

Technical and Bibliographic Notes / Notes techniques et bibliographiques

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

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

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

THE BRITISH-AMERICAN REGISTER.

QUEBEC, SATURDAY, 4th JUNE, 1803.

CONTENTS.—Convention between His Majesty and the United States 337. Correspondence relative to Malta 338. Constitution of Louisiana 33. Nouvelles 341. Literary and Philosophical Intelligence *ibid.* De la Stabilité du Gouvernement Consulaire 344. The Contrast, No. 1. 347. Miscellaneous Articles 548. Poetry 351.

PUBLIC PAPERS.

Copy of a Convention between His Majesty and the United States of America, signed at London, January 8, 1802.

Difficulties having arisen in the execution of the sixth Article of the Treaty of Amity, Commerce, and Navigation, concluded at London on the 4th day of November, one thousand seven hundred and ninety four, between his Britannic Majesty and the United States of America, and in consequence thereof, the proceedings of the Commissioners under the seventh article of the same Treaty having been suspended, the parties to the said Treaty being equally desirous, as far as may be, to obviate such difficulties, have respectively named Plenipotentiaries to treat and agree respecting the same, that is to say: His Britannic Majesty has named for his Plenipotentiary, the Right Hon. Robert Banks Jenkinson, commonly called Lord Hawkesbury; one of His Majesty's most honourable Privy Council, and his Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs; and the President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate thereof, has named for their Plenipotentiary Rufus King, Esq. Minister Plenipotentiary of the said United States, to His Britannic Majesty, who have agreed to and concluded the following articles:—

ART. I.—In satisfaction and discharge of the money which the United States might have been liable to pay in pursuance of the provisions of the said sixth article, which is hereby declared to be cancelled and annulled, except so far as the same

may relate to the execution of the said seventh article, the United States of America hereby engage to pay, and His Britannic Majesty consents to accept, for the use of the persons described in the said sixth article, the sum of six hundred thousand pounds sterling, payable at the times and place, and in the manner following; that is to say, the said sum of six hundred thousand pounds sterling, shall be paid at the city of Washington, in three annual instalments of 200000 pounds sterling each, and to such person or persons as shall be authorized by His Britannic Majesty to receive the same; the first of the said instalments to be paid at the expiration of one year, the second instalment at the expiration of two years, and the third and last instalment at the expiration of three years next following the exchange of the ratifications of this Convention. And to prevent any disagreement concerning the rate of exchange, the said payments shall be made in the money of the said United States, reckoning four dollars and forty-four cents, to be equal to one pound sterling.

II. Whereas it is agreed by the 4th Article of the Definitive Treaty of Peace, concluded at Paris on the 3d day of September, 1783, between His Britannic Majesty and the United States; that creditors on either side should meet with no lawful impediment to the recovery of the full value in sterling money of all *bona fide* debts theretofore contracted, it is hereby declared, that the said 4th Article, so far as respects its future operation, is hereby recognized, confirmed, and declared to be binding and obligatory on His Britannic Majesty and the said United States, and the same shall be accordingly observed with punctuality and good faith, and so as that the said creditors shall hereafter meet with no lawful impediment to the recovery of the full value in sterling money of their *bona fide* debts.

III. It is furthermore agreed and concluded, that the Commissioners appointed in pursuance of the seventh article of the said Treaty of Amity, Commerce and Navigation, and whose proceedings have been suspended as aforesaid, shall, immediately after the signature of this Convention, re-assemble and proceed in the execution of their duties, according to the provisions of the said seventh article, except only, that instead of the sums awarded by the said Commissioners being made payable at the time or times by them appointed, all sums of money by them awarded to be paid to American or British claimants, according to the provisions of the said seventh article, shall be made payable in three equal instalments, the first whereof to be paid at the expiration of one year, the second at the expiration of two years, and the third and last at the expiration of three years next after the exchange of the Ratifications of this Convention.

IV. This Convention, when the same shall have been ratified by His Majesty and by the President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate thereof, and the respective ratifications duly exchanged, shall be binding and obligatory upon His Majesty and the said United States.

In faith whereof, We the undersigned Plenipotentiaries of His Britannic Majesty, and of the United States of America, by virtue of our respective full powers, have signed the present Convention, and have caused the seals of our arms to be affixed thereto. Done at London, the 5th day of January, 1802.

HAWKESBURY, (L. S.)
RUFUS KING, (L. S.)

*Correspondance between Mr. De Busy, Com-
missionary of a Grand Master of Malta,
elected the 9th February, and the G-
vernour of Malta. (Published in the
Moniteur.)*

*Letter of the Commander De Busy, to the
English Minister at Malta.*

" MONSIEUR,

" I had the honour of explaining to your Excellency this morning the object of the mission which his most eminent Highness, the Grand Master of the Order of Saint John of Jerusalem, has charged me to fulfil at Malta.

" To this explanation your Excellency replied, that you had no orders to evacuate the island of Malta with the English garrison; and you gave me to understand, that the Grand Master would do well not to repair thither.

" After reflecting on this answer of your Excellency, I have thought not only that it was unsatisfactory as your Excellency might suppose, but that it required farther explanation.

" As the answer of your Excellency seems to contain a refusal to surrender the Island of Malta to the Order of Saint John of Jerusalem, agreeably to the 10th article of the Treaty of Amiens, and as such a violation of this Treaty of Peace may be attended with the most important consequences, and I may even say consequences fatal to the repose of Europe, I cannot rest satisfied with the verbal answer, which your Excellency was pleased to give me, and I should be wanting to the confidence of the Grand Master, as well as to the duty and dignity of that character which he has invested me, if I did not invite you, Sir, the Minister Plenipotentiary, to explain openly, and in an authentic manner, the motives of a refusal so unexpected.

" I therefore have the honour to remind your Excellency, that agreeably to the fourth paragraph

of the 10th article of the Treaty of Amiens, the forces of his Britannic Majesty were to evacuate the island and its dependencies in the course of three months after the ratification, or sooner if possible.

" This period has long ago expired. The Treaty adds, ' That island shall be delivered up to the Order in the state in which it is, provided the Grand Master, or Commissioners fully authorised according to the statutes of the Order, shall be in the said island to take possession of it, and that the forces to be furnished by his Sicilian Majesty shall have arrived.'

" These forces arrived long ago: Nothing then remained to be fulfilled but one condition, namely, the presence of the Grand Master, and his Commissioners, to take possession. I have the honour of observing to your Excellency that this condition has been fulfilled by the circumstance of my arrival in the island. His Emiment Highness, the Grand Master, has deigned to give me the quality of his Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to come in his name, " to treat of, negotiate, terminate, accomplish, and concert, with the English and French Ministers Plenipotentiary, as well as with the present English Government of the island, on all the articles relating to the return of the religion of Malta, and particularly on that the object of which is the disembarkation, and entrance of religion into the island, as well as the surrender of the place, &c." Such are the terms of the full powers of which I am the bearer, and of which I have the honour of sending your Excellency a copy.

