state of his health; not that any immediate danger is apprehended by his physicians, but that great inroads are observed to have taken place upon his constitution, and it is reckoned of great consequence, if possible, by means of the Bath and other Chalybeate waters, to bring on a vigorous and eruptive gout.

A very idle opinion prevails that the Dutchess of Dorset will not be presented to Madame Bonaparte. Her grace will certainly interchange every necessary etiquette with the First Consulessa of the French Republic.

Those persons who imagine that the Duchess of Dorset will see none but strange faces in the court of Mrs. Buonaparte, are excessively mistaken. To the throne of France, our Ambassadress will find more than one of the faithful "ladies of honor" of the late queen in her anti-chamber.

The First Consul has reached Havre, in his tour to Normandy, and every where is received with the utmost expressions of devotion. When Cromwell, upon some public occasion, was followed by the shouts of the mob, he remarked to one who was with him, that the such would have testified the same expressions of satisfaction if he had been going to be hanged. Had Cromwell lived a little longer, we have not a doubt that he would have found his remark confirmed: But, as historians observe, Cromwell was fortunate even in his death.

If any credit may be given to the German Journals, one of the principal objects which at present engrosses the attention of the politicians of Vienna, is a pretended alliance that is to take place between Russia, Austria and England. But, as the speculators in German politics do not repose an over-confident reliance on such impolitic rumors, they take the precaution to add, that the authentic acts of the diet of Ratisbon abundantly prove that France and Russia remain inseparably united, and that the court of Vienna shall never obtain any concession without their mutual consent. And indeed, who in his senses could well suppose the existence of so monstrous, so anti-pacific, and so anti-continental an alliance? How can it be well supposed that the Russian government, whose views are so profound, whose projects are so vast, whose policy is so European, could ever think of forming an alliance with an insular power, whose sole ambition aims at preying on the vitals of the continent? How could it be presumed that the Cabinet of St. Petersburgh, which strides to immortality under Alexander I. by the soundest policy, by the most just laws, by the incentives which it holds forth to national commerce and industry could, by an alliance so much against nature, sacrifice so noble a prospect of future prosperity and political influence, while Russia and France, by remaining united, may for ages preserve the continent of Europe from the scourge of foreign, and the devastations of civil wars? The English themselves may and do confess loudly, that the alliance between France and Russia proves the conservation of Europe and the preservation of France.—*Les Defenseurs de la Patrie.*

November 13.

Letters received thro' Holland state, with great confidence, that even those of the Swiss cantons, which at first appeared to meditate resistance, have resolved to give way to a superiority with which they are unable to contend. The diet of Schwitz on the 28th ult. dissolved itself, with a protest against the proceedings of France, and appeal to the treaty of Luneville, which, as we have already stated, secures not only their existence, but their independence, and a right to chose whatever form of government they please. The great number of troops which had been sent against them, not only on the side of France, but from Italy, on the side of the Valetine, justifies the resolution that has been adopted by the Swiss. At the same time, however, the number of troops, and the combined measures which the French government has been obliged to employ, completely refutes its own pretence, that the party in Switzerland adverse to its interference was a small and odious faction. Would it have been necessary to have made so much preparation to subdue any thing but the national will?

Accounts from Gibraltar, of the 28th ult. state that Sir Richard Bickerton, with a considerable force, is gone to watch the fleet which the French have equipped at Toulon, consisting of twelve sail of the line; where likewise it is said that 30,000 troops are assembled. These reports are probably exaggerated, and the conclusion that sir R. Bickerton has received such orders as must lead to an engagement, if the Toulon squadron comes out, is mere conjecture. If it be true, however, that so great a force, or any thing like it, is prepared at Toulon, it will be necessary for ministers to watch its motions with the utmost vigilance. Egypt is at present in an unsettled state; we see nothing in point of principle that prevents the First Consul from obtruding his interposition, as in the case of Switzerland. The treaty of Amiens is not more sacred than that of Luneville. The integrity of the dominions, of the Porte and the evacuation of Egypt, are stipulated; but was not the independence of Switzerland, and its right to chuse its own government, stipulated? What security has that country derived from the faith of treaties? What is there in the treaty of Amiens to prevent Buonaparte to mediate between the Grand Seignior and the Beys. Nothing, certainly, but the counter mediation, by force, of some other power—and that power, in the first instance, is England. Buonaparte must be made to know that he will not be permitted to attempt such enterprises. He has shown us that nothing restrains him but force. All the world knows that Egypt is one of his most favorite objects, and it is the duty of ministers, therefore, to adopt every precaution to prevent the possibility of his success by any sudden operation. It should have been the object of their policy, likewise, when the treaty of Amiens was in negociation, to prevent him from obtaining any facilities for the final attainment of his views. They ought to have placed Malta beyond the reach of treachery or surprise. If then there be any difficulties on the the subject of Malta, it arises from their want of foresight; and even if war were to take place from this cause they would be responsible for it to their country.

