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# THE BRITISH-AMERICAN REGISTER.

QUEBEC, SATURDAY, 19th MARCH, 1803.

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House of Commons, Dec. 8; 1802.

## COMMITTEE OF SUPPLY.

Upon the motion of the Secretary at War the House resolved itself into a Committee of Supply.

The SECRETARY at WAR rose.—He began by saying, that it was his duty to lay before the Committee the proposed establishment of the army for the ensuing year. The estimates upon the table certainly exhibited the detail of an army larger considerably than any which had been maintained by this country upon a peace establishment. The main question to be decided, in his opinion, was not the *quantum* of the force to be kept, but whether that force was necessary; and upon this point he did not imagine much could be said in addition to the arguments used when the navy estimates were before the Committee. The Hon. Gentleman here alluded to the arguments adduced upon that debate, which he combated with great force. He remarked that the present state of France seemed to have realized the most sanguine dreams of Louis XIV. That this country must be prepared to any emergency, but not commit any act of aggression or heedless violence, and at the same time resist, in a bold and manly manner, any attack upon the national honour. He then entered into a detail of the state of the French army as it at present stands, from which he shewed that the army of the Republic amounted, to upwards of 400,000 men, exclusive of the late conscript levy. Such being the case, it surely became in-

dispensable for England to have a force larger than she ever had upon a peace establishment. This country had no right to calculate upon the duration of any peace, unless it was in possession of the most effectual and efficient means of self-defence. There was a constitutional objection to a large standing army in time of peace, unless it was sanctioned by Parliament. This he was most readily disposed to admit; but he had an answer to every objection of the kind in one short word, namely, "necessity." The force intended to be kept up consisted of 27 regiments of Dragoon Guards—the Foot Guards to remain upon their present establishment. The total number of Cavalry to be 17,250, and the Foot Guards to consist of 6060. It was proposed to maintain 102 battalions of infantry, the regiments of the line to be up to the 93d. The Royals, being a very old and most valuable corps, the second battalion of that regiment was not intended to be reduced.—The two battalions of the 52d, for the same reason, was also to be kept.—There were also five additional battalions of the 60th; and it was also, with the permission of the Committee, to include the 94th. These regiments would consist of 75 rank and file per company, except those corps destined for service in India, whose complement would be still higher. This statement made up 102 battalions of infantry. The West-India regiments had been reduced from twelve to six, and it was proposed to retain those six regiments. The foreign corps now consisted only of four regiments;—1st. that called

Stewart's Regiment, a regiment conspicuous for its services; and three Swiss corps. These were intended to be retained upon their usual establishments. There were several other corps of inferior denomination; the Staff corps, the Waggon corps, and the New South Wales corps, which were likewise intended to be kept up. The total number, therefore, to be retained, including the army in India, would amount to 128,909 men and officers. The general distribution of this force he should state to be 60,000 rank and file, including 15,000 cavalry, for Great-Britain and Ireland—30,000 for the Plantations and foreign garrisons, and the residue for the service in India. The total expence of which, for guards, garrisons, &c. &c. he would estimate at 4,015,000*l*. In addition to the regiments of the line to be kept up, it had been deemed necessary to raise six new garrison battalions in the room of invalids, which title had been abolished as unsoldier-like, and the difference upon this occasion, in point of expence, did not exceed 5000*l*. These garrison battalions would set regiments of the line at liberty to be employed upon other service. The only army services not before the Committee were the full pay of the officers who retired at the peace, and the pensions to the men in Chelsea and Kilneinham Hospitals. He did not think they would be much higher than the sum voted in 1801, and he imagined the whole expence would be covered by 5,500,000*l*. which was less than the total expence of the army in 1801 by 10,300,000*l*.—He then stated the savings by the barrack department since the peace, and the various officers who had retired on half-pay; the reduction of the militia, fencible, and foreign corps; and concluded a long speech by moving, that the number of land forces for guards and garrisons for Great-Britain

be 66,574 men, including non-commissioned officers, from the 25th of December 1802, to the 25th December 1803.

Earl TEMPLE was convinced that every thing depended upon our exertions. The ultimate object of France being the destruction of this country. On this ground he should not oppose the resolution now submitted, or in any manner check any little spirit which he might see rising in his Majesty's Council, or damp it by a vote of his; but, at the same time, he could not help observing on the manner in which the subject was brought forward, and of the new and unprecedented way of asking for supplies, and how these supplies were applied. His Hon. Relation had compelled Ministers to speak out when the Navy Estimates were voted. The Right Hon. Gentleman had made a speech which reflected the highest honour on him, for the sentiments which it contained; but in that speech no explanation had been given of the real situation of the country, nor in what light the House were to consider the Estimates, whether as voting them for a peace or war establishment. He was justified in calling upon Ministers for an explanation of their conduct, why a larger establishment was necessary, when, during the summer one continued system of reduction had taken place. In the month of June, a force of 95,000 men was voted for six months, and orders were accordingly issued for a reduction to the number then voted. In consequence of these orders, the cavalry regiments were reduced above one half, five entire regiments of foot were disbanded, and in October the garrison and foreign battalions were broke. It would be necessary to look at the time when these men were disbanded, and see how Ministers were borne out in the fact of not having disbanded the regiments. In that ve-

ry interval General Le Clerc had succeeded in restoring order in St. Domingo, and that island was in the possession of France.—Such was the period when Ministers thought it necessary to disband the troops, and at a moment when a Gentleman (Mr. Moore) of the Secretary of State's Office, was sent to Constance with a strong remonstrance against the measures of France with regard to Switzerland. This remonstrance was backed with reducing the army.—This, no doubt, was considered as essential to the honour of the country. How then could Ministers call for a large force now, when, having one at their disposal, the only use they made of it was to disband it? On these grounds he would give his qualified assent to the motion. The Learned Gentleman (The Attorney General) had on a former evening observed, that himself and friends had come forward with marvellous good Government votes, but violent opposition: they did so; and he would again repeat, that they approved of the measures, but disapproved the men.—(Hear! Hear!)—This was no new discovery; he was sorry that the Executive Government was placed in the hands of men not capable of fulfilling the duties; he wished to see Ministers out of place. There was one person to whom the country looked with its eyes fixed, and felt that in him securely could be vested the wealth and welfare of the people, and in him could be placed an entire and unlimited confidence. He gave his vote this evening not to the merits of Ministers, but to their measures.