" According to the tenour of these full powers, and the accomplishment of the different conditions stipulated by the Treaty of Amiens, for the delivery of the island to the Order of Saint John of Jerusalem, I formally demand of your Excellency, the execution of the 4th paragraph of the 10th Article of the said treaty, and I beg you to give me on this head a precise answer.

" I beg your Excellency to accept the assurance of my high esteem. (Signed) " BUSY."

*Answer of the Minister of England to the
Commander Busy.*

" SIR, MALTA, March 2, 1803.

" I have received the letter which your Excellency did me the honour to write to me yesterday, in which you express your dissatisfaction with my verbal communication, on the object of your mission, and in which you require me to give in writing my reasons for refusing to surrender the Government of these islands, on the arrival of his eminence the Grand Master of the Order of Saint John of Jerusalem.

" In answer I request permission to observe, that as some of the powers invited according to the terms of the 10th Article of the Treaty of

Ambiens, to secure the independence of Malta, have not yet acceded to that measure, I do not think myself authorized to put an end to the Government of his Britannic Majesty, until I receive special instructions from my Court.

"Your Excellency observes, that I wish to dissuade the Grand Master from coming to reside here. Your Excellency may recollect, that I spoke on this subject in the following terms:—

"On your observing that the Grand Master depended on having immediate possession of the Palace of Government in fort Vallette, I informed you, that under the present circumstances I could not accede to the desire of his Eminence, for it is absolutely necessary that his Excellency General Villette and myself should continue to occupy this palace, on account of the official affairs of our respective departments.

"I request leave to remind your Excellency also that I offered you, at the same time, the palace of Boschetta for the residence of the Grand Master, a situation which I should conceive to be in every respect proper for his Eminence, until the time when he should be able to assume the direction of the Government.

"But as the palace of Boschetta is not at present furnished, I took the liberty of suggesting, that it would be more proper for him to remain some time in Sicily, especially as his residence there would keep his Eminence only at the distance of a day's journey from the island.

"To conclude, your Eminence may rest assured that at the moment when I shall think myself authorized to surrender the Government, I shall acquaint you of it. I have the honour to be, with the highest consideration, Sir, your Excellency's most humble and obedient servant. (Signed)

"ALEXANDER BALL."

Decree of the French Government, constituting the Colonial Government of Louisiana, (published at New-Orleans.)

[This decree of the Consuls of France, has been published by L'Auffat, the French Prefect at New-Orleans. It may be considered as the present system of French Colonial Government; and it will be perceived that a despotism still less contempered than that of France is extended to the colonies. In France, the danger of popular commotion, the attention of all Europe, are some restraint on the conduct of a Despotic Government; but in the Colonies, particularly in French Colonies, where a great military force can always be spared, there is no danger from the former, and their distance or insignificance leaves their complaints unheard; they remain totally at the mercy of a Government made up of the minions of the Government of the Metropolis, and possessed of the power of making laws for the Colony, imposing

assessments and enforcing them at the point of the bayonette.

Extract from the Register of the Deliberations of the Consuls of the Republic.

Paris, 24th Fructidor,

Year 10 of the Republic one and indivisible.

The Consuls of the Republic, on the report of the Marine and Colonies, decree as follows:

Louisiana shall be governed by three magistrates; viz. a Captain General, a Colonial Prefect, and a Commissary of Justice.

TITLE I.

Of the Captain General.

Art. 1. The Captain General has under his immediate orders the land and marine forces, the national guards, and the *gendarmerie*. He is exclusively charged with the internal and external defence of Louisiana.

2. He provides, provisionally, for every military employment, according to the order of gradual advance, as high as chief of battalion or Squadron, exclusively, and proposes to the Minister all the changes to be made in the superior grades.

3. He delivers all passports at Louisiana. He ordains every thing relative to military subjects. He communicates, in behalf of the colony, with the governments of neutral countries, allies and enemies, on the continent of America and in the Antilles.

He determines and ordains every year, with the Colonial Prefect, the necessary works and repairs of fortifications, the opening of new roads or communications with old ones. He decrees, in conjunction with the Prefect, the state of all the expences to be incurred in the course of the year, conformably to public exigencies, to be forwarded to the Minister with a sketch of the receipts necessary to defray the same. He exercises, in short, all the power heretofore attributed to the Governors General of colonies, saving always the exceptions in the present arret.

4. The Captain General cannot infringe directly nor indirectly the functions of the Colonial Prefect, of the Commissary of Justice, nor of the Tribunals; but he is at full liberty to exact from them every intelligence he shall deem necessary to demand, and which they shall be obliged to furnish, with respect to every department of public service whatsoever.

5. He can moreover, in case of urgent necessity, and on his own responsibility, supercede in whole or part the execution of the laws and regulations, after having on all occasions deliberated with the Colonial Prefect or the Commissary of Justice, according to the

nature of the objects, without being prevented by their opinion to the contrary: for this purpose he shall keep a register of deliberations, in which the motives shall be transcribed and signed, a copy of which shall be immediately forwarded to the Minister.

6. Every three months a formal duplicate of all the deliberations held in common shall be likewise addressed to the Minister.

7. The power of granting the vacant lands of Louisiana belongs to the Captain General, in concurrence with the Colonial Prefect, conforming to the established regulations; in case of a difference of sentiment, the voice of the Captain General shall preponderate, the whole subject to the approbation of government.

8. The Captain General nominates, after the delay of ten days, *ad interim*, to all vacancies in all parts of the administration and of the judiciary order, on the respective presentations of the Colonial Prefect or of the Commissary of Justice, each as concerns himself.—This presentation refers only to places to which government nominates directly in France, and not to interior employments.

9. All the nominations thus made by the Captain General in the military department, in the administration and judiciary orders, shall not be definitive until confirmed by the First Consul.

10. No place in the different departments of the service can be created but by a decree of the Consuls.

11. All commands, orders and proclamations, emanating from the immediate authority of the Captain General, shall always be prepared with these words: *In the name of the French Republic.*

12. The Captain General, in case of death, or absence out of the colony, shall, *ad interim*, be replaced by the Colonial Prefect. In case both are at the same time absent, the second General Commandant in Louisiana shall have the authority of Captain General.

TITLE II.

Of the Colonial Prefect.

Art. 13. The Colonial Prefect has under his direction the administration of the finances, the general accounts, and the destination of the officers of the administration in Louisiana.

14. The Colonial Prefect is exclusively charged in Louisiana, with the civil administration and the superior Police of the Colony; with all that comprehends the levy of contribution, receipts, expences, accounts, customs, the pay and maintenance of the troops, the appointments of the different esta-

blishments, magazines, supplies, consumption, leases and rents, sales and purchases, hospitals, baths, salaries of workmen, public labours, ferries and ferry boat, national domains, affairs concerning emigrants, the distribution of waters, maritime inscriptions, the police of navigation, agriculture and commerce, verification of goods, suppression of contraband trade, division of prizes, the marine invalids, the government of the Blacks, public instruction, public worship, privileges of the press; and generally whatever has heretofore been attributed to the Intendants or Magistrates in particular, or that has been assigned to them in common with the Governor General; so far, nevertheless, as is not derogatory to the present Arrêt.