November 15.

There does not appear any reason to believe that the cession of Parma, Placentia and Gustalla has been made for the purpose of creating any new facilities for the settlement of the peace of Germany, by affording additional provision for the Grand Duke of Tuscany. The cession may have been extorted from Spain as a sort of compensation for the transfer of Tuscany to a prince of the royal family of Spain. The object is the aggrandizement of France. By the annexation of Piedmont, France had been extended to the boundaries of Parma, and now a new extension is given. Where these encroachments are to end, it is impossible to foresee. The most stupendous strides of ambition are tempted by their facility. France acts as if she had a right to every thing she desires; and unhappily she is encouraged by the unexampled depression into which the minds of men in Europe have been thrown.

In truth, upon the most mature reflection we are convinced that the plan of Buonaparte is to re-unite to France every thing which constituted ancient Gaul, in its most extended sense. Buonaparte lately said to the Swiss, that he advised them, as the chief magistrate of the Gauls, might have done, at a time when Helvetia formed part of Gaul. These phrases are not mere cant. There are indications of the mind which break through the most profound hypocrisy and dissimulation. They show how much the First Consul's head is occupied with this scheme. In fact, very little remains to be done. Every part of that which ever has been called Gaul, is now actually under the dominion of France. Nothing is wanting but a formal annexation. France has crossed the Alps; Piedmont is again re united to Gaul. The Cisalpine and Italian republic has been created, but it is already limited and circumscribed by the neighbourhood of extended France. Nothing can be more easy than to declare the Cisalpine republic a part of France. Switzerland, already subdued, may likewise be annexed, and then the empire of the Gauls is complete. In truth, since France had extended itself almost to the shores of the Adriatic, a farther aggrandisement is necessary to consolidate that which is already made. The *Convenances Politiques* demand security. The Cisalpine republic being united to France, she ascends the Adige, then along the frontiers of the Cisalpine republic, obtains a new barrier in the Rhetian Alps, descends to the Rhine, and Lake of Constance. Thus the Rhine, from the Lake of Constance, is the boundary of France. Here again we have the natural limits which were assigned as the reason for former conquests. Some may think that this is a chimerical speculation. But let us look at facts. Is there any thing more extraordinary in all this than what we have already seen? Who, fifteen years ago, could have believed it possible that the Netherlands, that the whole circle of the Lower Rhine, that Piedmont should become integral parts of France? And if the government of France were to issue a decree, annexing Switzerland and Cisalpinia, who would dispute the right, or who would say that France should not exert that authority by direct administration which she now carries on through intermediate agents, and under a different name? If some important change does not soon take place in Europe, we have not a doubt that not only all this will be done, but that the Genoese territories will be united to France, and then her dominion will extend uninterrupted from the shores of the Adriatic and the Mediterranean, to the German ocean. Let any man look at the map and see how much has already been done to accomplish this scheme; nay, how little is left to do. Indeed, it appears that what has been done, necessarily involves the execution of what is yet incomplete. Without it the system would be imperfect and incongruous. Till a better spirit arises in Europe, France has only to will and decree. Yet there are people who think Buonaparte unambitious and pacific? What pettifogging *bureaus* of injustice and robbery were Louis XIV's chambers of re-union, compared with Buonaparte's conservative senate!

These new encroachments of the French government on the independence of Europe, will, no doubt, have considerable influence on the discussions that exist between this country and France. In fact, if secret treaties for aggrandisement are made, and then announced after the conclusion of a treaty, it is impossible to negociate upon any basis of relative situation to power. No man can contend that in consistence with the treaty of Amiens or with the spirit of peace, that France should carry on a continued system of aggrandisement on the continent. Nothing farther on the subject of the existing negociation has yet transpired.

The tax upon property appears to have occasioned vast discontent throughout the Batavian Republic, but more particularly in Amsterdam. The commissioners appointed to ascertain the faculty of individuals to contribute to the exigencies of the state, had unanimously declined the office, and out of one hundred and fourteen who were named their successors, the greater part absented themselves from the city, while the remainder declared that they could not, consistently with their regard for public and private credit, enter upon so invidious and dangerous an employment.

Copper Trade.—A private letter from Rouen mentions, that "the Chief Consul was particularly gratified in viewing the extensive copper works now established there for the manufacture of copper sheets, bolts, nails, &c. for the use of their navy and merchantmen." The articles form[illegible] an important branch of exportation from this country to the continent, till the unwise prohibitions, suggested by the noble earl at the head of the board of trade, (as if copper ore could be found only in England) compelled the French to establish a manufactory of their own, by which that valuable branch of foreign commerce is probably lost to this country forever.