Mr. SHERIDAN was not able precisely to agree with any of the sentiments he had heard uttered, and yet he could not sit still and give a silent vote on this question, in one thing, however, he agreed with all who had spoken. He was convinced that this was a most important crisis to the

country, and that it was the duty of all persons who were in the habit of stating their sentiments in that House to take a part in this discussion, in order that their Constituents might be enabled to judge of the principles on which they acted. An allusion had been made by a Noble Lord (Temple) to the person he thought most proper to manage the affairs of the country at the present moment. He was sorry his Hon. Friend (Mr. Whitbread) had imitated this example, though he was sensible that it was done from the best motives, and though the application was made to a man whom he honoured and revered (Mr. Fox.) But if ever there was a time when the Members of that House ought to shew themselves to the People of England, above all appearance of acting from any mean, interested motive, above all suspicion of a scramble for power, that moment was the present. A good deal had been said as to the impropriety of using irritating language towards the First Consul of France. One Hon. Friend of his (Gen. Maitland) had adopted this opinion with respect to Switzerland, but had immediately followed it with a censure of the conduct of the French Government towards that country. Another Hon. Friend of his (Mr. Whitbread) had stated, that there was but one opinion on that subject, which he would not express. If there was but one opinion, his must be the same as that of the Honourable General. His Honourable Friend (Mr. Whitbread) contended, that the question was considered entirely with respect to the power of France; but the Hon. General had shewn that the main point was the disposition of France. Switzerland had been invaded since June last, when it was proposed to maintain a lower Peace Establishment, and that transaction was a proof of the designs of the French Government against the independence

of other nations; but it seems we must abstain from investives against Bonaparte. "I will abstain (said Mr. SHERIDAN), I will abstain from them, if I can; but if a bare narrative of facts formed investives, he could not help it. Notwithstanding all the atrocious acts of that Government, he was, however, for Peace. He was convinced that nothing which had happened since the signing the Definitive Treaty would have been a justifiable ground for this country's going to war. Let us then have peace, if peace be possible; but let resistance be prompt and bold on the first provocation. The Hon. Gen. (Mr. Banks,) who spoke second in the debate, had said a number of things which were well worth the attention of the House. That Hon. Gentleman's manner was not remarkable for its rapidity, and that was an advantage, for it gave the House the opportunity of weighing well what he said; and they were always repaid for the attention they bestowed on him. He desired Ministers to explain the danger which called for an increased establishment. But did he doubt the danger? Could any man look at the map of Europe, who had a heart to feel, and fortitude to resist the danger, and be insensible to any apprehension from the designs of France? If the argument he had used respecting the disproportion of our Army and that of France was worth any thing, it went to this, that we ought to have no army at all. He had talked about the pledges given to the country by former Administrations, but he had forgot altogether the pledges of the last. He did not recollect that a pledge was given, that the Netherlands should be recovered from France. That it was also pledged that Holland should be rescued from their dominion. But above all, he had forgot that a pledge was given, that the existence of a Republic

French Republic would not be suffered in the midst of Europe. All these pledges, however, had failed; and the Honourable Gentleman, who had set out with professing great friendship to the late Ministers, never shewed that friendship more than by thus stopping short so opportunely in his *history of pledges*. But if this praise was due to his friendship, he certainly could not claim equal commendation on account of his impartiality. Another admirable reason given by the Hon. Gentleman why the estimates should not be voted was, that we would probably receive the first notice of the declaration of war by France, by an armament appearing on our coasts. So that in his opinion, it is absurd to make any preparation for defence until the enemy have landed; until a French herald sounds his trumpet on our shores. He likewise sagaciously observed, that the security contended for might be injurious, by presenting to the country an apparent security: so that to avoid an apparent security the best way would be to disband all our forces, and dismantle our ships. Why the employment of an effective force should be called an apparent security he did not know. If, indeed, wooden guns were mounted on our ships, and if we believed that there was an army ready for our defence concealed somewhere about Brentford, the Hon. Gentleman might very properly call such notions an *apparent security*. This apparent security, if adopted by the country, would resemble the conduct of a man who should paint upon the doors and windows of his house the figures of locks and hinges, but who should leave them all unfastened, although he lived in a neighbourhood infested by thieves and robbers, whom all the exertions of the police could not subdue. He says France would have every thing to lose, and nothing to gain by an invasion of this country. Now

it did not appear that they would have any thing to lose, except that raw commodity in which the Hon. Gentleman admitted there was a plenty—namely, human life. With regard to that nation, it had been said by a great man now no more, that when he looked for France in the map of Europe, he saw nothing but a gap; now if he were to look at that map he would see nothing but France. Bonaparte was admitted to be ambitious, and that ambition must be progressive. The House of Bourbon, it is true, was ambitious, but it had not the same physical means of gratifying its desires as the present Government of France has; nor had it the same physical necessity for proceeding in the career of ambition. It was absolutely necessary for Bonaparte to flatter the People of France with the idea of rendering them the masters of the world, in order that they might consent to become his slaves. He had now no other object to look to in Europe but Great Britain. There was nothing else that he would hold in his hand. It was said, that Bonaparte wished for commerce, and for that reason was desirous of obtaining the restoration of the French Islands in the West-Indies; but in his opinion he rather wished them for military stations. Bred, as the First Consul was, in camps, he did not suppose that he understood much about the regular proceedings of commerce. Indeed, he suspected that he intended to go a much shorter way to work. He had heard, that in this plodding mercantile country we had something called credit and capital, and he expected that, if he conquered us, he could carry them over to France in the same manner as *busts of marble* or *paintings* are transported from Italy. It was true, public credit would shrink from the grasp of despotism, but he was here calculating on the First Consul's ambition, not on his common

sense. The grand object of that person, he was convinced, was to destroy the Navy of England. That was the first wish of his heart. He every day prayed for its fulfilment, to whatever Deity his prayers were addressed, whether to *Christ*, or to *Mahomet*; whether to the *Goddess of Reason*, or to the *Goddess of War*. It had been said that Bonaparte had spoken of a Nation of the West, and a Nation of the East. It was well known how he had treated the Nation of the West, as he called it.—He had subjugated one half of it. To the Prince of Parma, one of his children, he had given a Crown and a Sceptre for play things. The Cisalpine Republic appeared a fine, a chopping boy, and he was resolved to take care of it. Holland, Switzerland and Germany, all experienced instances of his parental affection.—But let us abstain from invective—Oh, by all means; let us say nothing bad of the First Consul: let us only speak the truth (*laughter*.) For his part, he only disclaimed the connection. He trusted that Great Britain would never form one of this Family of the West. He had so far said things which perhaps were agreeable to the War party, but he must now say other things which he was afraid would be disagreeable to them. The Noble Lord (Temple), instead of using a manly language against Ministers, had shewn that he was only desirous to get them out of their places, and give those places back to the former Ministers. He has declared in all frankness, that he has no complaint against the present Administration. He would not depart from their system, but he wishes his friends to have the direction of that system. They would do just what the present Ministers did. Oh! but then they would shew abilities in doing it.—They would show a kind grumbling patience. They would make wry faces at Bonaparte; but