15. The Accountants and all the civil employments of the administration are under the orders of the Colonial Prefect of Louisiana.

16. The officers of administration, exercise, under his authority, the functions of Sub-prefects and Commissaries of the marine and war, in the departments (arrondissement) of the colony assigned to them.

17. With regard to the assessment of the contributions which shall be levied by the government, the Prefect cannot proceed therein, until after having consulted three principal inhabitants and three principal merchants of the colony, who, nevertheless, shall only have a deliberative voice. A proces-verbal of their opinion shall be prepared to be forwarded to the minister.

18. The Colonial Prefect, the Sub-Prefects and heads of administration, may require the military force (gendarmerie)—to execute their mandates; indeed, more ample force if necessary, which cannot be refused.

TITLE III.

Of the Commissary of Justice.

23. The Commissary of Justice shall have the superintendance of the tribunals of Louisiana and that of the ministerial officers, established by them: He shall take care that strict account of their proceedings shall be rendered to him, by the Presidents of the Tribunals, and by the Commissaries of Government.

24. He shall exercise the greatest care towards a prompt distribution of justice, as well in civil as criminal cases; he shall likewise provide for the safety and salubrity of the public prisons.

25. He shall preside in the tribunals whenever he may think proper, and shall have a deliberative voice.

26. He shall direct the safe keeping of the records and deposits of the civil acts, and superintend the execution of the laws, tariffs

and regulations. He shall receive all claims respecting the administration of justice, and give the necessary consequential orders.

27. Within the first ten days of every month, he shall cause to be made out a statement inspected by the President of each tribunal, and signed by the clerk, as well of the proceeding: adjudged in the preceding month, as of those still undecided and in train of process, to be remitted to the Captain General, who is to render an account thereof to the Minister.

28. The Commissary of Justice has alone the right to make provisional regulations on the subject of process, without departing from the laws, and to publish the said regulations under the forms prescribed in the 11th article of Title 1st, when they shall have been assented to by the Captain General. He shall have then registered in the offices of the tribunals, by his own authority.

29. The agents of government cannot be prosecutors for faults committed in their functions, without the previous authority of the Commissary of Justice.

30. No citizen not attached to public service, can be arrested extra judicially, but by a *Visa* of the Commissary of Justice; who shall render an account thereof to the Minister.

31. The Commissary of Justice shall prepare such laws as he shall judge best adapted to compose the future civil and criminal code of the colony he superintends. His plans shall be communicated to the Captain General and forwarded to the Minister, with the procedural verbal of their deliberations and respective opinions.

32. He is specially charged with the police respecting vagrants and vagabonds, the disturbers of public tranquillity, against whom he shall issue his mandate of arrest, on condition of prosecuting them before the competent tribunals.

33. He may require the military force, or even more adequate force, if necessary, as well for the execution of his own orders or ordinances, as those of the judgment of the tribunals; which force cannot be refused.

34. The Commissary of Justice, in case of death, or absence out of the colony, shall be replaced provisionally, by the Commissary of Government, attached to the tribunal of appeals, and the latter by the first of his substitutes.

(Signed) BONAPARTE, *First Consul.*

By First Consul.

(Signed) HUGUES B. MARET,
Secretary of State.

Copy conformable with original.

(Signed) DEGRES,
Minister of the Marine and Colonies.

NOUVELLES ETRANGERES.

Extrait d'une Harangue de l'Honorable le Chancelier de l'Echiquier, dans la Chambre des Communes, le 21 Avril, 1803.

L'Honorable Monsieur le Général Tarleton venoit de dire qu'il avoit donné à la Chambre des espérances d'une communication satisfaisante, sur les négociations actuelles entre la France et l'Angleterre; il prioit bien l'Honorable Monsieur de le ressouvenir des expressions dont il avoit fait usage: il étoit vrai qu'il avoit dit, qu'il avoit les espérances d'être en état de faire sous peu de jours quelque communication sur l'objet de la négociation pendante; mais en même temps, il avoit dit distinctement, qu'il ne vouloit pas se commettre ni se lier sur ce point, ne voulant pas exposer l'intérêt public par une communication précipitée. On avoit dit dans certaines places, et il savoit qu'on cherchoit avec soin à le faire croire, qu'il s'étoit aussi engagé à une communication satisfaisante; mais il nioit positivement d'avoir fait usage d'une semblable expression quant à la nature de la communication; car non seulement il n'avoit pas fait usage du mot, mais il n'étoit pas en état de le faire.

LONDRES, 15 Avril.

« Malgré les assertions au contraire dans les papiers officiels de France, nous croyons pouvoir assurer nos lecteurs, que ni l'Empereur de la Russie ni le Roi de Prusse n'ont encore consenti à garantir les arrangemens concernant Malthe, suivant les stipulations du 10e. Article du Traité Définitif de Paix. »

PREX DE LA FLEUR.—22 Avril.

Fine fleur. 43s. à 47s. seconde 38s. à 43s.
Londres, 21 Avril. Aujourd'hui à une heure
Conf. 66. Réduits 65.

Literary and Philosophical Intelligence.

The accidental discovery, during the last month, of a great number of unpublished Letters of Lady MARY WORTLEY MONTAGUE has occasioned the Marquis of Bute, her Ladyship's grandson, to determine to present to the public the invaluable treasures of her literary remains, which till now have been locked up in chests with musty family papers. It appears, that during this illustrious woman's last residence abroad, between the years 1739 and 1761, she regularly corresponded with her family; and her letters, during that period, as described by Horace W

pole, who had seen them, were even still more distinguished for intelligence, wit, and elegance, than her Letters from Constantinople, spurious and mutilated copies of which are already before the public. The whole of this latter correspondence, together with her Turkish and other correspondence, printed from the MSS. in her Ladyship's own hand-writing, are intended, on this occasion, to be presented to the world; and, as she was no less distinguished in her day as a poetess, than as the correspondent of the most celebrated writers, many of her unpublished poems, and a great number of original letters of Pope, Young, Fielding; &c. &c. will form part of the intended publication. The work will extend to six elegant volumes, and will be illustrated with notes, portraits, and other engravings.

Mr. Stephens's History of the last War, a work which will be distinguished no less by the classical elegance of its language, than by its authentic sources of information, will be published in the month of March.

Mr. Walker, who translated the Duke of Nivernois's Fables, has in the press, a poem, intitled the Champions of Order, in praise of the exertions made by the civil and military heroes of Britain during the late contest.

Mr. Smart, of Camden Town, the ingenious patentee of the "hollow masts," has invented a Machine for Sweeping Chimneys, which has been exhibited in the presence of Sir Joseph Banks and others, and is said completely to answer their expectations. The whole of the machinery weighs no more than fourteen pounds, and it will fold up in the space of six or seven square inches.