NATCHEZ, Dec. 18, 1802.

MISSISSIPPI LEGISLATURE.

The following is the answer of the House of Representatives, to the Governor's communication.

To his Excellency WILLIAM C. C. CLAIBORNE, *Governor of the Mississippi Territory.*

WE, the Representatives of the people of the Mississippi Territory, have received with much satisfaction your excellency's personal communication, at the opening of the present session of this assembly.

We unite most sincerely with your excellency, in offering up to the Almighty Ruler of the universe, our tribute of thanksgiving for the manifold blessings which have been showered down upon this happy land:—For whether we take into view, the abundant returns with which this fertile soil has rewarded the toil of the husbandman, the facility with which his products (in the midst of the calamities of war) have been carried to profitable markets, or the uninterrupted state of tranquility and repose, in which he has enjoyed in profusion those advantages in the plenitude of civil and religious liberty; the Divine favor is equally conspicuous, and cannot fail to call forth the liveliest effusions of our gratitude.

To promote a continuation of these blessings will be the most ardent wish of our hearts, and our humble endeavors shall be wholly dedicated to the accomplishment of so great an object.

Your excellency has well observed, that the result of the deliberations of this assembly influenced by harmony and wisdom, will be favorable to our supreme object, the *general good.* We beg your excellency to be assured, that on our part nothing shall be wanting, consistent with our duty, to promote so desirable an object as the general harmony of the different branches of the legislature, and we possess the fullest confidence, that we shall not be disappointed in our expectations of a reciprocity of sentiment, a spirit of conciliation, a mutual accommodation on the part of our fellow labourers, from which must result the happiest consequences to the public and to ourselves.

We shall consider as our duty, to pay particular attention to such objects as are pointed out in your communication, and shall most cheerfully co-operate with your excellency in all measures calculated to promote our grand object, the general good.

The suspension of the deposit at New Orleans for the wares and merchandizes of the citizens of the United States, is an object of most serious regret, and if not speedily remedied, its results will be most severely felt by this territory, and by our brethren of the western states.—We rely with your excellency on the wisdom and energy of the general government of the United States, possessing the fullest assurance that such measures will be adopted as shall be dictated by the soundest policy.

(Signed) ROGER DIXON, Speaker.
Representative Chamber,
Dec. 13, 180[illegible].
Attest, SAML. S. MAHAN, Clerk.

ANSWER OF THE COUNCIL.

To his Excellency WILLIAM C. C. CLAIBORNE, *governor of the Mississippi Territory.*

SIR,

We desire to unite with your excellency in pious and grateful acknowledgements to Almighty God for the uninterrupted state of peace we have enjoyed; the abundant products of our soil; the progressive increase of our population, agriculture and commerce; and, above all, for the undisturbed possession of our liberties, both civil and religious. While thus sensible of, and thankful for those inestimable blessings, we are strongly impressed with the duty which devolves upon us, of endeavoring on our part, as far as human exertions are required, to continue these blessings, and we trust that, under the auspices of the same Divine Benefactor, our endeavors will not be altogether unavailing.

It is highly gratifying to us to hear, that the exertion of the officers to organize and discipline the militia, have been attended with great success; but as we entertain all that solicitude for the peculiar situation of our country which your excellency has indicated, it is with much regret, we learn, that this success has not been universal. We shall therefore carefully review the militia law, and will gladly co-operate in making such amendments, as may be deemed necessary to command and enforce its execution.

We participate with your excellency in a concern for the best interests of the rising generation, and will therefore cordially concur in adopting any additional measure, that may appear calculated to meliorate the institution of the state legislature, for disseminating the invaluable advantages of education.

A law for the inspection of cotton, we conceive as indispensible. This also, with the various objects of legislation, which your excellency has suggested to our consideration, merits, and shall receive our serious attention.

The Spanish government's withholding the usual stipulated privilege of depositing American merchandize and effects at the port of New Orleans, is indeed a subject of much well grounded solicitude, as it materially and universally affects the interests of the territory. Although we possess in common with our fellow citizens, those feelings which necessarily arise from such an injurious measure, yet, from the liberal indulgence which this territory has already experienced from congress, and from the peculiar, early and unceasing attention it has received from the present executive of the union, we rest with full confidence, that our grievances will be redressed, as speedily and effectually as possible. We were happy to observe your excellency's diligence on this occasion, in obtaining intelligence relative to the event, and communicating the same to the national administration.

Permit us, sir, to express, what we continue to entertain, the highest sense of your excellency's patriotism, and constant attention to the interests of the territory.

(Signed) JOHN ELLIS, President.
Washington, Dec. 15, 1802.

SPEECH

Of the GOVERNOR *of* MASSACHUSETTS.