they would not oppose his subjugation of Switzerland. With respect to the affair of that country, they would, like the present Ministers, just sit still. But then, instead of sitting still with their *arms across*, they would sit still with their *arms akimbo*—(*Loud Laughter.*) This would be the conduct of the *capable* Gentlemen.—Let them be known by the appellation they assume. They consider the Honourable Gentlemen opposite to me as mere milk and water kind of Statesmen, set only to keep places for them and their friends until they find it convenient to step into them. Having finished the labours of Peace, having signed and sealed the Treaty which, in the eyes of the Noble Lord's Friends, was a low, vulgar act, to which their lofty minds could not stoop, it was now thought necessary to get them out of the way as speedily as possible. It seemed that the Noble Lord opposite to him (Hawkesbury) was regarded in this business merely as a goosequill, and the Right Hon. Gentleman (Mr. Addington) as a stick of sealing wax, which, having served to complete the transaction, might now be thrown under the table. He could not conceive why some gentlemen expressed so much hostility towards the Right Hon. Gentleman opposite to him, unless they proceeded on the same principles as the courtier who quarrelled with another because he did not like the cut of his beard. There was an epigram in Martial, in which this kind of dislike was very well described, but it was no less happily painted in English:

I do not like you, Doctor Fell,  
The reason why I cannot tell;  
But this is what I know full well,  
I do not like you, Doctor Fell.

This certainly was a declaration very unfavourable to any Doctor. [*Here the House was convulsed with laughter, which continued for five minutes.*] A disapprobation of this sort might be

excused in a lady, for the fair sex were permitted to like and dislike upon reasons which would appear rather whimsical in Senators and Statesmen. He complimented Ministers on their having renewed none of the severe measures of the last Administration, and having interfered less than any former Ministry in the General Election. But this was, perhaps, with the Gentlemen who complained of them, a proof of their incapacity. Perhaps these Gentlemen imagined that the present Chancellor of the Exchequer ought to be able to preserve order in Europe as effectually as he did in that House when he presided over it; that he had nothing more to do but to look to the map, and say to the German Princes scrambling about their indemnities, "*Gentlemen take your places;*" that he might look up to the Tuscan gallery and say "*strangers must withdraw;*" that he could look along the Rhine, and say, "*Austrians go to the right, French to the left!*" He should be glad if the Chancellor of the Exchequer could do this; he would be glad to see His Majesty's Ministers always chosen out of the Chair of that House. How could Gentlemen censure the present Chancellor of the Exchequer, and assert that he had signed the death-warrant of the Country, and lavish their praises on him who had approved of that Peace which they so much blamed? Since he approved of the Peace, some Gentlemen had been mainly active in getting a Statue erected to him. But let them adorn it as they pleased. Let them cover the head with laurels until nothing could be seen but the nose, still they must give him a little sprig of olive. He could not suppose the Right Hon. Gentleman alluded to would stoop to play a double part. He was represented, not like the great chess player, who carried on two games with two different persons, but as

playing with one hand against the other. It was probable, however, that there had been some mistake in the telegraphic intelligence, and that the Right Hon. Gentleman's friends were bringing forward pawns and castles, when he wanted only to check the King. The House was told, that this Right Hon. Gentleman could alone save the country; but no single man, can save the Country. If it depended on one single man, it could not be saved. If it depended on him only, it did not deserve to be saved. The Right Honourable Gentleman seemed to imitate the exhibition of the invisible girl; but the House ought to be spoke to no longer through trumpets from a distance; the Right Hon. Gentleman should come forward and state whether he had altered his opinion respecting that Peace which he formerly approved. Another Right Hon. Gentleman (Mr. Wyndham) seemed to act consistently in calling for war, but he would act more consistently in calling for peace, for he never dreaded the power of France. It was the spirit of Jacobinism which filled him with apprehensions. He dreaded nothing else. He would have said—

Approach me as the rugged Russian bear,  
The armed rhinoceros, or the Hyrcanean tyger.  
Take any form but this, and my firm Nerves  
Will never tremble."

But Bonaparte had destroyed the spirit of Jacobinism. That achievement was the last of his herculean labours. He knew, that if he struck it to the earth, like Antæus, it would arise again. So, like Hercules, he gave it a true fraternal hug, and it expired. There was, therefore, an end of the phantom which the Hon. Gentleman feared most, but it now seemed he wished the Ghost to be revived again. He, therefore, now sings *Ca Ira*, chaunts the *Marseillais Hymn*, and beats up for Jacobins to go to war against Bonaparte. If,

however, the Right Hon. Gentleman and his friends would have the honesty to speak out, they would acknowledge that all they wanted was the restoration of the Bourbons, and that, to attain that object, they would put to hazard the existence of the Country. Mr. Sheridan next censured the words which had fallen from Lord Hawkesbury, in defending the Treaty of Peace.—The Noble Lord had said, the spirit of the people was worn out by the War. This was not the fact. The People disapproved of the War, because they found it to be throughout a War of false pretensions. The last Ministers were not exactly like men in a boat, rowing against each other. They were in a much worse situation; they were like men who had gone up with a balloon, which they could lower and elevate, but the course of which they could not direct. There we might see the Ex-Secretary of War poking his head under the mouth of the balloon, and feeding it with fresh gaz, while Mr. Dundas was slyly opening the valve and letting it out again. In the mean time, another of the party holds an anchor up in the basket, ready to cast it on a Sugar Island. Mr. Sheridan concluded with a most eloquent and impressive parallel between the situation of Great-Britain and France with respect to civil liberty. He observed, that if danger must be met, it ought to be met in a way consistent with our past renown. For a great nation like this there was no retreat it littleness, and no peace in poverty. Wherever danger was, it must be opposed by manly and effectual resistance.

(To be continued.)

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#### FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE,

New-York papers to the 1st March, were received in Town by Saturday's post. They contain accounts from London to the 17th January, and



from Greenock to the 21st of the same month.

