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THE BRITISH-AMERICAN REGISTER.

QUEBEC, SATURDAY, 2d APRIL, 1803.

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COURT OF KING'S BENCH, GUILDHALL,
DECEMBER 24.

Sittings before Lord Ellenborough and
a Special Jury.

CRIM. CON.

LINGHAM v. HUNT.

The Plaintiff is a Junior Partner in the house of Hopley and Co, wine merchants, in Tower-street. The Defendant is a wine-merchant in the same street.

Mr. GARROW, on the part of the Plaintiff, addressed the Jury to the following effect:—"Gentlemen of the Jury, I feel myself in a situation somewhat new to me. My learned friend (Mr. ERSKINE) has hitherto, in a manner, monopolized the statement of causes of this nature, and has done it with such ability, that the biographer, who shall trace a faithful history of his life, cannot fail to mention the powerful exertions of his wonderful talents in combating, and in endeavouring (as far as the powers of human eloquence can go), to exterminate that guilt, which is the subject upon which I now address you. Although much inferior to my Learned Friend, in the commanding powers of eloquence, yet I cannot fear that I shall not be able to lay before you, in a manner clear to your understandings, and to your feelings, a scene of the most aggravated guilt which ever came before a Jury. I shall not go far to seek for terms

to express this injury. I shall tell you simply, that the injury which the Plaintiff complains of is, that the Defendant has debauched his wife; that he has debauched her under almost every circumstance that can be conceived to aggravate his guilt; her husband was his friend; and had reposed in him the confidence of a friend; he had, at a time when he supposed the Defendant's heart was full of grief, invited him to his house, and endeavoured, by all the attentions of hospitality and friendship, to remove that affliction. What was the return? The Defendant, while he was supposed to be sinking under his own misfortune, planned the destruction of the happiness of his hospitable friend; he then planned the seduction of his wife, and he has since effected it. Here then, Gentlemen of the Jury, I have to lay before you a deliberate breach, on the part of the Defendant, of every tie that is held sacred among good men. Hospitality violated, confidence abused, friendship trampled upon, and, above all, the marriage tie, and every thing on which depends the happiness of a husband, and a father wantonly and deliberately cut asunder by a base adulterer. This is not a case, Gentlemen, of a husband inviting his own dishonour; nor is it a case where a husband has, by indifference or ill treatment, lost the affections of his wife. I shall prove to you, by all the Witnesses I shall produce, and by all the Witnesses my Learned Friend (Mr. Erskine) shall produce (if he chuses to produce any Witnesses) that the Plaintiff was a most kind, tender, and affectionate husband. I challenge my Learned

Friend to produce any evidence to contradict this: how then will the case stand? A tender and affectionate husband, whose wife has born him a child, now asks you for damages against the man who has taken from him the chosen partner of his life, the mother of his child.—This Gentlemen, I think, will appear to you a case worthy of your most serious attention. It is now my duty to state to you the particulars of the present case. The Defendant, Mr. Hunt, had himself been a married man; he had had several children: his wife, who was a most amiable woman, had in her life-time been very intimate with the Plaintiff's family: her manners and her conduct were such as to make her a most desirable acquaintance for the Plaintiff's young wife, who was only nineteen years of age. An intimacy then took place; but in the month of March last, Mrs. Hunt died after lying-in; the Defendant appeared in the greatest affliction, and the Plaintiff and his family endeavoured, by every hospitable attention, to dispel his grief. In return for this kindness he seduced the Plaintiff's wife to leave her tender, unsuspecting husband. On the 8th of July last, the Plaintiff returned home; his wife was not at home. The night was tempestuous, and he imagined every excuse for her absence; he thought she might have been with their relations, or with some near friend; that she was not able to get a coach; but he still expected her every moment. The whole night passed; no wife returned. You, Gentlemen of the Jury, are to consider what were the feelings of a tender and affectionate husband (as I shall prove the Plaintiff to have been) that night, in which, for the first time, his wife was absent. When you shall have formed some estimate of his feelings on that occasion, then, Gentlemen, I request you will pause

a moment, and tell me what were his feelings, on the ensuing morning, when he received the following letter from the Defendant, whom he had always considered his friend, and whom he had never suspected:—

“ Sir,—With sorrow great, how can I inform you, that you have *miraculously* misplaced in me your confidence. Your wife cannot return without your forgiveness, and that I think is impossible. See however, directly my poor Brother, who, as well as Eliza (Mrs. Lingham), yourself, and me, must go distracted. Still yours,

JOSEPH HUNT.”