We announced in our last, the return of Messrs. CLARKE and CRIPPS to Cambridge, from their travels in search of literary curiosities; since which they have announced in the newspapers their acquisition of the following manuscripts: From Patmos, 1. The Works of Plato, most beautifully written upon vellum, in folio. The Scholia, in minute capitals. The Colophon proves that it was written by John, the Calligraph, for Arethas, Deacon of Patræ, for 13 Byzantine Nummi, in the fourteenth Year of the Indiction, and the 6404th of the World (A. C. 896.) in the Reign of Leo, son of Basilius. 2. Lexicon of St. Cyril, of Alexandria. 3. Greek Poetry, accompanied by ancient Greek Musical Notes. 4. Ditto, ditto. 5. The Works of Gregory of Nazianzum.—From Naxos, Copies of the Gospels, in capitals, of very ancient date.—From Mount Athos, 1. The Orations of Demosthenes. 2. The Works of ten Athenian Orators, some of which not hitherto known.—From Constantinople, 1. The Works of Dionysius, the Areopagite, with a curious and learned Commentary, written on vellum, in folio. 2. Complete Copy of the Gospels, written in the eighth Century. 3. 4. 5. 6. Various Copies of the Gospels and of the Epistles, and Acts of the Apostles, of different dates. 7. The Works of Philip the Hermit. 8. The Dialogues of Theodore, the Syracusan. 9. A Work on the Greek Grammar. 10. 11. 12. The Writings of Commentators on the Gospels; and the Works of the earliest Fathers of the Church. 13. Very ancient Copy of the Evangelistarium of the Greek Church. 14. Ditto, ditto. 15. A Work of Philes on Animals.

Mr. Alexander, the artist who accompanied Lord Maccartney in his embassy to China, is now employed

in drawing designs of the monuments brought from Egypt, and proposes to engrave them. They are very interesting, and perfectly well executed.

M. WURZER, Professor of Chemistry in Bonne, has proved by experiments that 3½ lbs. of jelly may be obtained by dissolving 1 lb. of ox-bones; and advises the making of nutritious soups from bones only. Every pound of ox-bone will yield, beside the jelly, ¼ lb. of fat. He thinks that soup sufficient for 13 people may be made with 8 pounds of the jelly, (obtained from 2½ lbs. of bones.) ¼ lb. of barley-meal, 6 lbs. of potatoes, 1 onion, 8 or 10 ounces of salt. He recommends likewise the addition of spices and various culinary herbs and roots.

—
List of the New Publications in February.

A Commercial Dictionary, containing the State of Mercantile Law, Practice, and Custom; preceded by an Essay on the Rise and Progress of Manufactures and Commerce in Great Britain; compiled by Joshua Montefiore, Author of Commercial Precedents, &c. 4to. 2l. 12s. 6d.

An account of the Island of Ceylon, containing its History and Geography, a description of its various Inhabitants, and natural Productions; to which is subjoined the Journal of an Embassy to Candy, by Robert Percival, Esq. 4to. 1l. 8s. boards.

A Treatise on the Functions and Duties of a Constable, by P. Colquhoun, L. L. D. 8vo. 3s 6d.

A Treatise on the Cow-pox, by George Bell, Surgeon, Edinburgh, 12mo. 3s. boards.

Journal of the late Campaign in

Egypt including Descriptions of that Country, and of Gibraltar, Minorca, Malta, Marmorice and Macri; with an Appendix, containing official Papers and Documents, by Thomas Walsh, Captain in the 93d Regiment; with Engravings, 4to. 3l. 3s. boards.

Egeria; or, Elementary Studies on the Progress of Nations in Political Economy, Legislation and Government.

An Address to the Public from the Society for the Suppression of Vice, instituted in London, 1802, setting forth the Utility and Necessity of such an Institution, &c. with a List of the Members, &c.

A Life, and some Posthumous Works of William Cowper, Esq. with an Introductory Letter to Earl Cowper, by William Hayley, Esq. 2 vols. 4to. 2l. 12s. 6d. boards.

A Comparative View of the Huttonian and Newtonian Systems of Geology, in Answer to the Illustrations of the Huttonian Theory of the Earth, by Professor Playfair, 8vo. 5s. boards.

The Elements of Natural and Experimental Philosophy, by Tiberius Cavallo, F. R. S. 4 vols. 8vo. with Engravings, 2l. 2s. boards.

Plain Reasons why we should believe in Christ, and adhere to his Religion, addressed to the Professors of the new Philosophy, by Richard Cumberland, Esq. 1s. 6d.

Cours de Physique celeste, ou Leçons sur l'Exposition du Systeme du Monde, par Hassenfratz, 8vo. 10s. 6d.

Essai sur l'Histoire générale des Mathematiques, par Charles Bossut, 2 vols. 8vo. 18s.

Lettres inédites, ou Correspondance de Frédéric II, Roi de Prusse, 12mo. 3s.

Histoire d'Herodote, traduite du Grec, avec des Remarques Historiques et Critiques, un Essai sur la Chronologie d'Herodote, et une Table Géographique; nouv. Édit. revue, corrigée et considérablement augmentée, à laquelle on a joint la Vie d'Homère, &c. 9 vols. 8vo. 4l. 4s.

De la stabilité du Gouvernement Consulaire.

“ Mais, dira-t-on, est-ce un parti tel que celui des Jacobins, sans projets déterminés, sans forces réelles qui pourra parvenir jamais à renverser le Consul? Quel seroit d'ailleurs le but de ses efforts? La république. Mais vous avouez qu'il lui reste peu de partisans, et qu'on ne doit plus craindre qu'elle se relève des coups que ses fondateurs, eux-mêmes lui ont portés. Un gouvernement consulaire; mais vous avez établi qu'un gouvernement, moitié monarchique, moitié démocratique, étoit encore plus absurde pour un pays comme la France, que la république elle-même. Dès lors l'existence de ce parti est très indifférente, puisqu'il sera toujours dans un état de dépendance et de faiblesse, qui l'empêchera de se mouvoir et que ses tentatives auroient contre elles, et le vœu national, et la force des choses.”

“ D'ailleurs, les autres parties qui ont continuellement agi sur l'opinion, soit qu'ils soient parvenus à l'égarer, soit qu'ils l'aient ramené aux souvenirs de la monarchie, ne sont-ils pas vaincus, dispersés? Et lorsqu'on a pu les soumettre, malgré les appuis que l'un trouvoit dans les regrets de la nation pour ses anciens maîtres, et que l'autre recevoit de l'esprit de licen-

ce que les excès de la révolution ont introduit dans certaines classes du peuple; lorsqu'on les croiroit presque identifiés avec le gouvernement, par les faveurs que leurs agens les plus marquans et les plus actifs, ont consenti à en recevoir; comment supposer que la puissance qui a ainsi ou détruit ou frappé ses adversaires, puisse être ébranlée par une poignée de mécontents, qui n'ont ni ce fanatisme d'opinion, ni cette audace dans les entreprises, qu'inspire ordinairement le projet ou le besoin d'une grande catastrophe.”