Though the expectation of immediate War has gone by, the State of Public affairs throughout Europe, appears to impress a gloom on the minds of all those who are friends to Peace, and who pretend to look forward to the effect which that State of things is likely to produce with respect to the British Empire. If on the one hand, say they, France is suffered to go on in adding to her Dominions one Country after another, till her influence and her power become paramount on the continent; if she be suffered, under these circumstances, to establish her garrisons in the midst of our Colonies, to revive her trade and reestablish her Navy, her power will become dangerous if not irresistible, and the continuance of Peace may be considered as the stupid torpor of him who sees certain destruction preparing for him, without making one effort to remove or to avoid it: on the other hand if we are to oppose ourselves to the evil before it be ready to burst on us, they see the nation entering into a bloody and expensive war which it has made so many sacrifices to terminate, and which even in success they consider as a great evil.

Under these impressions, in this state of doubt and anxiety, they see the efforts of France still steadily and incessantly aimed at our ruin. On one hand she provides for additional power; on the other she disposes the power which she possesses for action: to Piedmont, to Switzerland, to Parma Placentia and Guastella, she threatens to add Holland and Tuscany. She entices our workmen from our manufactures; by her regulations she shuts out their productions and our shipping wherever her influence is commanding. She equips her fleets

& the fleets of her tributaries to form establishments intended for the ruin of our trade and settlements in America: she proposes to send large bodies of Troops to India; and intrigues to drive us out of the Mediterranean.

From a Government long and fully established they could still hope for some interval to the madness and restless disposition of the moment; they could flatter themselves that it would give way to the true interests of France; to peaceable industry and good neighbourhood; but in a government like the present, which has no claim to the Supreme Power but force, or superior address, they see no room to hope for such an event; on the contrary, they find themselves justified in believing that, that government will sacrifice all these, in order to turn the attention of the people from itself, while it establishes its power.

It is supposed to be in consequence of this situation of things that, on the 15th January, the 3 per Cents had fallen to 71 per Cent.

NEW-YORK, February 14.

*Remarkable Pamphlet.*—There has just issued from the press of T. & J. Swords a pamphlet, entitled, "An address on the past, present, and eventual relations of the United States to France," in the name "of the President and Congress," and signed Anticipation. Where and by whom it was written, is uncertain. There is a report, that it was "sent by a democratic member of Congress, of the first respectability among the left, from the city of Washington, for publication here," and that it is intended "to ascertain which way the democratic gale blows."

The writer, after mentioning the former connection with an affection of the United States of France, points out the present ambitious and

dangerous projects of the latter, "When we consider," says he, "how unimportant *Louisiana* must be of itself to *France*, we shall not entertain the least doubt but that the *French* government means to acquire the dominion of all *America*, and that the possession of *Louisiana* is to be the first act of the tragedy." He advises "to form the best agreements we can with other nations, for putting some limits to the domination of that country," [*France*.] "With common consent," says he, "a system must be devised and adopted, that will faithfully aim at the welfare of all. Such an union will arrest the career of *France* on the *European* continent." Particularly he urges an union with *Great-Britain*, in the following words; "Let *Britain* open to us the unhackled commerce of all her dominions in every quarter of the globe; and the spring we shall give to her manufactures, and the additions we shall make to her force, will produce an increase of wealth and stability," &c.—"All impediments being removed, and a confederacy framed, of which the objects shall be uniformly justifiable, a conjunction of the naval powers of *Britain* and these *States* may, in a short time seize every land held by *France* and her associates."

Whatever may be thought of the justness of the above sentiments, every body will be surpris'd that they should be advanced by a leader among the democratic party—that party which have for so long falsly charged the Federalists with a design of forming an alliance with *Great-Britain*, and of introducing monarchy. Nothing can be more striking proof of the inconsistency of those now at the head of the public affairs. Such is their weakness that they run madly and precipitately from one extreme to another. But after all this democratic bluster, where is *Louisiana*?

Perhaps this moment in possession of *France*, our empire dismembered, our privileges to be recovered only by a long and expensive war. Common wisdom, and measures moderately daring in the administration might have prevented the desperate hazard.

A FEDERALIST.

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*Literary and Philosophical Intelligence.\**

Mr. Dallas, is preparing a history of the Maroons, accompanied by a succinct History of the Island of *Jamaica*.

The Revd. Joseph Barrett, of Ormskirk, is preparing for the press, a new System of Modern Geography for the Use of Schools.

Mr. Cuthbertson gives the following account of an experiment by which the two kinds of electricity are distinguished, or the direction of the fluid is ascertained:—Insulate two wires, furnished at each end with a ball, three-fourths of an inch in diameter; connect one with the positive, and the other with the negative, conductor of a machine; the balls should be four inches asunder, and between them, at equal distances from each place, a lighted candle, with the center of its flame nearly on a level with the centers of the balls: if the machine be put into motion, the flame will waver very much, and seem to incline rather more to the negative ball, than to the positive one; after about fifty revolutions, the negative ball, will grow warm, and the positive ball remain cold; if the revolution be continued to about 202, the negative ball will be too hot for the hand to touch, while the other remains as cold as at the beginning.

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\* The Gentleman who favored us with the two publications from which we have extracted the following, receives them monthly; and we hope he will in future enable us to continue regularly, this department of the Register.

Mr. Thomas Salmon, of Canterbury has given a description of a simple method for clearing apartments from noxious air. He carries an air-tight metallic tube from the upper part of the place in which the noxious air is generated, as common-shores, cess-pools, privies, &c. with an ascent towards the kitchen or other chimney, whose fire is most frequently kept, and joined to the lower part of the back of the grate; a pipe is also fixed at the upper part of the grate, which is made to conduct the nearest way out of the house. By this method, Mr. Salmon says, holds of ships may be ventilated without labour or expense, by passing the metal pipe through the cabin or other fire, and that destruction of grain prevented that was experienced during the late scarcity.

It is said that a method has been discovered of ascertaining the longitude at sea, by means of a magnetic ball floating in a basin of quicksilver. Besides its polarity, the magnet is on this theory supposed to have a propensity to retain its relative position on the earth; that is to say, it turns upon an axis, like the earth, one part always pointing to the polar star, so that in sailing round the world, the little ball would make a complete revolution on its axis.

Citizen Coquebert has lately communicated to the Philomathic Society of Paris a very simple process for taking a copy of a recent manuscript. The process is the more interesting, as it requires neither machine nor preparation, and may be employed in any situation. It consists in putting a little sugar into common writing ink and with this the writing is executed upon common paper, sized as usual: when a copy is required, *unsized* paper is taken, and lightly moistened with a sponge. The wet paper is then applied to the writing, and a flat-iron (such as is used by laundress) of a mo-

derate heat, been lightly passed over the unsized paper, the copy is immediately produced.