Mark the unparalleled impudence of this man—*still yours*—when he has deliberately plunged a dagger in your bosom. Gentlemen, I have heard it said, that in Actions of this nature, we should fix the place of trial rather at Westminster than at Guildhall; that in the City men value more their merchandize than their honour. They are ignorant and impudent libellers who say so. I know and feel, that there is no class of men who value higher what belongs to honour than the Merchants of London. I need not tell you, if the vices of the great descend to the middling classes of life (and certainly the parties in the present suit are only in a middling situation), those who affect those vices should pay the price of them. As I know the men whom I address are respectable Merchants of this great City, I should conceive I insulted your feelings, were I to waste time in descending on the injury for which my Client now seeks redress at your hands. (Mr. GARROW then stated to the Jury the nature of the evidence he should produce.)

The marriage was proved by the officiating Clergyman (Mr. Hart), and by Mr. Joseph Dixon, brother to Mrs. Lingham, who was present at it: It took place on the 16th of August; 1800.

Frances Merchant was well acquainted with Mr. and Mrs. Lingham; had frequently visited them, and sometimes spent a week at a time with them. She had many opportunities of seeing how they agreed together. She always considered him as a kind and affectionate husband, and that they were a happy couple. They had one child.

Benjamin Waters knew the Plaintiff from his childhood; they had been schoolfellows together; he had often visited him since his marriage; considered him always as a most *exemplary* husband, and thought that he and his wife had been a very happy couple.

This witness was cross-examined very strictly by Mr. ERSKINE, as to the conduct of the Plaintiff to his wife, at and subsequent to the night of the general illumination, (which took place on the 29th of April, on the occasion of the Peace). He admitted that he had heard a large party, consisting principally of the relations of the Plaintiff and his wife, went from Tower-street to Portman Square, to see the illuminations, and particularly M. Otto's House; that the Defendant was of that party, and that Mrs. Lingham was then given to his care, and that in the crowd they had separated from the rest; he afterwards heard her talk of the transactions of this illumination night before her husband and a large company of friends; she said she was luckier than the rest of the party, for that she supped with her Gentleman, while they were content with the refreshment of a pastry cook's shop. (Being examined strictly about the manner in which the husband received this declaration) he said, that the Plaintiff received this information with that kind of raillery and *badinage* that a husband would

do, who thought he had a right to place a confidence in his wife.

Mr. *Dixon* being called again, said, that he was of the party on the illumination night, and believed the separation that took place that night to have been purely accidental; it took place, before they came to M. Otto's, when they had stopped to examine the illumination at Mr. Hope's, in Cavendish-square.

Mrs. *Sarah Lingham*, mother to the Plaintiff, said she had been in the constant habit of visiting the Plaintiff and his wife up to the time of her elopement; she always considered them a very happy couple, and never saw the slightest disagreement between them.

Thomas Newman, clerk of the livery-stables in Windmill street, proved, that a gentleman and lady had come there about ten o'clock on the evening of the 8th of July, and after the gentleman had left two or three letters, to be delivered next day, bespoke a chaise, and set off for Barnet. The boys who had delivered those letters one of which was read by Mr. GARROW then proved the receipt of those letters from the last Witness and the delivery to the Plaintiff's father.

The letter read by Mr. GARROW in his opening Speech, was then produced, and proved.

Thomas Bailey was the Postboy who drove the chaise from London to the Green Man; at Barnet; he said, that upon alighting, they immediately applied for a bed.

Sarah Lennox, the chambermaid of that Inn, confirmed the account of the last Witness; she said, that the Gentleman and Lady slept together

that night, and that the bed was very much *tumbled*. The Gentleman and Lady went out in the morning, and he bought for her different things, shoes, stockings, &c. The next night they went to bed very early, and left the town in the course of the ensuing morning. The Lady left behind her a pair of stockings, which were marked with the word *Lingham* at full length.

Elizabeth Sperrel, Laundress to Mr. and Mrs. Lingham, proved, that that was the mark of Mrs. Lingham's stockings.

A Mrs *Davis*, who keeps a lodging-house at Eltham, proved that Mrs. Lingham lodged with her for about three months, and that Mr. Hunt used generally to go there on a Saturday, and stay till Monday.

This was the principal evidence on the part of the Plaintiff.