Pour répondre à ces objections, nous examinerons, si ces partis sont réellement détruits; s'ils l'ont été par la force du gouvernement; enfin si, dans un moment de crise, ils ne prêteroiient pas des secours réels à celui qui voudroit le renverser.

Nous accordons que le parti jacobin ou anarchiste ne peut plus avoir d'existence par ses propres forces, ni se ranimer sous ses anciennes bannières. Depuis le 31 Mai, il a successivement éprouvé l'action des fureurs qui dévoroiient son sein, des ressentimens de la nation, et des divers gouvernemens qui ont eu la prétention de donner à la révolution une marche régulière. Après tant de pertes et de discordes, ce parti devoit se décomposer, dès le moment qu'une autorité concentrée dirigeroit contre lui la haine générale, et avoueroit hautement l'intention de le détruire. Et c'est toujours là le succès qu'obtiendra un pouvoir qui sera seconde' par le vœu national.

Mais de ce que les anarchistes ont cessé d'exister comme parti, il n'en faut pas conclure qu'en dénigant leurs allures, sous les couleurs d'un parti mitoyen, ils ne pourront pas concourir à un bouleversement quelconque. Ils ne sont plus à la vérité; les maîtres

de la révolution ; mais chaque fois qu'on les excitera en son nom ; qu'on les appellera à fixer, sous une forme républicaine, ses résultats dans le parti qui lui donnoit une marche modérée ou une physionomie sanglante, selon que ses fractions parvenoit à la soumettre à leurs fureurs ou à leurs calculs ; chaque fois qu'on leur montrera ou un danger à prévenir, ou une conquête à partager, on est sûr de leur concours ; car le parti révolutionnaire a bien pu subir diverses modifications dans lesquelles il a usé ses forces contre ceux-mêmes qui servoient ses vues ; mais on a toujours vu que quand la révolution a été menacée, soit dans ses auteurs, soit dans les principes qui l'ont amenée, ce parti a oublié les querelles intérieures, n'a songé qu'au danger le plus pressant, sauf à se déchirer ensuite, lorsqu'il faudroit diriger le pouvoir.

Ainsi l'on vit Barras, quoique membre d'un gouvernement que les anarchistes avoient en horreur, accueillir chez lui les complices de Babouf, et leur promettre de travailler avec eux la marchandise ; ainsi Tallien malgré son influence sur le 9 Thermidor, obtint leur secours, et leur prêta le sien, chaque fois que depuis cette époque, il fallut combattre des ennemis communs ; ainsi au 13 Vendémiaire on vit s'unir, pour résister au vœu national, qui alors attaquoit la révolution, dans les hommes qui en étoient les plus fermes appuis ; on vit s'unir, disons-nous, les montagnards, aux victimes du 31 Mai ; ainsi au 18 Fructidor, on remarqua parmi les auteurs de cette journée, toutes les opinions qui depuis l'assemblée constituante, jusqu'aux derniers jours de la convention, avoient successivement ou égaré ou tourmenté la France.

La décomposition du parti anarchique, n'est donc pas une preuve de la force du gouvernement, ni un garant

de sa stabilité ; et la nouvelle forme sous laquelle se reproduit le parti de la révolution, n'est qu'un moyen nouveau pour employer ses forces et recouvrer le pouvoir ; d'où l'on peut conclure, que le moment où le Consul sera sérieusement menacé, sera celui où il faudra décider la physionomie de son gouvernement, fixer son titre et l'étendue de son pouvoir.

Il nous reste à examiner les mêmes questions relativement au parti royaliste.

Si l'on en croit les journaux officiels ; ce parti qui ne peut être celui de la monarchie, sans être en même temps celui des Bourbons est entièrement détruit, et c'est, disent-ils, parce que la famille que ses vœux rappellent ne sera jamais rétablie, qu'ils s'abstiennent de combattre les espérances qui pourroient lui rester. Quant à nous, nous ne voyons dans cette feinte modération, dans ce prétendu respect pour le malheur, que la crainte, de fixer l'attention publique, sur les droits qu'elle reconnoît et dont elle désire le triomphe ; de discuter une question jugée par tous les cœurs vraiment François, et dont la solution n'est plus retardée que par les audacieuses prétensions d'un étranger.

Dans les premiers jours de son succès, Buonaparte se méprenant sur la cause de l'enthousiasme avec lequel il fut accueilli, sur les espérances dont il étoit l'objet ; se servit en parlant des Bourbons, d'expressions dignes de ses projets et des moyens qu'il vouloit employer, pour fixer le pouvoir dans ses mains ; mais, averti par les murmures de l'opinion, par une connoissance plus exacte de ses vœux et de ses besoins, il sentit qu'il falloit changer de langage, et qu'il ne devoit parler qu'avec circonspection d'une famille qui oppose des souvenirs chers et glorieux, et les regrets d'un peuple de saubuse,

au titres de fastreux sur lesquels il veut fonder son usurpation. Dès lors, il dût chercher à de'composer la force agissante, et vraiment hostile de ce parti, à lui ôter ses appuis extérieurs, et à tourner même contre lui les bras qui s'étoient arme's pour son triomphe. Il a réussi, il est vrai, à le détruire comme parti, mais c'est en le mettant dans des rapports si intimes avec la majorite' de la nation, que tout ce qui de'sire maintenant, ou la république, ou la nouvelle dynastie, seroit regarde' comme factieux, dans un pays où le vœu du peuple seroit compte' pour quelque chose.

On regardera peut-être une idée semblable, comme entièrement opposée à ce qui se passe en France, comme l'erreur d'une opinion qui devroit maintenant se résigner à des sacrifices, au lieu de rechercher des espérances. On se trompera sur ce point, comme on s'est trompé sur le début de la Révolution. On de'daigna de la combattre avec autant de vigueur qu'elle de'ploit de violence; on refusa peut-être d'apercevoir et de saisir les symptômes de dissolution qu'elle présente, chaque jour, dans le pays qui fut tourmenté par ses fureurs. Alors le mal fut dans cette imprévoyance qui ne vouloit point mesurer l'étendue des dangers; il sera peut-être maintenant dans un de'couragement qui refuse d'en apercevoir le terme.

Aussi long-temps qu'on a puni de mort en France le moindre soupçon vers la Royauté, qu'à ce seul mot toutes les passions, toutes les terreurs des révolutionnaires, étoient en effervescence; que l'action constante du Gouvernement, que toutes ses institutions tendoient à en écarter le souvenir, le parti royaliste a dû recourir à des intrigues, à des soulèvements, pour manifester son vœu, et le faire triompher. Il n'étoit alors qu'un parti, parce que l'opinion qui le faisoit mouvoir, avoit

besoin des plus grandes précautions pour se de'guiser, ou du plus ge'nereux de'vouement, pour oser avouer son but. Il falloit qu'il eût des agens, qu'il re'pandit des e'crits, qu'il éclairât la nation, qu'il de'truisit ses préventions, qu'il calmât ses frayeurs. Il n'a plus besoin aujourd'hui de recourir à ces moyens de'tourne's, puisque le Gouvernement et ses agens adoptent aujourd'hui tous les principes, rappellent toutes les institutions qui étoient le but de ses efforts.