Citizen Haüy having compared the methods of writing and calculating of several celebrated blind men, has digested into a body of doctrine the best productions of experience in this art. His method of *writing* consists in using an iron pen, the point of which is not split: by writing without ink, and pressing on a strong paper, the blind man produces a character in relief, which he can immediately read by passing his fingers over the projecting characters on the opposite side of the paper, in the contrary direction. The relief is sufficient, provided a soft surface be placed under the paper, such as leather, blotting paper, &c.

The vaccine inoculation continues to make rapid progress in Spain and Italy. In Catalonia 7000 persons were inoculated in the course of nine months; and, by its means, the fatal ravages of small-pox have been stopped in the department of Milla, where, during three months only, 12,000 persons have submitted to the vaccine operation.

It is of importance to be known, that relief may be expected to navigators ship-wrecked on a desert coast, by means of inclosing an account of their case in a bottle, well-corked, and committed to the waves. A letter, put in a bottle, and thrown overboard at the entrance of the Bay of Biscay, was, in nine months taken up on the coast of Normandy. Another, abandoned to the waves at 42° latitude east of the meridian of Teneriffe, travelled 120 leagues in three weeks, and was taken up on the strand at Cape Prior. It was addressed to M. Bernardin de St. Pierre, and was immediately forwarded to him by the French Vice-consul at Ferrol. A third traversed upward of 900 leagues in a direct line, and landed at the

Cape of Good Hope, contained an eiled letter, which was sent to the Governor of the Isle of France.

A new metallic substance has lately been discovered in Sweden. The ore has a blackish colour, with the metallic aspect of crystals of oxidated tin; its colour is equally dark; its gravity is considerable; it strongly scratches glass. M. Ekeburg has extracted from this mineral a new metallic substance to which he gives the name of Tantalite.

By an edict of his Imperial Majesty, all the students in Hungary, even those of medicine and law, at the university of Pest, are forbidden to visit the theatre, coffee-houses, public-houses, balls. The professors are enjoined to see this order strictly executed, and the magistrates, in case of need, to assist them to the utmost of their power. The keepers of coffee-houses, &c. are for every offence to be punished by a certain pecuniary fine.

The booksellers and other persons connected with literature, through out Great Britain and Ireland, have entered into a well-compacted association for the purpose of establishing in London, a Daily Morning and a Daily-Evening News-paper. The respectability and the extent of this association warrant the expectation, that these newspapers will do honour to the English press, and be a means of diffusing the earliest and most authentic political intelligence, as well as of exciting a more general patronage towards the current literature. The publication will take place early in the next year.

[Monthly Mag. Dec.]

LE C. Leschevin, a donné lecture d'un Rapport sur la découverte du phénomène de la scintillation du bois carbonisé par le choc d'un autre bois.—Cette découverte fera époque en physique. C'est dans le rapport qu'il faut lire le

détail des expériences qui prouvent ce phénomène d'une manière incontestable. Il a réaligné les soupçons que l'on avoit déjà conçus du danger de l'emploi du charbon en bâtons dans la fabrication de la poudre; et a prouvé la nécessité de joindre une précaution de plus à celles en usage jusqu'à ce jour dans cette fabrication, c'est-à-dire, de n'employer le charbon que pulvérisé.

LE C. Potel, dans un Mémoire sur le blanchiment, a communiqué à la Société des détails très intéressans sur la nouvelle méthode substituée à l'ancienne, pour blanchir les toiles; il examine les divers agens modernes, qui ont été conseillés depuis quelques années, et il indique les plus avantageux, tels que l'acide muriatique oxigéné odorant, les alkalis caustiques en vapeurs, qui sont ceux qu'il emploie dans l'établissement qu'il a formé. Il démontre que l'emploi du sulfure calcare, sans mélange, est absolument impropre au blanchiment: il fait sentir combien peu est fondée la crainte des personnes qui rejettent le nouveau procédé, parceque, disent-elles, il brûle la toile; il les rassure complètement et démontre, que si l'opération est faite par un artiste intelligent et soigneux, la toile acquiert au lieu de perdre; qu'on a de plus l'agrément d'en jouir au bout de quinze jours, tandis que, par le blanchiment sur le pré, on ne l'a qu'après quinze mois et encore moins blanche.

[Décade Philos. Acad. de Dij.]

#### CHAMBRE D'ASSEMBLÉE.

Samedi, 12e. Mars, 1803.

Mr. Tacheureau fit rapport du Bill qui pourvoit à des Officiers Rapporteurs, avec les amendements faits par le Comité.

La Chambre ensuite entra en Comité sur le Bill de Milice. La 33e. Clause qui donne pouvoir au Gouverneur d'incorporer 1200

hommes de milice passa unanimement, et sans débats. La 31<sup>e</sup>. qui concerne les substituts, fut différée à Lundi. La 35<sup>e</sup>. clause passa, Pour 20. Contre 4.

Lundi, 14<sup>e</sup>. Mars.

Mr. le *Juge Panet* demanda et obtint un congé d'absence.

En introduisant sa motion, l'honorable Juge dit, que les affaires de son état l'appelloient indispensablement dans le district de Montréal, qu'il étoit mortifié, par bien des raisons, d'abandonner la Chambre dans un moment, où tant de Membres s'en absentoient, qu'il se voyoit forcé de différer à une autre session la poursuite d'un Bill qu'il avoit introduit, concernant les inhumations; que s'il eut pu continuer l'enquête de-jà commencée dans le Comité général, où l'on n'avoit encore entendu que des parties intéressées à s'opposer à la loi proposée, il auroit constaté des faits, qui auroient étonné les membres et les auroient convaincu, que la mesure étoit indispensable, mais que le Bill des Milices ayant interrompu l'enquête et la saison étant trop avancée, pour la poursuivre, lorsqu'il y avoit encore tant à faire dans la Chambre, il remettait la partie à la session prochaine. L'Honorable Juge espéroit, cependant, que dans cette intervalle, les Marguilliers de la Paroisse de Québec réfléchiroient mûrement et qu'ils adopteroient des mesures qui rendroient inutile de passer une loi à cet effet, qu'ils imiteroient en cela les Marguilliers de la Paroisse de Montréal, qui leur avoient donné un exemple digne d'être suivi.