Mr. *ERSKINE* said, no man was less qualified than himself, either from inclination or habits, to defend the cause of a man who had confessed himself an *adulterer*. He had been accustomed to think highly of the *sanctity* of the marriage tie; he considered the married state as the source of every genuine happiness in this world, and that nothing could be more criminal than to disturb its purity. He therefore discharged his duty with some reluctance in a case where his Client had, by his letter, confessed himself guilty; but still it was the province of the Jury to class the guilty according to their different degrees of guilt. He did not mean to impute to the Plaintiff any wilful connivance at his wife's dishonour, or any ill treatment of his wife; but he could not avoid imputing to him a criminal inattention and carelessness; a dereliction of that duty which is incumbent on a hus-

band, to keep his wife from great temptations; and to be the guardian of her honour. On this subject he could not avoid thinking of a passage in the celebrated Poem of Milton, who was the first of men, as well as of poets. In that passage of *Paradise Lost*, where after mutual upbraidings between our first parents, after Eve has imputed to him the crime of leaving her unprotected from the wiles of the seducer, Adam replies as follows—

— And, perhaps,
I also erred in overmuch admiring
What seemed in thee so perfect, that I thought
No evil durst attempt thee; but I see
That arrow now, which is become my crime,
And thou th'accuser.

Such was the state of the most amiable husband, should he desert the guardianship of his wife's purity and honour, which is the true source of happiness and comfort for himself. Mr. *ERSKINE* then considered the careless manner of receiving the news, that his wife had supped at a tavern with the Defendant, as a very culpable inattention to his own honour; he also said, he was instructed to state that it would be proved that he had frequently permitted his wife to stay out whole days with the Defendant, on the pretence of taking the air together; and though, perhaps, nothing criminal had past till the 8th of July yet every temptation and opportunity for the commission of the crime had been allowed. The wife of the Plaintiff was a most beautiful woman, and such are the infirmities and weaknesses of man, that it is certainly extremely improper to afford so strong a temptation to any man. Mr. *ERSKINE* also conceived the letter to shew some marks of contrition, which placed this Defendant in a point of view somewhat more favourable than many others, who are brought before this Tribunal for similar crimes.

Thomas Hunt, brother to the Defendant, was the principal witness for the defence. On his direct examination, he swore positively to the Defendant's having been frequently permitted to drive out alone with the Plaintiff's wife; he also endeavoured as much as possible, to impress by his testimony a belief, that on the illumination night, the Plaintiff's wife and the Defendant's, had supped together at a Tavern, and that the Plaintiff knew it, disregarded it, and afterwards suffered them to go out alone together to the country and to the play. He was himself of the party that night with Miss Dixon, sister to Mrs. Lingham, and several other ladies. He also said, that the Plaintiff did not go to look for his wife among the crowd, and seemed very careless about her.

On his Cross-examination by Mr. GARROW, he would not confess it directly, but his reluctant answers, and guarded admissions, shewed clearly that he knew that the Plaintiff's wife and the Defendant were separated from their party by mere accident, and that they did not sup at a tavern as he insinuated, but took some refreshments only, at Mponnet's, the Pastry-cook, in Spring-Gardens, in the public coffee-room, where a lady of the most unblemished character might enter for that purpose. His evidence, of course, was of very little weight in the cause.

Two female servants were also produced, who on their direct examination proved nothing at all, but on their Cross-examination admitted, that the Plaintiff was as kind and affectionate a husband as ever they saw.

Mr. GARROW replied with a great deal of force; so far from considering the letter as the least circum-

stance of mitigation, he considered it a great circumstance of aggravation. Nothing could shew more deliberate villainy than writing such a Letter at the moment he was carrying off his friend's wife.

Lord Ellenborough said, that he conceived that the guilt of the Defendant was much aggravated by the manner in which he had chosen to shape his defence. It would have been more decent for him either to have suffered judgment by default, or else to have defended himself as well as he was able, without endeavouring to throw false imputations on the character of the Plaintiff.

The Jury, without a minute's hesitation, found to the whole amount of the damages stated in the Declaration.

Verdict for the Plaintiff.—Damages—*Five Thousand Pounds.*

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

The second Session of the seventh Congress of the United States of America, closed on the 3d. ultimo. The next Congress will meet on the first Monday in Nov.

This Session of the Congress had excited considerable interest amongst foreigners on account of the interruption of the navigation of the Mississippi by the Spaniards: it was foreseen that the governing party must necessarily be for pacific measures; but, as the manifest violation of a solemn treaty on the part of Spain, and the danger to which the Country would probably be exposed from the vicinity of the French, seemed to have excited considerable indignation and uneasiness throughout the different States, it was uncertain what profelytes the opposition might gain in the House

of Representatives, and it was known that the Government would be influenced by the majority of that body; this circumstance tended to throw some obscurity on the measures which would be ultimately adopted. The governing party has however retained the majority,* and pacific measures have prevailed. An Ambassador has been sent to the Court of Spain to remonstrate against the violation of the Treaty; and it is also supposed that he is instructed to endeavour to purchase some arrangements with the French Government, on the subject of the Navigation of the Mississippi, as Two Millions of Dollars have been appropriated for "Foreign intercourse." In the mean time the President has been empowered to call out 80,000 of the Militia; 15 gun boats are to be built and arsenals erected on the Ohio and Mississippi. The following extract from a letter written by an intelligent Gentleman of New-York, to his friend in this City, will shew in what light the business is considered in that place.