N'est-ce pas avoir beaucoup obtenu, que d'avoir accoutumé les révolutionnaires eux-mêmes à des idées de restauration qui excitoient leur rage, à ce mot de royauté qui tourmentoient leurs imaginations; que de les avoir amenés à de'sirer, que, si l'unité devient le principe du pouvoir, il retourne à la famille qui en fut si long-temps de'positaire.

Peut-on, d'après cela, regarder comme sans consistance, comme sans moyens, un parti dont les vœux presque toujours secrets, sont maintenant partagés par la nation, dont les efforts, presque toujours malheureux, sont secondés par la marche même du Gouvernement? Il est vrai qu'ici commence son opposition avec lui, car celui-ci veut conserver, pour lui seul, l'autorité royale, et prétend même la fixer dans une famille nouvelle; tandis que l'autre tend à réplacer la France sous ses anciens maîtres. Du moins la question s'est beaucoup simplifiée, soit pour les principes, soit pour les personnes; car il ne reste plus à décider si l'on rétablira la royauté, si l'on mettra à la place d'un corps représentatif le pouvoir d'un seul; mais bien ceci: placera-t-on sur le trône, Buonaparte, ou les Bourbons? Nous invitons ceux qui ont lu l'histoire à donner cette solution.

To the Editor of the *British American Register*.

SIR,

It is the Birthright of every British subject, whether immediately within the Verge of Political measures, in Great Britain, or enjoying the benefits of her glorious Constitution abroad, to investigate those various transactions which from time to time have tended gradually to draw Europe into its present Dilemma. This fact I presume cannot meet with contradiction; and tho' it may be cause of wonder that, in this Colony so far distant from the theatre of great events and really of no weight in the scale of Politics, an individual should dare give his opinion; his excuse, if one be necessary, is founded on his right to do it: a right as inseparable from the free exercise of the British Constitution, as any privilege or immunity enjoy'd under it. It is not my intention to enter into a detail of facts of which history bears ample record, but to state such only as may be relevant to contrast the Balance of Power as formerly established, with the actual Political state of Europe. The subject naturally will lead to hints upon Universal Dominion, branching out into a short view of the means possessed formerly by Spain and the measures adopted for its attainment; the subsequent attempts of Lewis the 14th, and of the present impatience of Revolutionary France, aided by more favorable circumstances than were ever before witnessed by the Political world, to obtain the same.

It may be necessary to request somewhat of indulgence from Critics who have more leisure to find fault, than inclination to approve. Let it then be remembered once for all, that a busy and active country life

gives but short intervals for the collecting of crude ideas upon a subject of such moment, more especially, when to acquire some little knowledge of the late events and transactions in Europe, it is of indispensable obligation to wade thro' an Ocean of reports.

If then, Mr. Editor the hasty productions of some moments stolen from active pursuits which may from time to time, and perhaps even at unequal intervals, be transmitted to you, meet with the good fortune of a small corner in your Register; it may give a first favorable impression of the leisures of

Silvestris.

THE BALANCE LOST, OR THE CONTRAST. N^o 1.

*Est modus in rebus, sunt certi denique fines
Quos ultra citraque nequit; consistere rectum.*

Subject at first, to the laws of nature only, Man was soon driven, by his wants, to enlarge his original Society* into a village or tribe. According as this village or tribe was placed in circumstances favorable to population and prosperity, it became proportionably extensive. Strangers to those considerations of utility by which, in a civilised state, men are induced to abstain from violating the possessions of each other, different tribes were disposed to rob and plunder one another, as often as they had an opportunity of doing it with success, in order to execute measures of common concern, some person was necessary to direct their proceedings. Thus a Chief was adopted in their Councils; a leader chosen to head them in the day of battle: his exploits were naturally view'd with admiration; they would contract a stronger attachment to his person, and discover more readiness to execute the measures he thought pro-

* Primitive state of his family.

per to suggest, in proportion to the services he had rendered them.

Such was, by a regular progress of human Society, the source of Political Power: such the Origin of every known system of Government. Any formal discussion concerning the relative advantages or disadvantages of particular forms of Government, a detail of the Laws of any one Country, or its peculiar institutions, does not properly come within the present question.

The mutual security of nations, when any one Prince or Commonwealth, had by a successful war, or Usurpation of Territory so far increased in strength, as to threaten the surrounding Powers, gave rise to a Policy pointedly attended to for some Centuries back, the Balance of Power. This policy formed the basis of every treaty, and was the cause of many bloody wars in Europe during the period of three hundred years. History "down to the treaty of Amiens," furnishes us but two examples of its having been departed from by Great-Britain.

The first, was the public treaty between Cromwell and Cardinal Mazarin bearing date the third of November, 1655,† in which were several articles providing for a Naval assistance to France both in the Mediterranean and before Dunkirk. This is the first instance to be found of England assisting the strongest Prince against the weaker; so that Cromwell laid the foundation stone of that immense fabric which France has been able to erect.

(To be continued.)

MISCELLANEOUS ARTICLES.

It now appears evident that Malta is the principal object of the

† See Mazarin's Recueil des principaux traités.

Negotiations carried on between His Majesty's Government and that of the French Republic. The latter, has published it, in an indirect manner, to all Europe; and it has endeavoured to insinuate that Great-Britain has been guilty of an infraction of the Treaty of Amiens by retaining that Island. The good faith of the British Government, is too well established to require such means of justification; they may be necessary to the Government of a man who was bound by allegiance as well as gratitude to sacrifice his life in defence of a Sovereign to the death of whom he became accessory and whose throne he now occupies. It may not however be amiss, for the satisfaction of the admirers of that man, to state what relates to Malta in a manner adapted to the capacity of their understandings: Malta was agreed to be restored to the order of St. John of Jerusalem, *on condition* of its entire independance; the means by which the fulfillment of that condition could be secured to Great Britain, was the guarantee of Powers independant of France; these Powers named in the Treaty, were Russia and Prussia: now neither of them have as yet consented to the guarantee. Great-Britain has, therefore been under the necessity, hitherto, to retain Malta, in order to fulfill the Treaty of Amiens whenever there is sufficient assurance, conformable to that Treaty, that the condition on which she agreed to give it up, will be fulfilled.

Such is the true state of the case as it concerns Malta. It is another question, which we believe has been already decided in the affirmative by the greatest Statesmen, whether the general conduct of France, since the ratification of the Treaty of Amiens, has not been such as to justify the re-

newal of the war. In that case not only the restitutions agreed to be made are superseded, but the Treaty itself becomes null.