Mr. le *Juge de Bonne*, prit cette occasion de badiner son Honorable Confrère, sur la circonstance favorable qui le débarassoit d'un Bill qu'il ne pouvoit supporter, qu'il croyoit ce Bill enterre' et qu'il consentoit volontiers de lui élever un monument dans cette Chambre, comme à un Enfant chéri de celui qui l'avoit mis au jour.

Mr. *Panet* répliqua, qu'il s'étoit attendu au badinage du membre qui venoit de parler, mais qu'il étoit assuré du support de la plus saine partie de la Chambre, que ce n'étoit qu'à sa propre sollicitation, si ses amis n'en continuoient pas la poursuite en son absence, mais que les raisons qu'il avoit alléguées, expliquoient pourquoi, et il ne desiroit pas précipiter la mesure.

Mr. *Coffin* demanda et obtint permission d'introduire un Bill, pour amender un Acte de la 35<sup>e</sup>. de sa Majesté, qui accorde des droits sur les licences. Il dit qu'il s'agissoit d'un Bill pour conserver les mœurs; qu'il étoit survenu de grands abus par le grand nombre de Cabarets, et qu'il seroit absolument nécessaire de faire quelque réglemant à ce sujet. Il dit qu'en outre dans la loi existante, il n'y avoit rien de pourvu pour les Townships: l'acte dit, que pour qu'on accorde des licences il falloit des certificats des Marguilliers en charge &c. et que dans ces nouveaux établissements il n'y avoit pas encore de Paroisses ni Marguilliers. Il fut ordonné que le Bill seroit lu une seconde fois Vendredi.

La Chambre entra ensuite en Comité sur le Bill de Milice.

Les 36<sup>e</sup>. et 37<sup>e</sup>. qui ordonnent, que les officiers de milice doivent être remboursés de leurs frais en envoyant leurs comptes avant le 10 d'Avril et le 10 Octobre, les 38<sup>e</sup>. 39<sup>e</sup>. 40<sup>e</sup>. et 41<sup>e</sup>. Clauses passerent unanimement.

Mr. *Carron* proposa que les adjutants ou aides majors seroient obligés de poursuivre pour les amendes, sur la réquisition des officiers commandant les divisions; et que les avances pour les poursuites seroient prises sur les fonds pourvus par cet Acte.

Après quelques débats le Proviso de Mr. *Carron* fut emporté. Pour 16. Contre 5.

Mr. *Coffin* proposa, que dans les lieux où il ne se trouveroit pas d'aide majors, que les amendes seroient poursuivies par les Capitaines. Pour 7. Contre 13.

<sup>a</sup> Les 42<sup>e</sup>. et 43<sup>e</sup>. clauses passerent unanimement.

Après la lecture de la 44<sup>e</sup>. clause, qui ac-

corde une somme au Gouverneur pour les dépenses, qui pourroient être encourues sous cet Acte, Mr. *Craigie* dit qu'il se levoit dans l'absence de l'honorable membre (Mr. *Lees*) qui se trouvoit indisposé, pour proposer une somme pour remplir le blanc dans cette clause, pour les dépenses qui résulteroient de cet acte; pour l'armement de guerre et de bouche, et le paiement des milices incorporées. Le Comité Spécial avoit trouvé, avec les comptes de la Province sous les yeux, qu'il y avoit annuellement un surplus de revenu, d'environ quatre mille livres; les dépenses extraordinaires, soustraites des dépenses ordinaires. Le Comité étoit d'opinion, qu'il n'y avoit rien de plus grande importance, que de mettre la milice sur un pied respectable; et il croyoit qu'il conviendrait de proposer £2500 par an, pour quatre années; le tems qu'il proposeroit pour la durée de l'acte; ce qui seroit un total de 10,000. Il dit que si on commandoit les 1200 hommes, cette somme ne seroit pas suffisante; mais il falloit un commencement, et il ne s'attendoit pas qu'on désireroit tirer les 1200 hommes pour la première année, mais cela mettroit en état de les tirer par la suite. Il dit que pour les 1200 hommes il faudroit de 4 à 5000 louis par an, et la somme proposée n'étoit que la moitié de ce qui seroit nécessaire, si on les incorporoit tous; et il espéroit que cette somme rencontreroit l'approbation du Comité: il présenta une motion pour cette somme.

Mr. *L'Orateur* avoit désiré de réduire les 1200 à la moitié de ce nombre; mais il se désista, quand on lui assura qu'on ne demanderoit pas plus de douze cents louis, et il croyoit que c'étoit la moindre somme qu'on dut proposer, puisqu'on étoit décidé à avoir une milice: à l'avenir, il faudroit accorder d'avantage; mais il espéroit, qu'on pourroit réduire la liste des dépenses et l'appliquer à la milice. Il ne proposeroit pas de réduire les appointemens des Officiers du Gouvernement qui sont utiles; mais il étoit d'opinion qu'il y avoit des places inutiles. Il cita l'office du papier terrier, auquel il y avoit eu longtems un salaire attaché, pendant qu'il n'y avoit eu absolument rien à faire. Il espéroit qu'insensiblement on trouveroit des moyens sans charger la Province, et le seul moyen de le faire, seroit de diminuer les dépenses; et que sur ce principe il voteroit pour la motion.

La question fut mise et accordée, unanimement. Les 45e. et 46e. clauses passerent aussi unanimement.

Il s'éleva des débats sur la 47e. clause qui fixe la durée de l'acte.

Mr. *Craigie* proposa de fixer la durée au 1er. Juillet 1807.

Mr. *Berthelot* dit qu'il seroit mieux de la fixer pour deux années; et qu'il alloit faire une amendement à cet effet.

Mr. *Le Juge De Bonne* espéroit, qu'il ne le seroit pas; que c'étoit évident qu'on ne pourroit rien faire dans deux années.

Mr. *Berthelot* dit qu'il croyoit deux ans suffisans; que si la Chambre trouvoit nécessaire de l'amender, les autres branches de la Législature n'y consentiroient pas, avant qu'il seroit expiré.

Mr. *Craigie* espéroit, qu'il se dissoleroit; qu'au bout des quatre années le parlement prochain seroit à sa troisième séance; qu'il auroit alors plus d'expérience pour passer un Bill de cette importance.

Mr. *Berthelot* insista; et présenta sa motion. Il dit que le Bill étoit plus onéreux et plus fort que l'ancien; qu'il se pourroit très bien qu'il n'auroit pas le bon effet qu'on en attendoit; qu'aux £2500 on pourroit ajouter 20 à 30 mille louis, que la Province perdrait par l'abandon des travaux; que si on vouloit l'amender on n'auroit pas la concurrence des autres branches; que d'ailleurs il trouvoit le Bill très obscur et il étoit convaincu que les honorables membres ne pouvoient pas dire qu'il étoit laconique.