"Our Politicians have been very much agitated of late by the apparent crisis of our Country. At one moment we thought ourselves on the eve of a Spanish War, it was indeed a few days ago reported that the People of Kentucky were in arms and on their way to New Orleans. But now it is said they are very patient and are lulled by the pacific embassy sent by our President to his Consular Majesty.—This business I think must either make or break the governing party in our country. If Bonaparte treat and restore the rights we demand the ministerialists will take much credit for their pacific measures; on the contrary if in the event we are obliged to go to war,

* On questions which have called out the strength of the two parties, the division in the House of Representatives has been generally about fifty against fifty.

their losing present opportunities for the sake of popularity and to maintain a groveling system of economy must bring them into the universal contempt which we Federalists think they deserve. It cannot but be a comfortable reflection to every American that on the event of War we shall have Great-Britain on our side; and that her glorious navy may be a defence for us which we are too spiritless to provide for ourselves."

CONSIDERATION sur l'organisation sociale, appliquée à l'état civil, politique et militaire de la France et de l'Angleterre, à leurs mœurs, leur agriculture, leur commerce et leurs finances à l'époque de la paix d'Amiens. A Paris, chez Migneret et chez les marchands de nouveautés. Trois volumes in-8°

(PREMIER EXTRAIT.)

L'AUTEUR de l'intéressant ouvrage que nous annonçons le divise en plusieurs chapitre classés suivant l'ordre des objets qui entrent dans l'organisation sociale. Il commence dans l'introduction, par jeter un coup-d'œil rapide sur les vicissitudes éprouvées par le gouvernement Français, depuis le commencement de la monarchie jusqu'à l'époque de la révolution; il s'arrête plus particulièrement sur les évènements qui ont accompagné celle ci; sur cette longue chaîne d'erreurs de toute espèce, tour à tour adoptées, professées, défendues; et prouve que c'est dans un sage système d'équilibre des pouvoirs que se trouve la liberté.

Dans le premier chapitre, l'auteur recherche l'origine des sociétés, qu'il trouve dans l'augmentation progressive du nombre des hommes; cette cause paroît en effet avoir donné lieu à la réunion des premières peuplades; mais, comme l'observe l'auteur, elle

ne suffit pas seule à former des corps politiques qui ne doivent leur existence qu'à la propriété. En effet, pour concevoir un corps politique, une société civile, il faut que les associés aient une propriété; c'est par elle que des rassemblements deviennent des associations, et que les hordes se transforment en peuples, en cités. Il est impossible de concevoir des citoyens sans droits et sans devoirs; or les droits de chacun forment sa propriété: ces droits précedent même les associations politiques, et font la conséquence nécessaire des besoins et des facultés de l'homme; la cité ne fait que les garantir par la force publique, de sorte que l'on peut dire que l'origine de la société est la propriété, son but, la garantie de la propriété, et sa base, la force publique, moyen de cette garantie.

L'auteur quitte le pays des abstractions pour parler des choses positives; et dans le second chapitre il traite de la législation.

Après l'avoir divisée selon les différents objets dont les loix s'occupent, en législation civile, criminelle, droit public, droit des gens, &c., il examine et les qualités que doivent avoir les bonnes loix et l'organisation de la puissance législative. Celle-ci ne peut-être confiée qu'à des hommes qui aient le plus grand intérêt à l'ordre, qui soient présumés avoir et les talens nécessaires pour voir le bien, et la vertu politique pour le vouloir; à des hommes dont les intérêts se confondent constamment avec l'intérêt général, aux propriétaires en un mot.

Les richesses et l'étendue des nations s'accroissant sans cesse; le besoin d'affermir la puissance publique oblige de la concentrer, et la monarchie prend naissance. Mais si la puissance du monarque, du chef, n'est pas tempérée, s'il peut dicter des loix à son arbitre, elle dégénère

en despotisme, et la puissance publique créée pour garantir la propriété, lui porte alors sans cesse des atteintes.

Ce n'est que dans les gouvernements mixtes que l'on voit la liberté sans licence, la propriété personnelle et réelle garantie à la fois et contre les violences privées et contre la tyrannie de la puissance publique. Là, les intérêts de tous, dit l'auteur, sont représentés et balancés. Les trois conditions essentielles de ce gouvernement sont la propriété considérée comme base de l'ordre social, la représentation nationale, et l'inviolabilité des chefs du pouvoir exécutif.

