

bench; the eleemosynary by the endower (who is the *fundator perficiens* of such), or by his heirs or assigns.

- (8) Corporations may be dissolved,
 1. By act of parliament. 2. By the natural death of all their members.
 3. By surrender of their franchises.
 4. By forfeiture of their charter.

To the Editor of the British American Register.

SIR,

IN your Register for the 11th June, you have given your Readers an Epitome of the criminal Laws of England, extracted from the Encyclopedia Britannica by your correspondent A. E. By way of Preface he observes that we have the happiness to live under these Laws, with a few exceptions created by local circumstances.—Now Mr. Editor it will be highly gratifying to your Readers and particularly to me, to be informed what are these local circumstances which have obtained exceptions, and in what manner these exceptions operate, whether by the means of Positive Law, or the Courtesy of sufferance.

Arundo.

[The following luminous expositions of the interests of Great-Britain in her connexions with foreign nations, is extracted from Mr. Mackintosh's defence of Mr. Peltier. It is an able answer to the assertions of the writers of the French Government who represent the interests of Great-Britain as in opposition to the interests of all the Continental Powers.]

But it is not on these general grounds, Gentlemen of the Jury, that I earnestly impress on your attention the importance of maintaining a free discussion of foreign affairs. There are circumstances in the

history of this country in all times which shew how tender our ancestors were of the liberty of discussion on this subject. These circumstances arise from the peculiarity of our relations with the continent. Ever since England happily renounced all views of aggrandizement on the continent, we have had no interest in its situation but that of national safety and commercial prosperity. National safety in regard to continental powers depends upon nothing but on the uniform observance of the rules of justice—that is, in other words, on their regard to the sacredness of ancient boundaries, and their respect for ancient possessions. The interest we have in continental affairs is an interest that the rules of justice should be observed, so that no state by encroachment and by aggrandizement rise on the ruin of our neighbours, so as to be formidable to ourselves.—As to our commercial prosperity, it depends essentially on peace and tranquility; for whatever foolish, and absurd men may pretend, no war can be gainful to a commercial nation. Our interest depends upon the tranquility of other nations; for whatever vulgar politicians may stupidly assert, nothing can be more fatal to an industrious people than poverty and misery among neighbours; for it is clear that as it is for the benefit of a tradesman that his customers should be opulent, so it is advantageous for a manufacturing nation to be surrounded by wealthy neighbours. Indeed, among other causes, the great commercial prosperity of this country may be ascribed to the general improvement of society in Europe, to the diffusion of wealth, and to the increased ability of consumption. Our commercial prosperity accompanied the prosperity of other nations. It received nourishment from the general prosperity, and repaid it