

aid of Foreign Laws to those that were national; respect for religion blended the Canon Law with them; and Magistracy is no longer the portion but of the most enlightened Citizens.

Judges are always liable to be deceived and surpris'd, so that truth leaves in their mind the fine distrust as Error.

The obscurity in which the truth may be involved has given birth to forms. The Crafty, in the hope of concealing their malice, have divid'd a kind of art: Entire professions have been established, some to render the cases obscure, others to prolong the decisions; and the Judge has less reason to be upon his guard against the falshood of the litigant, than against the artifices of him to whom he has intrusted his interests.

It will not then be sufficient, that the Magistrate has examined the purity of his intentions; it will not be enough that he could say to his maker. *Proba me Deus et feits cor meum*: it is necessary that he should examine his mind, his knowledge and his talents: he must account himself for his studies, he must maintain through life an unremitting application, and see if that application was capable of affording his mind that extent of information, that degree of knowledge which his situation requires.

We read in the accounts of some travellers that there are certain mines in which the workman never see the day: they are a very natural image of those whose minds, from defect of the organs, are incapable of attaining any degree of penetration. Such an incapacity requires of a man that he should retire from the Magistracy; an inferior degree of capacity requires of a just man, that he should surmount it by toil and lucubrations.

It is further necessary that justice should be prompt. The injustice frequently is not in the judgement, but in the delay; the gaining of a suit

often does more injury than would a contrary prompt decision. In the present condition of things, to be at Law is a wretched condition of life: the title accompanies a man to his last moment; it descends to his posterity, and passes from one descendant to another, until the final extinction of the unfortunate family.

Poverty seems always attached to that melancholy title. The strictest justice can prevent only a part of its misfortunes; and such is the state of things, that the formalities introduced for the preservation of public order, are now become the scourge of individuals. Legal industry is become the scourge of fortune, as well as Commerce and Agriculture: oppression there looks for food, and chicane brings in the ruin of the unfortunate litigant.

Honest men, heretofore brought rogues before the Tribunals, but now, the rogues there sue the honest men. The trustee denies his trust, in the hope that timid right will soon cease to demand justice, and the ravisher acquaints the object of his violence, that it would be imprudent to call him to an account for his transgression.

TO CORRESPONDENT.

The ODE signed F. has been received, and it shall appear in the next number of the Register. We have been long aware of the Poetical Powers of the author; and we flatter ourselves that he will prove an assiduous, as we are convinced that he will always be, a valuable Correspondent.

METEOROLOGICAL TABLE, JAN. 1803.

Days.	Winds.	Weather.	Barometer.		Thermo.		
			Inches.		Degrees.		
			M.	A.	M.	A.	
30		snow	S. E.	29.5 1/2	29.3 1/2	7	18
31		drift	N W	28.9 1/2	29.0	12	16
1		Fine	N W	29.6	29.6	14	0
2		cloudy		29.4	29.1 1/2	13	29
3		sleet		28.9	28.7 1/2	36	36
4		drift		29.1	29.5	5	2
5		Fine		30.0		-12	

☾ N. Moon. ☽ 1st. Quar. ☉ F. Moon. ☿ 2d. N. B. This mark minus prefixed to a number denotes so many degrees below Zero.