L'auteur détaille dans une note très-bien raisonnée et très-analytique les avantages inappréciables du gouvernement de l'Angleterre sur tous ceux du reste de l'Europe; il fait voir que la sage composition des deux chambres chargées du pouvoir législatif, modifiée par la sanction royale, l'inviolabilité et l'hérédité de la couronne, l'indépendance du pouvoir judiciaire, la composition des jurys et la liberté de la presse, sont les garans les plus surs de la liberté politique et civile; il détruit les ineptes objections que l'on fait sur l'utilité d'un parti d'opposition, tirées de ce que ce parti est toujours en minorité, comme si une opposition en majorité ne devoit pas le gouvernement, par cela même qu'elle est la majorité.

Dans le chapitre du gouvernement, l'auteur considère plus particulièrement le pouvoir exécutif; mais avant d'examiner qu'elle en doit être l'organisation, il établit que tout gouvernement quelconque doit être économique, parce que la plupart de ses dépenses sont improductives; que son action sur les individus doit être presque insensible; qu'il ne peut justement empêcher personne de vivre de son travail, et qu'il doit s'étudier à créer dans la nation un véritable esprit national. Passant ensuite à l'organisation du gouvernement, il prouve

que son chef doit être inviolable, mais tous ses agens soumis à la responsabilité, les prérogatives constitutionnelles de ce chef garanties contre toute atteinte de la part d'une autorité quelconque, et qu'il doit influencer par ses ministres sur la formation des lois, sans cependant les faire à son gré.

Après s'être élevé contre les persécutions anti-religieuses, l'auteur traite de l'administration, de la justice et de la police. Ici il commence par faire sentir que toute liberté civile a cessé d'exister dès que les tribunaux par leur composition sont sous l'influence immédiate du gouvernement. Il voudrait que les juges fussent inamovibles, et que les places vacantes ne fussent remplies que sur la présentation même des tribunaux; il fait voir la stricte connexion qui existe entre la salutaire institution des jurés et la sûreté personnelle; mais il voudrait qu'elle fut purgée, chez nous, des imperfections et des vices qui la déparent. Passant à la police, il la considère comme une institution préservatrice qui prévient le crime avant qu'il soit commis; il la voudrait dépouillée de ces formes inquisitoriales qui affrayent en pure perte les citoyens, combinee avec d'autres institutions vraiment morales, occupée de préparer des ressources à l'industrie, des débouchés au travail.

Le chapitre de la force publique, est un des plus intéressans du premier volume: l'auteur voudrait que l'on substituât à la conscription militaire et aux recrutemens pour de l'argent, des engagements volontaires. Il propose plusieurs moyens pour parvenir à ce but: créer un esprit martial, sans être conquérant, dans la masse de la nation; abrégier le terme des engagements, le réduisant à trois ans; enfin, former une grande armée auxiliaire composée de ceux qui au-

raient servi trois ans dans l'armée active, et qui voudraient continuer le service. Cette armée dont les soldats jouiraient de la demi-payée et ne seraient assujettis à d'autres devoirs militaires qu'à ceux nécessaires pour entretenir la discipline, serait à la fois une retraite assurée pour les vétérans qui n'auraient pas les moyens de subsister, et un encouragement pour s'enrôler volontairement dans l'armée active. Une nation qui adopterait une pareille méthode aurait d'ailleurs une armée invincible pour se défendre dans ses foyers et qui ne serait pas bonne à faire des conquêtes au dehors, et réunirait par là tout ce qu'il faut pour conserver sa liberté, sans menacer l'indépendance de ses voisins.

L'auteur pense comme tous les bons esprits, que l'instruction publique est un garant plus sûr de la liberté, que la force elle-même. Il veut qu'avant tout on s'applique à rectifier le jugement, et à inculquer des maximes saines de morale; non pas de cette morale atrabilaire et monastique qui fait consister la vertu dans l'abnegation de soi-même, dans l'absence des plaisirs et dans des sacrifices inutiles à son bonheur et à celui des autres; mais dans l'amour constant des devoirs, dans la pratique des actions utiles à nos semblables. La vertu exige dans certains cas des sacrifices si pénibles que ce n'est pas trop de demander de vouloir que les actes vertueux pour lesquels il ne faut pas de grands efforts, ne soient pas séparés des jouissances tranquilles. La mortification volontaire est le charme et la récompense de la vertu.

