout, il proiette de faire quelque compagnie, pour en faire les premiers establemens, & sousteur la despense de leurs commencemens, qui dans vn ou deux ans, donneront des profits merueilleux.

“Ces soins qui le font vaquer avec tant d'assiduité à la recherche des profits, que le fleuve de S. Laurens, & autres riuieres de ce pais peuuent produire, n'empeschent pas qu'il ne partage les applications, aux émolumens

qu'on peut tirer d'une terre, aussi féconde en toutes choses, qu'est celle de Canada.

“Delà, vient, qu'il fait travailler soigneusement à la decouuerte des Mines, qui sont apparemment frequentes & abondantes: il fait couper des bois de toutes sortes, qui se trouuent par tout le Canada, & qui donnent facilité aux François, & aux autres qui viennent s'y habiter, de s'y loger dès leur arrivée: Il fait faire du Merin, pour transporter en France, & aux Antilles; et des Matures, dont il enuoye cette année des essais à la Rochelle, pour seruir à la Marine. Il s'est appliqué de plus, au bois propre à la construction des vaisseaux, dont l'épreuue a esté faite en ce pais, par la bastisse d'une barque, qui se trouue de bon seruire; & d'un gros vaisseau, tout prest à estre mis à l'eau.

“Outre les grains ordinaires, qui se sont recueillis iusqu'à present, il a fait commencer la culture des chanvres, qui vont se multiplier: de maniere que tout le pays s'en remplira, et pourra non seulement s'en servir, mais encore en donner beaucoup à la France.

“Pour ce qui est du lin, on peut juger par l'experience, qu'on a fait depuis vn an, qu'il produit tres bien, & se nourrit fort beau.

“Il n'est pas iusqu'aux Brebis de France, qui portent ordinairement deux Agneaux, lors qu'elles ont pris vne première année la nourriture de ce pais.

“Je ne parle pas icy de ce qu'on doit esperer des quartiers plus meridionaux du Canada, où l'on a remarqué, que la terre y porte d'elle mesme, les memes especes d'arbres & de fruit que produit la Prouence; aussi se trouue-t-elle sous vn climat, qui a presque la me temperature de l'air, & dont la hauteur du Pole n'est pas bien differente.

“Nous ne parlons à present, que de

ce qui est survenu de changement en ce pais, depuis l'arivée des troupes qui d'elles mesmes ont beaucoup serui à son accroissement, & à se decouvrir en plusieurs endroits; sur-tout, en la Riviere de Richelieu, où les forts qui y sont placez de nouveau, voyent autour d'eux des campagnes defrichés, & couvertes de tres beau bled.

“ Mais deux choses entr'autres contribuent beaucoup aux desseins qu'on a proiettés pour le bien de la Nouvelle France; à sçavoir d'un costé, les Villages qu'on a formés aux enuirs de Quebec, tant pour le fortifier, en peuplant son voisinage, que pour y recevoir les familles venuës de France, & auxquelles on distribue des terres déjà mises en culture, & dont quelques vnes ont esté cette année chargés de bled, pour faire le premier fond de leur subsistance; ce qui sera cy après pratiqué avec les mesmes soins, qu'on a commencé.

“ Et de l'austre costé les establissements qui se font, tant par les Officiers, Capitaines, Lieutenans, & Enseignes, qui se lient au pais par le Mariage, & se néantissent de belles concessions, qu'ils font valoir; que par les Soldats, qui trouvent de bons partis, & s'estendent par tout; les vns & les autres reconnoissans les aduantages, dont il est parlé cy-dessus.

“ On ne peut omettre, sans vne extreme ingratitude, la reconnoissance qui est deüé, tant au Ministre de sa Maiesté, qu'à Messieurs de la Compagnie generale des Indes Occidentales, qui par leurs soins & leurs liberalitez, ont vne bonne part au florissant estat, où se trouve à present ce pays, & à l'establissement des Missions, qu'on vera dans toute cette Relation s'estendre à plus de 500. lieues d'icy: pour la subsistance desquelles, ces Messieurs ne s'épargnent pas. Nous auons veu cette année onze vaisseaux mouillés à la rade de Quebec, chargez de toutes sortes de bien. Nous auons veu pren-

dre terre, à vn grand nombre, tant d'hommes de travail, que de filles, qui peuplent nostre colonie, & augmentent nos campagnes. Nous voyons des troupeaux de moutens, & bon nombre de cheuaux*, qui se nourrissent fort bien en ce pais, & y rendent de notables seruices. Et tout cela se faisant aux frais de sa Maiesté, nous obligé à reconnoistre tous ces effets de sa bonté Royale, par des vœux & des prieres, que nous adressons incessamment au Ciel, & dont retentissent nos Eglises, pour la prosperité de la personne sacré, à laquelle seule est deüé toute la gloire, d'aüoir mis ce pais en tel estat, que si les choses continuent à proportion de ce qui s'est fait depuis deux ans, nous méconnoissons le Canada, & nous verrons nos forests, qui sont déjà bien reculées, se changer en Villes et en Prouinces, qui pourront vn jour ressembler en quelque chose, à celles de France.”