Gentlemen of the Senate, and Gentlemen of the House of Representatives,

Our fellow-citizens, during the last year, have pursued their employments with industry and success.—No events of an alarming nature have happened to disturb the peace of the state; and if a spirit of competition appeared in the late elections, it seldom proceeded to injurious lengths, or transgressed those bounds of decency and moderation which will ever be respected by a virtuous and enlightened people.

This state of society is favourable to public happiness, and must give peculiar pleasure to you, gentlemen, as it prevents the embarrassments which you might experience in a more unprosperous condition, and renders your legislative duties easy and agreeable. While in other nations the attention of their governments has been necessary to secure the people against the dangers of want, in this state, the productions of the soil, by the favour of divine Providence, have been abundant for many successive years.

The lands in this commonwealth, in almost every instance, may be rendered fruitful, and prove a source of increasing wealth and plenty. By their improved cultivation, the people may not only be furnished with the necessaries and delights of life; but will be able to relieve the wants of other countries, when a deficiency may happen, or when the inhabitants are so numerous, as to consume a greater quantity of provisions than their land commonly produces.

Agriculture merits the attention of government as one of the most essential articles of wise and useful policy. Happily for mankind, it is a pleasing and healthful employment. No object of industry is more worthy of our application, or more suitable to our nature; and no one is more conducive to sobriety, and all kinds of virtue. In every well regulated state, it has been patronized by those who administered the government. It was respected by our ancestors, and it would be unfortunate if their posterity should ever think themselves degraded by an employment that is so useful, and so well adapted to preserve innocence and virtuous manners. The labour which is employed in clearing uncultivated lands, and making them productive, is obviously beneficial to the public. It tends, perhaps more than any other, to increase the aggregate population of the state, which is an object of great political consequence; and it must afford the most pleasing reflections to the individual cultivators, when by their industry, they have turned a wilderness into a fruitful field.

Since the commencement of the late war, the foreign demand for provision has amply rewarded the farmer's industry; and the expectation of that demand has occasioned uncommon exertions to supply it. In this way we are indebted to commerce for the increase of industry, as well as for its recompence. We have hitherto found a market for any quantity of produce we could raise, beyond what was necessary for our own consumption. The price may be reduced in consequence of the peace in Europe, and there may hereafter be occasional interruptions in the demand from abroad, which may produce inconveniences.—But as our exports are, for the most part, either articles of food, or materials necessary for the manufactures of other nations; there is some ground to expect that their price will generally be in a reasonable proportion with that of the commodities for which they are exchanged.

To guard against the inconveniences I have mentioned, and to ensure a demand for the produce of our soil, which will not be affected by external events, and at the same time to render us less dependent upon foreign nations; it is wise policy to encourage our own manufactures. The dispositions of men are suited to different kinds of industry, and tho' the pursuits of agriculture are agreeable to a great part of them, yet some are averse to this sort of labour; and others, either from nature or accident, are rendered incapable of supporting it. These, however, may be equally useful to the public, by employing their talents in mechanic and manufacturing occupations.—Our own country is capable of supplying the materials for almost every kind of useful manufactures; and it is our duty and interest to derive all the advantage in our power from this fortunate circumstance.

A valuable part of the articles exported from this state is furnished by the fisheries; they therefore claim particular attention. But though, from our situation and habits, we are most directly interested in their success, they will ever appear to be of great importance to national security, when a system of maritime defence is contemplated. These, and other branches of useful labour, which have relation to the means of public safety, will, we presume, receive from the national legislation, the degree of protection and patronage which their importance requires.

The duties imposed by the general government on the importation of foreign articles, operate as a bounty upon our own manufactures. But still it may be requisite for the state government, to do something to encourage this species of industry; and even to afford pecuniary assistance, to persons who are engaged in introducing new branches, or prosecuting those which are eminently useful. In general however, when a manufacture is established, its continuance must depend upon the profits arising from it; if they fail to defray the expence, it is an indication that the labours ought to be applied to a more beneficial purpose.

The success of manufactures depends in a great measure on the manner in which the work is executed. A want of integrity in the persons concerned must eventually prove destructive to the branch in which they are engaged; and when the individuals are numerous, the careful attention of the legislature will be necessary, to prevent discredit to a whole class of men by the frauds of a few. To this end our inspection laws have been framed; and if carried faithfully into execution, and extended as there shall be occasion to other objects, will be of great use in improving the quality of our manufactures and preventing those deceitful practices which would destroy their credit.

It has been often said, that our manufacturing establishments will not succeed, so long as labour is at the present high price. This observation is not confirmed by general experience; for in many instances they are now in a flourishing and progressive state.—Our domestic manufactures are also of very great importance, both to public and private prosperity; as they furnish a large proportion of the necessary articles of clothing and furniture, they