L'auteur fait une réflexion aussi vraie que profonde, c'est qu'il n'y a point d'instruction généralement répandue tant que l'aïssance n'est pas générale. Pour étudier il faut avoir de quoi subsister, car on ne s'occupe pas de l'instruction en gagnant de l'argent;

ainsi, à chaque pas on voit l'application de ce grand axiôme d'organisation sociale que la richesse est la source de tout bien, et la pauvreté celle de tout vice et dommage.

C'est avec raison que l'auteur pense que le salaire des professeurs devrait être tout à fait indépendant du gouvernement; mais peut-être faudrait-il faire ici une exception, et charger la puissance publique de pourvoir à l'enseignement des notions les plus élémentaires, et qui sont indispensables à tout citoyen pour s'acquitter des devoirs sociaux, en laissant tout le reste aux besoins des particuliers et à la concurrence: en cela, comme en presque tout, laissez faire.

L'auteur trace une méthode d'études dont nous ne suivrons pas le développement; nous dirons seulement qu'il fait sentir combien certaines études essentielles, telles que celle de l'agriculture, sont peu cultivées en France, combien les voyages peuvent devenir utiles en rendant générales les connaissances particulières à certains peuples, et en extirpant les haines de nation à nation.

Les mœurs sont le résultat des lois, dit l'auteur en commençant le dernier chapitre de ce volume. Cette vérité profonde ne paroît point assez sentie, quoiqu'elle soit un théorème des plus lumineux et des plus féconds à la fois de l'économie sociale. Les mœurs sont la base de l'édifice social, le fondement du bonheur individuel, le ciment qui unit entre eux les membres d'une famille et les familles à la cité. Sans le goût du travail, point de richesses stables; sans celui de l'économie, plus de capitaux accumulés, plus de dépenses productives; sans l'amour de l'ordre et des lois, plus de frein suffisant à contrebalancer les pouvoirs ou à réprimer l'anarchie; sans la chasteté des femmes plus de liens de famille, l'homme s'isole dès sa naissance, et nul sentiment généreux ne germe dans son âme.

Il est vrai que les lois ne sont bonnes à rien sans les mœurs; mais, comme nous l'avons dit, c'est aux lois à les former; elles ne sont point l'ouvrage d'un jour, mais à la longue elles sont toujours le produit de la législation. La gravité de la cour de Louis XIV paraissoit devoir guérir la nation française de son penchant à la légèreté; mais le débordement des mœurs de la régence, et la versatilité du faible gouvernement de Louis XV, aggravèrent le mal, et les Français prirent cet air d'insouciance irréfléchie que nous reproche l'Europe entière. La plupart des maux affreux dont la révolution a été accompagnée, se doivent sans doute à la corruption de nos mœurs; l'amour de l'argent, qui bien dirigé est le mobile de l'industrie et de l'activité nationale, s'était devenu la divinité à laquelle chacun adressait exclusivement ses hommages: aussi dès que la nation a eu secoué le frein d'une autorité coercitive, tout le monde s'est occupé du seul soin d'en avoir, et les proscriptions en masse, les réquisitions forcées, toutes les spoliations qu'on a colorées de différents noms, ne sont autre chose que les effets de cette cupidité funeste.

Le libertinage et la débauche, observe l'auteur, sont encore une suite de cette même cupidité, et ces deux vices sont la gangrène de tous les sentimens honnêtes, la source de la corruption générale, et le poison qui infecte toutes les familles. Il est difficile en effet de concevoir de grandes choses faites par un peuple où le libertinage est commun; rien ne dégrade plus les âmes que les plaisirs d'une sale volupté. Les Romains du siècle de Vitellius et de Domitien se moquaient de la foi conjugale: *corrupte et corrupti sæculum vocatur*. Du temps de Paul-Emile les matrones romaines étoient des modèles de vertu et de sévérité.

Nous continuerons l'analyse de cet important ouvrage, et nous ferons in-

cessamment celle du second et du troisieme volume. [Déc. Philos.]

BRITISH AMERICAN PUBLIC PAPERS.

SPEECH of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, PETER HUNTER, at the close of the Parliament of Upper Canada, at York, the 5th March 1803.

Honorable Gentlemen of the Legislative Council,
And Gentlemen of the House of Assembly.

AFTER so very long an attendance upon your Parliamentary duty, it becomes necessary and expedient to close the present Session.

I trust that when the Laws which you have been occupied in framing shall be published, His Majesty's subjects of Upper Canada, will form a due estimation of the importance of the different topics, which have principally engaged your attention in the discharge of your public duty.