Mr. *McGill* pria le Comité de remarquer, que la Milice devoit être exercée les Dimanches et Fêtes, jours qu'on ne travaille point; et que par conséquent la perte de tems se réduiroit à 28 journées de 1200 hommes au plus; et qu'on avoit vu que les 2500 louis, ne seroient pas suffisants, pour que le Gouverneur en tira plus de la moitié de ce nombre. Il croyoit, que 4 années étoient le moindre tems qu'on dût proposer pour voir si on pouvoit mettre le Bill en exécution; et quant à lui il pouvoit dire explicitement, si le Bill ne répondoit pas au but qu'on se proposoit, qu'il seroit le premier à consentir à l'amender.

Mr. *L'Orateur* dit, qu'il voudroit engager l'Honorable Membre à retirer sa motion; elle étoit fondée sur un principe faux favori, que le Bill étoit onéreux; qu'au contraire il étoit doux plus que dans tout autre pays; Les milices de nos voisins étoient tous obligées d'être exercées, mais encore que chaque homme est obligé de se fournir des armes et accoutrements. Il dit, qu'il étoit évidemment, de l'intérêt des Canadiens d'être en état de défendre leur pays; et

bien loin que le Bill fut trop rigoureux, il seroit peut-être bon dans quatre années d'en passer un plus sévère.

Mr. *Craigie* étoit très surpris de la motion de l'Honorable Membre. L'Honorable Membre avoit voulu secondar sa motion pour £2500, et avant de la proposer, il avoit dit, que c'étoit pour quatre années. Il dit qu'une bonne Milice étoit le salut et le bien le plus essentiel pour le pays, et ce qui devoit être le plus cher aux Canadiens; que sans cela ils ne seroient jamais un peuple respectable; et de chercher à empêcher l'effet de ce Bill seroit rendre un très mauvais service à son pays.

Mr. *Berthelot* dit, qu'en secondant la motion pour £2500, il ne se croyoit pas lié pour les quatre années.

Mr. *Tellier* croyoit que deux années seroient assez; que dans ce tems, ceux qui auroient été exercés, seroient en état de montrer aux autres. Les Honorables Membres ne trouvoient pas le Bill onéreux, mais ils ne connoissoient pas le local des habitants. Il entra dans le détail de leurs travaux pendant l'Été, il représenta ces travaux comme sans relâche; et il dit que s'il avoit de l'éducation, qu'il auroit bien fait des amendements non seulement à ce Bill, mais à bien d'autres, pour le soulagement des Habitants.

Mr. *Le Juge de Bonne* dit, que le Gouvernement étoit bon; qu'il falloit être en état de nous défendre, et de n'être pas à la merci des premiers qui nous attaqueroient; tout ce qu'il pourroit coûter ne seroit rien à proportion de ce qu'on perdrait en ce cas; que quant à lui, s'il croyoit qu'on vouloit nous ôter cette loi, il croiroit de son devoir, s'il étoit possible, de la rendre perpétuelle.

Mr. *Berthelot* dit que certainement nous vivions sous un très excellent

Gouvernement, mais que celui qui connoissoit la force de la marine d'Angleterre ne doit pas craindre pour cette Province.

Mr. *L'Orateur* dit que le Gouvernement étoit bon; mais qu'il faut défendre son pays, que le Gouvernement étoit bon ou mauvais. Que si en 1775, on avoit eu une bonne milice, les Bostonnois n'auroient pas entré dans le pays; qu'actuellement que nous étions en paix, qui diroit, que si dans un mois le fort St. Jean ne seroit pas pris comme en 1775. Il dit qu'autre fois, il n'y avoit pas tant de besoin d'une milice disciplinée, parceque le pays n'étoit pas découvert, mais qu'actuellement ce seroit une guerre de raze campagne; et qu'en 1759 dans la bataille sur les plaines, si les Canadiens avoient été exercés, cela auroit peut être tourné autrement. Il insista fortement sur la nécessité d'être en état de se défendre; il dit qu'il n'y avoit pas long-tems qu'on avoit voulu nous attaquer, et que dans la situation actuelle du pays, on n'étoit pas des hommes, mais des moutons, des gens propres à faire des esclaves. Il finit en disant, que le nombre d'hommes tirés des Campagnes et des villes pour 28 jours, ne seroit pas senti; que ce ne seroit tout au plus que 3 hommes par deux compagnies. Si on tiroit les 1200 ce seroit 3 hommes par Compagnie.

L'amendement de Mr. *Berthelot* pour fixer la durée du Bill, fut rejeté—pour 3 contre 22; et la motion de Mr. *Craigie* pour 4 années passa unanimement. Une clause sur ensuite ajoutée au Bill, après la 34<sup>e</sup> clause, sur la proposition de Mr. *Cuthbert*, pour permettre à ceux qui seroient tirés ou commandés pour l'exercice de 28 jours, de donner des substituts de la même paroisse et de l'âge requis; mais que ces substituts ne pourroient plus servir comme substituts avant d'avoir servi à leur tour.

Le Président ensuite laissa la Chaire, et la Chambre s'ajourna.

Mardi 15e. Mars.

Un Bill qui applique certaines sommes d'argent y mentionnées à rembourser pareilles sommes avancées par ordre de sa Majesté, conformément à une adresse de la Chambre d'Assemblée, a été lu pour la première fois.

Le Président du Comité de toute la Chambre sur le Bill de Milice, a fait rapport des amendements faits à icelui, qui ont été approuvés par la Chambre, et le Bill ordonné d'être grossyé\*. La Chambre s'est alors ajournée.

Mercredi, 16. La Chambre fut en Comité sur le Bill des Officiers Rapporteurs.

Vendredi, 18. La Chambre s'est ajournée faute de *Quorum*.