The usurpations of that power on the Continent, exclusive of all the other numerous subjects of complaint, ought certainly to be considered as a justifiable ground of war: All the nations of Europe, are bound, for their own preservation, to prevent the encroachments of one power upon another, and rival nations are peculiarly interested in guarding against any aggrandizement either of the territory or of the influence of its rival. With out this were strictly attended to, a powerful and ambitious Government might devour the weaker powers, one after another, till at last it would be irresistible to the very powers with which it was formerly upon an equality. It is this that has been called the balance of power; and though the former balance of power, was utterly destroyed by the late war, yet any alterations in the relative state of power, as it stood at the time of the ratification of the Treaty of Amiens, is a ground of war than which none can be more justifiable; it is self-preservation.

In the conversation which took place on the 14th March, between Bonaparté and Lord Whitworth, one would imagine that the first Consul has the nicest feelings possible of the sanctity of Treaties, and that the retention of Malta and Egypt on the part of Great Britain, is a manifest violation of the Treaty of Amiens: on the latter head it ought to be remembered, that the only two powers which could guarantee the independance of Malta have not accepted the guarantee. Egypt was to be delivered up to the Porte, and we have heard of no remon-

strance on the part of that power; the fact is, the continuance of the British Troops in Egypt has been hitherto necessary to enable Government to fulfill the Treaty with respect to that power. So that, putting the precautions necessary to counteract the changes effected by the Consular Government in the relative situation of the two Countries since the conclusion of the Treaty, entirely out of the question, nothing has been hitherto done relative to those places, contrary to the Treaty of Amiens. With respect to the regard of Bonaparte and his Associates to good Faith and Treaties, we hope the following historical retrospect of their conduct on that head, extracted from an American Paper, will not be considered as libellous. We have as much respect as may be, for the Great Consul and his Revolutionary Predecessors and Associates; but it cannot be expected that that respect should be greater than the respect we owe to truth.

“ When the French entered Holland, they issued a proclamation to this effect: “ *We consider you as friends and allies—we restore you to freedom—we seek to inspire you with confidence!*” &c. &c. and in less than two years they fleeced the Dutch of fifty-five millions of dollars; of a whole province: of their strongest barrier towns, and of a seaport. They placed the country under military commissioners, and confiscated to their own use, the whole of the Belgian Clergy's property, to the amount of 250 millions of dollars. So that the freedom they gave that country, according to promise, was to free them of

55,000,000
250,000,000

Dolls. 305,000,000

When they entered *Francia*, a proclamation calling on the people for confidence, with other *certain assurances*, went before the army. And a volume is published in German, and translated into all the languages in *Europe*, of their murders, pillage, exactions and enormities.

In *Lombardy*, BONAPARTE issued a proclamation:—" *Nations of Italy, the French army is come to break your chains. The French are the Friends of the people in every country. Your property, your customs shall be respected.*"

(Signed) BONAPARTE.

In *Milan* he published another: " *Respect for property, and personal security; respect for the religion of countries; these are our sentiments.*"

(Signed) BONAPARTE.

Now let us see how he made good all this! From the *Milanese*, a very small state, he at once exacted a contribution of *twenty millions of livres*, or one million pounds of our money; and afterwards other successive exactions to the amount of six million pounds sterling. The churches were given up to plunder—every religious fund, and every public treasure was confiscated; and the country was made one scene of rapine and disorder. At *Pavia*, a garrison of French troops left by BONAPARTE, having wantonly destroyed the tomb of St. AUGUSTIN, which the inhabitants had always religiously venerated, they collected around and took the garrison prisoners, but carefully abstained from offering violence to a single soldier. BONAPARTE marched back, and carried military execution over the whole country—burnt the town of *Benasco*, and put 800 of its inhabitants to death in cold blood; and then marching to *Pavia* took it by storm, and massacred the inhabitants.

BONAPARTE signed a treaty with the Duke of *Modena* promising neutrality on the payment of twelve millions of livres. When that was paid he arrested the Duke, and extorted from him 200,000 sequins; on this another treaty was signed, called a *Convention de Sureté*, which, of course, was followed by fresh violations and exactions.

In breach of the treaty and rights of neutrality, he took possession of *Leghorn* to seize the *British* property lying there, and he made the Duke of *Tuscany* pay the expence of his army marching thither.

When he entered the territories of *Venice*, he issued, according to custom, a proclamation of "*certain assurances.*"—BONAPARTE to the Republic of *Venice*.—" *It is to deliver the first country in Europe from the iron yoke of the proud House of Austria the French army has come, &c. &c. &c. —Religion, government, customs, and property shall be respected, all provided for the army shall be paid in money.*" This, like every other, was followed by infamous exactions—He established democracy, and with the new government made a treaty, by which money and naval stores to the amount of six millions of livres, and three ships of the line were given to him, in return for which he gave them *certain assurances* of friendship. This he performed in his own way, by handing them over in four months after, by the treaty of *Campo Formio*, to the iron yoke of the proud House of *Austria*.

In *Egypt*, his proclamation ran thus:—" *In the name of GOD, merciful and gracious—There is no God but GOD*"—" *He has no son or associate in his kingdom* * * * * *

" *The French adore the Supreme Being, and honour the Prophet and his Keran.*

"The French are true Musselmén—not long since they marched to Rome and overthrew the Pope, who excited Christians against Islamism (Mahometanism.)" He returns home, establishes popery, and at a solemn mass held on the occasion, in the face of that world who knew of his pretending to be a Mussulman, he takes the sacrament of the Lord's supper, as by CHRIST ordained, according to the rituals of the Church of Rome.—Infamous, abominable blasphemy!!

After this authentic detail, are we justified in casting off all confidence in such a man's professions? Or will our Executive be justified in reposing any confidence in them?

The following paper was actually written in France, in the year 1790, and brought to this Country the year following. It is in some instances a curious prediction of the consequences of the Revolution.

Testament d'un Pere Capucin.

Je donne ma tonsure au Roi pour lui faire une couronne.

Je donne mon Manteau au Duc d'Orléans pour se cacher.

Mon cordon au côté gauche de l'Assemblée.

Mon bre'viaire à l'Evêque d'Autun.

Mes sermons à l'Abbé Grégoire, à condition qu'il les débitera lui-même.

Ma barbe à Mr. Camus pour lui servir de perruque, à condition qu'il portera une calotte de plomb.

Mes sandales à la noblesse pour qu'elle n'aille pas pieds nus.

Mon bâton au Clerge' pour aller demander l'aumône.

Et je laisse ma besaïe à toute la France.

ORIGINAL POETRY.

Mr. Scillon,

In the present Posture of Affairs, the following lines may not perhaps be found unworthy a place in your Register.

Silvest. is.

FACTION be dumb, and party cease to roar,
Sedition creep, and discord rage no more!
Rise Britons! rise, assert your Country's right,
Maintain your honor, with your father's might!
Bound by no treaties, by no Laws confin'd,
See France prepares her chains for all mankind;
With treach'rous skill, the deep design is laid,
And art exhausted e'er her troops invade.

