

study was jurisprudence, with an intention of becoming an advocate in parliament. No science however escaped his attention. He attended lectures and experiments in every branch of science; wherein his active genius found ample exercise. Chymistry was his favourite object of pursuit; but his circumstances were too limited to indulge much in it. The small patrimony which he inherited from his father did not exceed forty pounds per annum.

In the year 1777 he made his first tour to London. During his stay in London he became engaged in the conduct of a French newspaper, at that time called the *Courier de l'Europe*, but since the *Courier de Londres*. Some misunderstanding having happened concerning the stamps (at the stamp-office in London) for this paper, the proprietor took a resolution of printing it at Boulogne sur-mer; and Brissot was appointed the Editor, and resided at Boulogne for that purpose. He continued in this capacity at Boulogne about two years. From thence he went to Paris, and was admitted Counsellor in Parliament.—Early in the year 1782 he went to Neufchatel to superintend the printing of one of his books (mentioned hereafter). This was the memorable period of the revolution at Geneva. Here he became acquainted with M. Claviere and M. du Rovray, who, with a numerous party, were expelled that city, and sought an asylum in Ireland.

In the autumn of this year, he married a daughter of Madame Dupont of Boulogne. This young lady had been recommended to the celebrated Madame de Genlis, who obtained a situation for her in the nursery of the Duke de Chartres, late Duke of Orleans, who suffered under the guillotine; in which situation she continued some time after her marriage.

At the beginning of the year 1783, he visited London a second time. His view in this journey was to establish in London, a Lyceum, or Academy
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