#### ANECDOTE DE DELILLE.

L'abbé Delille étoit riche des biens-faits de la cour; sa fortune s'est évanouie à la révolution, et il s'en est consolé, en faisant des vers charmans sur la pauvreté. On chercha à l'entraîner dans les factions, qui divisoient la France; mais l'esprit qui animoit les parties dominans étoit trop opposé à son caractère. Il ne voulut point s'associer à ceux qui n'avoient d'autre moyen de régner dans un pays, que celui de le ravager. Peu ambitieux, il resta fidèle à sa pauvreté, et il cultiva les muses au milieu des flammes, qui dévoreroient les bibliothèques et les momens des arts. Dans la fatale année de 1793, les factieux voulurent rendre son talent complice de leurs forfaits, et ils entreprirent de forcer sa muse de sacrifier sur les autels de la terreur. Le comité de salut public, lui demanda des vers propres à être chantés dans les fêtes pu-

bliques. On fait combien il étoit dange-reux de refuser quelque chose au comité de salut public. L'abbé Delille n'avoit plus que des vers à donner, et l'échafaud étoit là pour punir son refus, dont on n'eût pas été embarrassé de faire une conspiration contre la sûreté de l'état. Il réfléchit sur l'invitation du comité de salut public, et il dit le lendemain à ses amis: "J'ai fait mes réflexions; la guillotine est une mort fort douce, et je ne ferai point de vers." Le fameux Chaumette, qui étoit une manière d'homme de lettres, et qui, sous une enveloppe révolutionnaire, portoit une ame susceptible de procédés, revint à la charge; et entrant de son mieux dans les opinions de l'abbé Delille, il le pria de choisir un sujet, qui auroit pu être l'objet de ses chants dans toutes les circonstances: c'étoit le moment où l'on venoit de décréter, qu'il existoit un Dieu et que l'ame étoit immortelle. L'abbé Delille, pressé par les sollicitations de Chaumette, choisit ce dernier sujet. Le procureur de la commune lui donna vingt-quatre heures; et lorsqu'il revint, l'abbé Delille lui montra les vers qu'il avoit faits sur l'immortalité de l'ame. Les voici:

Dans sa demeure impénétrable,  
Assis sur l'éternité  
La tranquille immortalité,  
Propice au bon et terrible au coupable,  
Du tems qui, sous ses yeux, suit à pas de géant,  
Défend l'ami de la justice,  
Et ravit à l'Espoir du vice  
L'asyle horrible du néant.

O vous qui de l'Olympe usurpant le tonnerre,  
Des éternelles lois renvertez les autels!  
Lâches oppresseurs de la terre,  
Tremblez! vous êtes immortels.

Et vous, vous du malheur victimes passagères,  
Sur qui veille d'un Dieu les regards paternels,  
Voyageurs d'un moment aux terres étrangères,  
Consolerez-vous, vous êtes immortels!

"C'est très bien, s'écria Chaumette, après la lecture de ces vers; c'est peut-être ce que vous avez fait de mieux; mais attendons. Le moment n'est pas venu de publier ce vers là; quand il en sera tems je viendrai vous avertir." Huit jours

\* Dans le rapport du Comité nous avons remarqué un amendement qui permit aux Protestans de s'exercer tout autre jour que les Fêtes et Dimanches.



après, Chaumette fut arrêté et guilotiné avec Hébert, et les vers de l'abbé Delille, qui n'étoient pas jettes aux moulés du tems, n'ont point été publiés jusqu'à ce jour.

POETRY.

March 10th, 1803.

S I R,

The following lines were written on a late Mournful Fast: if you think them worthy of a place in the British American Repository, by inserting them you will oblige a Constant Reader.

*Onicren.*

LONG had the fiend of gloom and woe  
Poor Hester's soul possess'd;  
And many a strong Convulsive thro' Her inward pangs express'd.

2.

Dark was the night and silent all,  
For all to sleep were laid,  
When sudden from her dreams she woke  
And softly left her bed:

3.

"Where am I (sigh'd she) all around  
I none but Devils find:  
Oh let me from this Hell depart  
To ease my troubled mind."

4.

Then straight she grop'd about, and Oh!  
Ye powers, she found a knife;  
And thrice she cut across her throat  
And cut the cords of life.

5.

My God! my gracious God! (she shriek'd)  
What have I madly done!"  
The House, alas, too late alarm'd  
To her assistance run.

6.

She bleeds, she faints, the Virgin hues,  
From her pale cheeks depart,  
And all the frighten'd Springs of life  
Meet trembling round her heart.

7.

"O Judge me not (in dying sounds  
My Christian friends she said)  
For in my sad distress, God knows,  
I knew not what I did."

8.

"Into his hands I do commit  
My spirit, 'tis his due;  
For he alone created it,  
And he redeem'd it too."

9.

"I go to long desir'd Rest,  
And hope sweet sleep to prove  
In God my Saviour, who from me  
Will not withdraw his Love."

10.

"Farewell my Father, Mother dear,  
My Brothers, Sister, Friends:  
Soon in the Grave, you'll meet me where  
Our ev'ry Sorrow ends."

*Precepte de la Poësie imitative.*

Vous cependant, femez des figures sans nombre;  
Mêlez le fort au doux, et le riant au sombre.  
Quels qu'ils soient, aux objets conformez votre ton:  
Ainsi que par les mots, exprimez par le son.  
Peignez, en vers légers, l'amant léger de Flore;  
Qu'un doux ruisseau murmure en vers plus doux en-  
core.

Entend-on, d'un torrent, les ondes bouillonner?  
Le vers tumultueux, en roulant, doit tonner.  
Que d'un pas lent et lourd, le bœuf fende la plaine;  
Chaque syllabe pèse, et chaque mot se traîne.  
Mais si le dain léger bondit, vole et fend l'air,  
Le vers vole et le suit, aussi prompt quel'éclair;  
Ainsi, de votre chant, la marche cadencée  
Imite l'action, et note la pensée.

DELILLE H. des Champs,

ÉPIGRAMME.

POURQUOI tous ces livres divers,  
Ecrits en Prose, écrits en vers,  
Et qui remplissent vos tablettes?  
(Disoit au libraire Ménard,  
Un certain noble Campagnard.)  
Qui pourra lire ces Sonnettes?  
Des sonnettes! vous vous trompez;  
Ce sont de nos meilleurs Poëtes,  
Tous les ouvrages renommés;  
Vous devriez en faire emplette.  
Emplette! à quoi bon? vous saurez  
Que m'étant joint à deux Curés,  
Nous souscrivons pour la Gazette.

F.

METEOROLOGICAL TABLE, MAR. 1803.

Days.	M's Age	Weather.	Wds	Barometer.		Thermo.	
				Inches.		Degrees.	
				M.	A.	M.	A.
13		fine		30.0	30.0	17	30
14		hazy		29.8	29.8	34	47
15		hazy		29.7	29.6	39	51
16		fine		29.5	29.5	58	44
17		snow		29.6	29.5	51	34
18		cloudy		29.4	29.3	53	44
19		fine		29.5	29.5	53	44

N. Moon. ( 1st. Quar. ) F. Moon. ) Last Q.