But Britain's, Statesmen from their sleep supine
By heav'n awakened, feel the fir-divine;
And while to arms she calls her naval Sons,
Thro' all her fleets the noble ardor runs.
Exulting rises each intrepid tar,
And each bold breast anticipates the war.

Keith! Smith! Gard'ner! urg'd by Britain's call,
Stand forth in thunders; should imperious Gaul,
Eager to grasp the empire of the main,
In latent treach'ry arm her faithless train:
Vincent! Briarport! who noblest deeds have done,
Go, and assert the honor you have won.
And tho', great Nelson! arm'd with terrors, go,
Defend thy Country and chastise the foe.

France, with dismay your dreaded names shall hear,
And e'en her Consul chief submit to fear.

May 21st, 1803.

Sir,

If you can find room in your next number to insert the following verses, translated from the Gaelic, you will give great satisfaction to many of your subscribers, and altho' the readers of the Register may not be inclined to ascribe much poetical merit to the illiterate Highlandman who composed the original, or to his translator, they will be much gratified in knowing, that the kindness bestowed on the poor Caledonians by the Ladies and Gentlemen here, and at Montreal has made a deep and lasting impression on their hearts.

1.

In silent joy at first we stand,
The sailors think the harbour nigh,
But seeing now the expected land
Our spirits droop, we faintly cry;
"Lo! yonder lies the gloomy coast,
"Alas for Caledonia lost."

2.

Our youthful pleasures all bewail;
Sad fancy paints them o'er again,
The revels in the mossy vale,
The berry parties in the glen,
The noisy meetings at the fair,
The Maiden feasts that banish care.

3.

"When sent the dreary fold to watch,
"Amidst the heath or yellow broom,

" How often did we blithely match :
 " Regardless of the thickning gloom,
 " The darkness shunn'd, our liv' chear's smile,
 " And songs of love the night beguile :

4.
 But present dangers soon awake
 From former joys to what remain,
 The blackning clouds with thunder shake,
 And terror thrills through ev'ry vein ;
 Forgetful now of Scotia's shore,
 We grasp our Friends and heav'n implore.

5.
 The Genius of the climate descends
 Around him splendid rain-bow's fold,
 His head bright Glory round it sends,
 From stary wreaths entwinn'd with gold,
 His sparkling eyes sweet mildness speak ;
 And blooms celestial warm his cheek.

6.
 " The country that rejects her sons,
 " My Friends," he said, " no more lament :
 " If happiness her borders shuns,
 " My hamlets nourish sweet content,
 " And soon shall pleasures downy wings
 " Remove the woes that exile brings.

7.
 " Instead of hate or surly frown,
 " Your coming kindest smiles await.
 " My daughters deck'd with roseate crowns
 " Convene to sooth your lonely state ;
 " For all to sordid wealth prefer
 " The bless that grateful hearts confer.

8.
 " Behold the train, a lovely race,
 " Approaching with benignant mien,
 " They come your mis'ries to redress,
 " To ease your wants to heal your pain ;
 " And lo ! their bright example leads
 " My lib'ral sons to virtuous deeds.

9.
 " Let conquests made, a founding name
 " Or marble statues crown'd with bays
 " On those that covet splendid fame
 " Bestow their vague and doubtful praise,
 " While they perform a nobler part
 " And grave their praises on the heart.

10.
 He mingled with the liquid air,
 The rising gales propitious blow,
 We land, and when the Fair appear,
 Our tears in grateful torrents flow ;
 For words are wanting to reveal
 The strong emotions that we feel,

11.
 Accept ye Fair these humble lays ;
 Tho' rough the numbers, bright the theme,
 Our muse lock'd up from classic rays
 Aspires to no poetic fame ;
 But like the Sun-fish, on the main
 A moment flies, and sinks again.

A Mademoiselle P.... C.....
 Ohi ! qui pourra jamais voir sans être entendu,
 Un cœur abandonné et accablé d'ennui.
 Quand la fraîcheur des nuits descend sur les
 [coteaux,]
 Le peuple des cités court oublier les maux,
 Moi seul suis mécontent ; car une heureuse
 [sinnage]
 Se présente partout à mes vœux superflus,
 Je cherche le bonheur, et le bonheur n'est plus.
 Tout brûle, tout s'unit : le ruisseau du boccage
 Dans sa course embrasse un ruisseau ;
 Dans la vague des airs, l'oiseau cherche l'oiseau
 L'onde caresse le rivage ;
 Dans les forêts, l'un vers l'autre élançés,
 De leurs rameaux entrelacés
 Les arbres amoureux confondent le feuillage.
 Tout aime... et je suis seul ! au matin d'un
 [beau jour,]

Auteur de moi je vois en vain s'éclorre
 Les présens variés de Païs, et de Flore ;
 En vain l'astre des nuits pâlit devant l'Aurore,
 Et voit Vénus brûler sur le char de l'Amour ;
 Dans mon cœur il fait nuit encore !
 A mon réveil, une jeune beauté
 Ne me sourira plus d'une bouche innocente.
 Si je pars, cette tendre amante
 Ne rappellera pas un amant regretté :
 Au hasard j'erie dans nos plaines,
 Eperdu, sans secours, en proie à la douleur,
 Dans quel sein épancher mes peines ?
 Quel est le cœur, hélas ! qui réponde à mon
 cœur ? ASM.

MARCHÉS A QUÉBEC, 4 Juin, 1803.

Farine p. q. 115 8d. à 15s	Lard par lb.	7 1/2 d
Son - do - - - 5s	Suiffe do	6 1/2 à 9d
Pois par minot 5s à 8s 4d	Beurre en Tin.	1 1d
Potatoes p. do. 2/6 à 3s.	Ditto frais	1s à 1/3
Avoine p. do. - - - 3s	Dinde p. coup.	7s
Bo-uif par lb. - - - 5d	Oies p. do	2s 6d à 4s
Do. p. quartier (point)	Poulets p. do	2/6 à 3s
Veau par lb. - - - 6d à 7 1/2d	Anguilles	
Do en quartiers 2s 6d	Morue	5d à 2s 6d
Mouton p. lb. - - - 7 1/2d	Foin par cent	3s à 50s
Do. p. quartier (point)	Paille par do	12s 6d à 20s
Sain Doux do 9d à 1s 3d	Bois p. corde	12s 6d à 15s
Beef p. Tierce 44l. 10s.	Pork p. baril.	5 4l. 10s. 4l.
Pain Blanc 3 lb. 2 onces	Bis 3 lb. 12 onces	6d.

METEOROLOGICAL TABLE, MAY 1803.

Days.	M's & A's.	Weather.	Wds.	Barometer.		Thermo.	
				Inches.		Degrees.	
				M.	A.	M.	A.
29		fine.	E.	29.7	29.6	64	68
30		fine		29.6	29.6	57	75
31		fine		29.5	29.6	57	78
1		fine		29.2	29.2	69	78
2		fine		29.5	29.5	49	59
3		showers		29.4	29.3	45	56
4		fine		29.3	29.3	58	72

N. N.

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