A very short experience has evinced that the industry which has already been exerted in the export trade of the country, has even in the present infant state of the Province produced advantages beyond the most sanguine expectations and no doubt can be entertained, but that a steady perseverance in that industry, and an assiduous attention to the facilitating the mode of transport to the Lower Province, will eventually and rapidly raise this part of His Majesty's Dominions to a state of opulence and importance; and I trust that the culture and exportation of Hemp will be found, to be among the objects most worthy your future attention.

I cannot dismiss you without strongly recommending and urging to you the necessity of promoting by your own example in your respective Counties and Districts, habits of sobriety and morality, as the forest foundation of the future welfare of the Province: for whatever sound and wholesome Laws may be passed for the government of a people, yet the wisdom and experience of ages has taught, that a virtuous and religious example in the higher orders of society, is indispensably essential to the giving due effect to those Laws, and the introduction of good order and decorum among the great body of the people.

Laws passed during the Session.

An Act to authorize the Governor, Lieutenant Governor or Person administering the Government of this Province, to licence Practitioners in the Law.

An Act to declare the Rights of certain Grantees of Waste Lands of the Crown.

An Act to enable Married Women having real Estate more conveniently to alien and convey the same.

An Act to encourage the destroying of Wolves and Bears in different parts of this Province.

An Act to repeal for a limited time, part of an Act passed in the thirty-fourth year of His Majesty's reign, entitled, an Act for the Regulation of Juries.

An Act to authorize the Attorneys now practising, or hereafter, to be duly admitted to practise, and to take such number of Clerks as therein mentioned.

An Act for the better securing to His Majesty, His Heirs and Successors, the due collection and receipt of certain Duties therein mentioned.

An Act to extend the provisions of an Act, passed in the thirty-fourth year of His Majesty's reign, entitled, an Act to restrain the Custom of permitting Horned Cattle, Horses, Sheep and Swine to run at large.

An Act the more conveniently to collect the compensation to the Members of the House of Assembly for their attendance in their duty in Parliament, and to repeal part of an Act passed in the Parliament of this Province, in the thirty-third year of His Majesty's reign, entitled, an Act to authorize and direct the laying and collecting of Assessments and Rates within this Province, and to provide for the payment of Wages to the House of Assembly.

An Act particularizing the Property Real and Personal, which during the continuance thereof shall be subject to Assessments and Rates, and fixing the several valuations at which each and every particular of such property shall be rated and Assessed.

An Act to explain and amend an Act passed in the forty-first year of His Majesty's reign, entitled, "An Act for granting to His Majesty, His Heirs and Successors, to and for the uses of this Province, the like Duties on Goods and Merchandize brought into this Province from the United States of America, as are now paid on Goods and Merchandize imported from Great Britain and other places." and to provide more effectually for the collection and payment of Duties on Goods and Merchandize coming from the United States of America into this Province, and also to establish a Fund for the erection and repairing of Light-Houses.

An Act to declare valid and effectual four several fines, levied, or intended to be levied, in His Majesty's Court of King's Bench of this Province, did not receive the Royal Assent.

CHAMBRE D'ASSEMBLEE.

Mercredi, 23 Mars. Mr. McGill du Comité nommé pour s'enquérir des places les plus convenables pour ériger des Prisons et Maisons de Correction dans les Districts de Québec et Montréal, et des dépenses probables pour les construire, a livré un rapport accompagné de divers papiers, plans et estimations. Il a été ordonné de référer le dit rapport à un Comité de toute la Chambre Samedi prochain.

Un Bill grossoyé pour continuer un Acte qui fait une provision temporaire pour le reglement du commerce entre cette Province et les Etats Unis d'Amérique, par terre ou par la navigation intérieure, a été lu une troisième fois et passé; et des Messagers ont été nommés pour le porter au Conseil Législatif.

La Chambre s'est formée en Comité sur le Bill qui règle les Maîtres et Aides de Poste, et pour d'autres objets. Ensuite ajourné.

Samedi, 26 Mars. Un Bill grossiéré qui applique une certaine somme d'argent y mentionnée à rembourser pareille somme avancée par ordre de Sa Majesté, conformément à une lettre de la Chambre d'Assemblée, a été lu pour la troisième fois et passé; et des Messagers ont été nommés pour porter le Bill au Conseil Législatif.

Un Bill tendu pour continuer l'Acte qui pourvoit à des Officiers Rapporteurs, a été lu une troisième fois et passé; et des Messagers ont été nommés pour le porter au Conseil Législatif.

La Chambre s'est alors formée en Comité sur le rapport du Comité nommé pour s'enquérir des places les plus convenables pour l'érection des Prisons et Maisons de Correction dans les Districts de Québec et Montréal; après quelque temps la Chambre a résolu, le Président a rapporté progrès, et a obtenu permission de s'ajourner de nouveau. La Chambre s'est alors ajournée.

