

of Arts and Sciences, together with an office of general correspondence. In this undertaking he was encouraged by some of the first literary men in France; and a Monsieur du Forge, musician at Paris, was so captivated with the scheme, that he advanced four thousand livres, (1661.) for one third share of the profits. Brissot was to have the sole management, and the other two thirds of the profits. He took a house in Newman-street, Oxford-street; and published a prospectus of his undertaking. He sent for his wife and his youngest brother (his eldest brother was a priest.) At this time he commenced his description of the sciences in England (mentioned hereafter) to be published monthly. Having in one of his publications taken occasion to vindicate the Chevalier Launay, editor of the *Courier du Nord*, printed at Maestricht, the editor of the *Courier de l'Europe*, now M. du Morande, was so highly offended by it, that he became from that time Brissot's most determined enemy. It is to be observed, that the *Courier du Nord*, and the *Courier de l'Europe*, were rival newspapers. De Launay quitted Maestricht, and went to Paris, where he was immediately put into the Bastile, and was never more heard of.

In the month of May, 1784, Brissot was arrested by his printer in London. Although he was at this time very well known to several persons of rank and fortune, yet he was too delicate to apply to any of them for pecuniary assistance. But after remaining a day or two in a lock-up house in Gray's Inn Lane, he sent his brother to an intimate friend, who instantly paid the printer his bill, and liberated him.

The next morning Brissot set out for France, leaving his wife and brother in England, assuring them he would quickly return, which he certainly intended. But in this he was severely disappointed. Thus ended his literary enterprise of establishing a Lyceum in London, in which he embarked his