DR. COLQUHOUN'S LETTER.

[The following letter from the learned and patriotic author of the "Police of the Metropolis", to one of the Inspectors of the New York State prison is highly worthy of the most serious attention. No man has done more than Doctor Colquhoun, to show the advantages of a well regulated police; no man has done more than he, to trace crimes to their sources in vice and immorality, and to point out PREVENTATIVES.]

Exbury, in Suffex, 28:b Aug. 1802.

“ THE Criminal Police is an object of the greatest importance in all countries, but particularly in America, not only as a new country but as a republic, exposed from peculiar circumstances to be contaminated by importations of the scum and outcast of all Europe. This and other considerations have excited great doubts in my mind whether the introduction of Europeans in the present state of the population of America is not upon the whole injurious.

“ WHEN I return to London I will procure a copy of the detail of Mr. Bentham's plan, and shall have great pleasure in transmitting it to you with such other publications as apply to the subject of penitentiary houses.—I will also send if I can possibly procure it a copy of the Report of the Committee of House of Commons.—The whole of the Reports have been

* The first horse seen in Canada arrived in the ship le Havre the 16th July 1693; and it does not appear that there were either sheep or horned cattle in the Province long before that time.

re-printed in four volumes, among which is the 28th report, Trials of Police. They are all extremely interesting and I think you will be desirous that they should have a place in your library.

"The first edition of the Police of London may be considered as only an imperfect sketch, it is in the 6th edition of this work that you will find these interesting topics discussed, to which your attention is at present so laudably directed.

"The last report of your Inspectors is extremely interesting, and you press upon the Legislature with great propriety, the evils arising from the excessive multiplication of spinshops and public houses — Nothing tends so much to the corruption of morals or to promote habits of idleness ultimately generating crimes. Twelve hundred of these receptacles of vice in so small a city as New-York, is to be considered as an evil of the greatest magnitude.

"In the metropolis of the British Empire which contains twelve times the number of inhabitants, the Magistrates do not grant licences to more than about 4000, although taking in the towns and villages in the vicinity, we have upwards of 5000 in the whole, I have been at great pains in forming and enforcing Rules and Orders for the proper regulation of Publicans in different districts of the metropolis when I have acted as a Magistrate, a copy of which I will send you. The indiscriminate mixture of young and old offenders in the same prison, I observe is mentioned with great propriety in your last report. — I have always considered this practice (which also prevails here) as one of the greatest nurseries of Crimes, and I am glad to find you have brought it under the review of your Legislature. The remedy you propose [solitary confinement] appears to me to be the wisest and most effectual that can be devised.

"Your proposition to authorize the Police Magistrates to try in a summary way all persons committing minor offences, such as petty assaults, drunkenness, and acts of vagrancy, will prove a great relief to Jurors, and will tend much to the diminution of crimes. In this country the Legislature finds it necessary every session to extend the summary jurisdiction of Magistrates, and experience has shewn (as these Magistrates are responsible) that instead of abridging it extends the liberty of the innocent part of the community, and I can safely say had it not been for these summary jurisdictions, it would have been impossible in any degree to have kept the vices and crimes of the people within any moderate bounds. The present state of society and morals in what is called the civilized world, render a species of energy necessary which can only be attained by summary proceedings. — The great inlets to vice, idleness and crimes are all regulated

public houses, gaming, horse-racing, cock-fighting, profane swearing and a contempt of religious duties on Sunday, to which may be added every species of dissipation which has a tendency to congregate multitudes of people in the same spot.

"In a new country like America, where the general prosperity of the nation depends, in so eminent a degree, on the morals of the people the Legislature cannot promote the true welfare of the state in a greater degree, than by authorizing Magistrates to correct these evils, by inflicting mild punishments in a summary way, and by commuting in various instances that will occur, the punishment of imprisonment for pecuniary penalties, to be applied to the expences of the police. Female prostitution, particularly in the cities of America, also requires appropriate laws which will apply to both sexes, and these should be administered in a summary way by the Magistrates, by imprisonment or mild pecuniary fines. In like manner, Brothels ought not be prosecuted by the tedious and circuitous process of indictment and trial by Jury. The expence of such prosecution in this country, tends much to the increase of the evils of prostitution, while through the medium of the chicane of the law, many notorious delinquents escape justice.