Lundi 28 & Mardi 29.—La Chambre en Comité sur le rapport du Comité concernant les Prisons et Maisons de Correction, a fait quelques progrès.

Mercredi 30 et Jeudi 31.—La Chambre s'est ajournée faute de Quorum.

Vendredi 1er. Avril.—La Chambre a passé une Adresse à Son Excellence au sujet des Prisons et Maisons de Correction, informant Son Excellence que conformément à la recommandation de sa gracieuse harangue, à l'ouverture de la Chambre, sur ce sujet, elle avoit nommé un Comité pour s'enquérir et faire rapport des places les plus convenables pour l'érection de ces bâtimens dans les Districts de Québec et Montréal, et des dépenses qui seroient probablement encourues pour les ériger; que le dit Comité avoit fait un rapport, dont copie étoit transmise à Son Excellence, accompagnée des plans et estimations que le Comité avoit obtenu pour le District de Québec, les Magistrats de Montréal n'en ayant point envoyés, ainsi qu'il leur étoit recommandé. Que par ce rapport la place la plus convenable pour une Prison à Québec étoit celle connue sous le nom de *Caserne Dauphine*, et pour une Maison de Correction, celle connue sous le nom de *Palais de l'Intendant*; à Montréal, certains terrains de venement par sa Majesté pour l'embellissement de la ville paroissent être les plus propres pour ces bâtimens; la Chambre réclame néanmoins, le tout à Son Excellence, en cas que ces places, qui appartiennent à sa Majesté, ne puissent être accordées pour les objets ci-dessus.

Ensuite il a été introduit un Bill pour l'enregistrement de certains certificats et actes des terres tenues en franc et commun socage; et un Bill qui continue l'Acte qui donne pouvoir aux Magistrats de faire des réglemens pour la conduite des apprentis et autres. Ajourné.

Liste des Personnes de qui les Procès ont été faits, et qui ont été trouvés coupables dans la Cour du Banc du Roi dans le Terme de Mars, 1803, et leurs Sentences respectives.

A MONTRÉAL.

Ignace Faillancourt, a été trouvé coupable de meurtre, et a été condamné à être pendu, et son corp. livré pour être ostiqué.*

Paul Taton, Nicolas Bruffe, Joseph Magneron, Bonaventure Magneron et Louis Mercereaux ont été trouvés coupables, d'avoir entré dans une auberge, menacé le propriétaire, et d'avoir assailli deux personnes. Ils ont été condamnés, savoir: Joseph Taton, à payer une amende au Roi de dix livres, cours actuel, et à une semaine de prison; Joseph Magneron, Bonaventure Magneron et Louis Mercereaux à une amende de cinq livres, Nicolas Bruffe à une amende de six chellins et huit deniers; et tous les cinq à être détenus en prison jusqu'à ce que leurs amendes respectives soient payées.

William Thorborne, Sarah Brady, Elizabeth Brady, Jean Baptiste Bilet ont été trouvés coupables d'avoir fait un assaut sur un Connétable en exécution de son Office. Ils s'étoient déclarés coupables, et ont présenté des Affidavits pour faire mitiger leur punition. Ils ont été condamnés à payer une amende au Roi; *William Thorborne* treize chellins et quatre deniers; *Sarah Brady* vingt chellins; *Elizabeth Brady* et *Jean Baptiste Bilet*, six chellins et huit deniers chaque.

Edward Lee et Bridget Lee sa femme, accusés d'avoir volé de l'argent dans la maison du Chevalier John Johnston ont été acquittés. Les mêmes personnes accusées d'avoir volé une longue-vue dans la maison de John Watson, ont aussi été acquittées.

A QUÉBEC.

Marie Paquet, a été trouvée coupable de petit larcin, et condamnée à la Maison de Correction et à un travail dur pendant trois mois.

William James Farrell, trouvé coupable de petit larcin, a été condamné à la Maison de Correction, et à un travail dur pendant trois mois.

Jean Mercier trouvé coupable de petit larcin a été condamné à la maison de correction et à un travail dur pendant trois mois.

Jean Dalmas trouvé coupable de Parjure, a été condamné à être exilé sur le Filsori, sur le marché de la haute-ville, pendant une heure;]

Louis Chénard et six autres accusés d'avoir pincé un vaisseau naufrage ont été acquittés.

* Sa sentence a été mise en exécution le 26 Mars; il a confessé son crime avant son exécution.

Il a subi sa sentence Jeudi le 31 de Mars.

Jean Baptiste Frenet fils, accusé du meurtre de son père Jean Baptiste Frenet, