

ing of it in the terms it provoked? When Carrier placed 500 children in a square at Lyons to fall by the musketry of the soldiery, and from their size the balls passed over them, the little innocents flew to the knees of the soldiery for protection, when they were butchered with the bayonet. In relating this event, must man restrain his just indignation, and stifle the expression of indignant horror which such a dreadful massacre must excite? Would the Attorney General in his information state, "when Maximilian Robespierre was first magistrate of France, as President of the Committee of Safety, that those who spoke of him as his crimes deserved, did it with a wicked and malignant intention to defame and vilify him." The only restraint upon great criminals was, the public opinion; and to weaken the expression of that opinion was, in a great degree, to let loose the passions of the great, to prey on the weak and defenceless. He would again put the case of that Swiss patriot, defended from the hero of Switzerland; he, whose ancestors supported the liberties of his country; who conquered that pile 300 years ago, he of late had endeavoured ineffectually to defend it. If he were to come to this country, the only asylum now left upon earth; if he were here to weep over the ruins of his country, must he be told that he must deplore his fate in silence; that he might groan deep, but it must not be loud? Better by far would it be that we should at once revert to a state of absolute barbarism, than thus have our feelings paralyzed to all moral distinctions. He hoped and trusted that a British jury would never be a party to such purposes. They never had done it, and in former times, when all other parts of the state had been corrupted, juries yet maintained their virtue and their independence. In the days of Cromwell, he twice sent a satirist upon his government to be tried by a jury, who sat where the jury then did. The scaffold on which the blood of the Monarch was shed, was then in their view. The clashing of the bayonets which turned out the Parliament, were within their hearing, yet they maintained their integrity, and twice did they send his Attorney General out of Court with disgrace and defeat."

The Attorney General replied to the arguments of Mr. McIntosh. Lord Ellenborough shortly addressed the jury, who, after consulting together for the space of a minute, pronounced the defendant *Gilty*. The trial lasted seven hours.

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*Mémoire sur le Canada.**

Le Canada est un pays extrêmement froid, les neiges y sont abondantes, Dans certains hivers il y en a jusques à 9 piens; dans un hiver ordinaire 6. Le froid monte jusqu'à 30 degrés, an-

* The date of this paper cannot be ascertained: from the internal evidence of the piece it appears that the Author must have been a man of consequence in the Colony before the Conquest, and a man of information. On a recurrence to the plans of the French Government, it will be found that his projects were partly adopted.

née commune 24, et 26. L'hiver dure ordinairement 6 mois. La neige commence à rester sur la terre que depuis la mie Novembre jusques aux premiers jours de May. Cette longueur de mauvais tems fait que les habitants ne peuvent élever d'animaux qu'autant qu'ils ont de fourrage pour les nourrir pendant tous ce tems qu'ils sont obligés de les tenir dans des étables. De là vient que ce pays ne sauroit jamais être abondant en viande de boucherie sur tout quand il y a des consommations extraordinaires. Cependant si le Roy vouloit, il y auroit un remède à cet inconvénient et le peuple seroit plus heureux. Il faut remarquer qu'il n'y a point d'habitants qui n'ayent plusieurs chevaux, chaque gargon qui a la force de manier un fûet a le sien. C'est ce qui empêche l'habitant d'élever autant de bœufs qu'il le feroit au lieu de 3 à 4 chevaux, il auroit 10 à 12 bêtes à corne, et outre cela il pourroit élever plus de Cochons par ce qu'il n'est point de gargon d'habitant qui ne voie son père pour donner de l'avoine ou d'autres grains à son cheval, afin qu'il soit gras et vif, outre cela les habitants ne labourent presque plus qu'avec des chevaux, préférant le fûet à l'aiguillon, ce qui est un malheur pour cette colonie auquel il n'y a point de remède, à moins que le Roy ne rende une ordonnance qui déssende à chaque habitant d'avoir plus d'un cheval, à moins que ce ne soit un habitant riche et qui ait beaucoup de terres. Lorsque les chevaux auront dix ans, ils pourront avoir un poulain pour renouveler leurs chevaux. Les habitants qui auront des juments pourront avoir leur poulain, et à mesure qu'ils trouveront à le vendre, ils le feront, afin d'en élever une autre pour fournir aux besoins des villes et des campagnes. Les Seigneurs pourront avoir des juments pour faire de petits harats afin d'avoir de beaux poulains au moyen d'étalons choisies. Il ne faudroit cependant pas