"I could not have perceived until I perused your accurate reports, that such a number of Larcenies could have been committed in the city of New-York. It is impossible that depredations to such an extent should be committed, unless there were many receivers of stolen goods, such as purchasers of old metals, old apparel, ship stores, rags, and hard stuff, and these classes of dealers require the watchful eye of the Legislature, and much advantage would be derived from restraining them from dealing unless under the authority of a licence, with power to the Magistrates to withhold it on the succeeding year, in case of any information of improper conduct, and to forfeit in case of conviction. It is by these precautions and mild summary punishments that the kalanders of delinquency are to be diminished in every country; and wise Legislatures will look to prevention as a primitive object, that there may be occasion as seldom as possible to resort to punishment.

As temperance operates powerfully in preventing diseases in the human body, so will preventives tend to diminish the evils in the body politic. In America where old prejudices do not exist, and where the laws are in their progress only to maturity, this preventive system can be much easier accomplished than in Europe. And if the legislature is true to itself, it will see the vast importance of establishing in the first instance, every safeguard to the innocent part of the community, by shutting up, as far as circumstances will admit,

every avenue to crime. The true interest of the state requires it, and humanity to the unhappy individuals who are tempted to perpetrate offences, plead strongly for the adoption of an appropriate preventative system, applicable to the local and peculiar state of the country. Your most obedient,

and faithful humble servant,
PATRICK COLQUHOUN.

MR. THOMAS EDDY.

ANECDOTE SUR LES ENIGMES.

La Duchesse d'Orléans, grand mère du prince actuel de ce nom, joignoit aux grâces de la figure l'esprit; mais elle aimoit les frivolités. Elle s'occupoit très-sérieusement à déviner les énigmes: sa société partageoit, comme de raison, le goût de la princesse. On attendoit avec impatience chaque nouveau cahier du Mercure, et il étoit convenu que l'on ne se sépareroit pas sans avoir deviné énigmes et logogriphes. Un homme d'esprit s'amusa à faire une énigme d'une tournure assez frappante et propre à exciter la curiosité. On se rassembloit, comme de coutume au Palais Royale; on lit et relit l'énigme; on proposoit diverses explications, toutes insuffisantes. La nuit entière se passa dans ce pénible travail, et sans succès. Dès le grand matin, on envoya chez l'abbé Raynal; alors chargé de la rédaction du Mercure, pour savoir le mot de l'énigme: il n'y en avoit point. L'abbé qui, vraisemblablement, ne mettoit pas dans cette partie de sa rédaction une attention scrupuleuse, avoit reçu l'énigme, et l'avoit envoyé à l'imprimeur, sans s'apercevoir que le mot y manquoit. On traita très-sérieusement au Palais Royal cette négligence, qui avoit donné tant de peine à une belle Princesse et à sa cour. Cela fut presque regardé comme un *scandalum magnatum*. La Duchesse d'Orléans voulut prendre sa revanche en envoyant l'énigme à Voltaire qui étoit alors aux Delicés; mais il n'en fut pas dupe. Voici ce qu'il répondit à la Princesse; ces vers ne sont pas dans l'édition de Beaumarchais.

Voire énigme n'a point de mot;

Expliquer chose inexplicable
Est, ou d'un docteur ou d'un sot;
L'un et l'autre est assez semblable:
Mais si l'on donne à deviner
Quelle est la Princesse, adorable,
Qui sur les cœurs fait dominer,
Sans chercher cet empire aimable;
Pleine de goût sans raisonnement,
Et d'esprit sans faire l'habile:
Cette énigme peut étonner.
Mais le mot n'est pas difficile.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We have received several anonymous pieces, which will appear at some future period.

The intention of W. H. B. is undoubtably laudable; but we cannot approve of Calvin's Servant's exultation over his fallen master. Such an exultation, and under such circumstances, is very contrary to dictates, which we revere. Independent of this, the versification is defective, and the construction is in some instances sacrificed to sound: the following verse is utterly unintelligible

"Whom happiness's shade with wealth deceived,"

"*Dint*," as an abbreviation of *did not*, is not allowed even in common conversation. The piece, has still some merit and with corrections, it may be inserted.

We have also received several other anonymous, Poetical productions, which we shall not separately notice. We would not discourage young Poets; but Poetry without it arrive at a certain degree of perfection, is so disagreeable to the majority of readers, that we cannot admit it: Those gentlemen ought to have always before them, the words which the great master of English Poetry puts into the mouth of the gallant Percy; and they may be assured the sentiments there expressed, are always the sentiments of the Public:

"I had rather be a kitten and cry—mew.

"Than one of these same metre-ballad mongers:

"I had rather hear a brazen candlestick turn'd

"Or a dry wheel grate on the axletree;

"And that would nothing set my teeth on edge;

"Nothing so much, as mincing Poetry;

"'Tis like the forc'd gate of a snuffing nag."

ABSTRACT OF A CENSUS OF THE PROVINCE MADE IN 1784.

DISTRICTS.	Married Males	Houfes	Married Women	Males		Females		Servants	Ableft	Infirma	Slaves
				Above 15 year's old	Under 15	Above 14	Under 14				
City and District of Montreal.	10140	9794	9727	4357	11637	3809	10803	4020	304	625	212
City and District of Three-Rivers.	2080	1973	2247	912	2874	877	2726	676	104	118	4
City and District of Quebec.	7911	7137	7380	4112	10041	4206	8984	1795	93	150	88
TOTAL.	20131	18905	19354	9318	24552	8892	22513	6491	401	893	304

LAND, &c.

DISTRICTS.	Acres of Land in cultivation	Bushels of grain sown yearly	Horses	Oxen	Cows	Yoking Cattle	Sheep	Hogs
City and District of Montreal.	726703	217682	17825	12036	22579	16620	33238	41806
City and District of Three Rivers.	214875	39349	3155	1602	5368	3147	10206	6458
City and District of Quebec.	628240	126318	9116	8456	16344	12439	41222	22202
TOTAL.	1560818	383349	30096	22094	44291	32206	84666	70466

Total Number of Souls. 113,012.

The present population of Lower Canada alone, is supposed to be about double of what it was in 1784.

PRICES CURRENT QUEBEC, 22d JAN. 1803.

MARCHE'S.

Imports.	Imports.
Rum Jamaica (none) Per Gall.	Biscuit p.cwt. 17/6 a 20s.
C. Pf. do. 5s.	Seal oil p. bhd. (none)
Brandy - - - 10s.	Oak Timber (none) p. cub. ft.
Molasses - - - 2/9 a 3s	Pine do. do. do.
Spanish wine bhd. 12	Pipe staves, 1 1/2 inch. p. m. of 1200 & 1-5 advance for every 1/2 inch thicker.
Port wine do. 40 a 50	Shingles (none) p. do.
Madeira do. 40 a 60	Boards 1 inch 10 ft. long p. 1000
Teneriffe (none) 24	Planks 2 in. do. 80s.
Fayal (scarce) 24	American Pork p. dills. 18 a 20 bl.
Foreign Salt bushel. 3/6	Do. mefs do. 14 a 16 11 a 13
English do. 21d. a 2s.	Do. Beef Country Butter 7 1/2 a 9d
Mufco, Sugar 50s. a 60s.	Mould candles 12d.
Coffee lb. 18d.	Dipt - - - 11d.
Tobacco Leaf - 6d.	Soap Turpentine 7d.
Carrot (none imported)	
Rice (none for sale)	
Goals p. cb. 30s. a 45s.	
Wheat no price established p. minot	
Oats - - - 2s. 6d.	
Barley - - - 3s. 9d	
Pease - - - 5s.	
Flaxseed no price fixed.	

Farine p. q. 15s a 18s 4d.	Lard par lb. 4d a 5d
Son - do - - 5s	Suife do 6 1/2 a 9d
Pois par minot 5s a 8s 4d	Beurre en Tin. 6 1/2 a 7 1/2
Patates do - - 7s 8d	Binde p. coup. 3s 6d a 5s
Avoine do 2s a 2s 6d	Oies p. do 2s 6d a 4s
Boeuf par lb. - 3d	Poulets p. dq 7s 3d a 2s
Do en quartiers 2d	Anguilles 5d a 9d
Veau par lb. 6d a 8d	Motue 5d a 2s 6d
Do en quartiers -	Foin par cent 35s a 50s
Mouton par lb. - 5d	Paille par do 12s 6d a 20s
Do entier 5s a 10s	Bois p. corderas 6d a 15s
Sain Doux do 9d a 12 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.
16		Fine		29.1	29.1	20	27
17		Fine		29.3	29.3	2	6
18		Fine		29.3	29.3	-11	1
19		Fine		29.2 1/2	29.2 1/2	2	10
20		fine-bazy		29.5	29.3	-2	17
21		Fine		29.3	29.3	19	28
22		Fine		29.2 1/2	29.1	5	13

● N. Moon. ☾ 1st. Quar. ○ F. Moon. ☽ 1st. Quar. 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 or £190 currency, sterling.

POETRY.

O D'E

FOR HER MAJESTY'S BIRTH DAY, 18th Jan. 1803.

DRIVEN out from Heaven's ethereal domes,
On Earth, insatiate Discord roams,
And spreads her baleful influence far:
On wretched man her Scorpion stings,
Around the insidious Fury flings,
Corroding every bliss, and sharpening every care.
Hence Demon, hence! in tenfold night
Thy Stygian spells employ;
Nor with thy presence blast the light
Of that auspicious day which Britain gives to joy.

But come thou softer Deity,
Fairest Uoanimitv !
Not more Tan the star that leads
Bright Aurora's glowing steeds,
Or on Hesper's front that shines
When the garish day declines:
Bring thy usual Train along,
Festive Dance and Choral song,
Loose rob'd sport, from folly free,
And mirth, chastis'd by Decency.

Enough of War the pensive muse has sung;
Enough of Slaughter trembled on her tongue.
Fairer prospects let her bring
Than hostile fields and scenes of blood.
If happier hours are on the wing,
Wherefore damp the coming good?
If again our Tears must Flow,
Why forestall the future woe?
Bright-eyed Hope thy pleasing power
Gilds at least the present hour;
Every anxious thought beguiles,
Dresses every face in smiles.

Let not one transient cloud the bliss destroy
Of that auspicious day, which Britain gives to joy.

CHŒUR D'ATHALIE.

[RACINE has been siled the Prince of the French Poets; and he has justly merited that title, both by the elegance of his compositions, and by the piety and the loyalty of the sentiments they contain. The Tragedies of "Ezéchiel" and of "Athalie" are particularly remarkable for these sentiments: many of our readers may remember the account which reached us, of the enthusiastic bursts of "VIVE LE ROI!" which broke forth from the whole audience at the representation of one of these pieces at Amiens during the negotiations; and if they read attentively the following extracts from some of them, they will find no difficulty in imagining the effect which such writings are capable of producing when accompanied with all the charms of Music, and the grandeur of theatrical ornaments and representation.]

LE CHŒUR chante.

PARTEZ, enfans d'Aaron, partez,
Jamais plus illustre querelle
De vos aïeux n'arma le zèle.

Partez, enfans d'Aaron, partez.
C'est votre Roi, c'est Dieu pour qui vous com-
Une voix seule. [battere]

Où sont les traits que tu lances,
Grand Dieu dans ton juste courroux?
N'es-tu plus le Dieu jaloux?
N'es-tu plus le Dieu des vengeances?

Une autre.

Où sont, Dieu de Jacob, tes antiques bontés?
Dans l'horreur qui nous environne.
N'entends-tu que la voix de nos iniquités?
N'es-tu plus le Dieu qui pardonne?

Le Chœur.

Où sont, Dieu de Jacob, tes antiques bontés?

Une voix seule

C'est à toi que dans cette guerre
Les fleches des méchans prétendent s'adresser.
Faisons, disent ils, cesser
Les fêtes de Dieu sur la terre.
De son joug importun délivrons les mortels:
Massacrions tous ses saints, renversons les autels,
Que de son nom, que de sa gloire,
Il ne reste plus de mémoire.
Que ni lui ni son Christ ne regnent plus sur nous

Le Chœur.

Où sont les traits que tu lances,
Grand Dieu, dans ton juste courroux?
N'est-tu plus le Dieu jaloux?
N'est-tu plus le Dieu des vengeances?

Une voix seule.

Triste reste de nos Rois,
Chère et dernière fleur d'une tige si belle,
Prince aimable, dis-nous, si quelque Ange au
beisneau,
Contre tes assassins prit soin de se défendre;
Ou si dans la nuit du tombeau,
La voix du Dieu vivant a ranimé la cendre.

Le Chœur chante.

Partez, enfans d'Aaron, partez.
Jamais plus illustre querelle
De vos aïeux n'arma le zèle.
Partez, enfans d'Aaron, partez. [battere]
C'est votre Roi, c'est Dieu pour qui vous com-

CHARADE.

Je suis un composé de mille êtres divers;
Mets ma tête à mes pieds; j'habite les Enfers.

ENIGME.

Je suis utile à tout le monde,
Et mon corps représente une coupe profonde.
Ami de l'ombre et du repos,
J'habite du sommeil le ténébreux enclos.
Pour me parer, d'une toile l'on me cache.
Pour me fixer, d'un ruban l'on m'attache,
Je suis triste, dit-on, mais je suis si discret,
Que de chacun je couvre le secret.
J'ai place chez le Roi, mais je hais la couronne
Et lorsque je le sers, je veux qu'il l'abandonne.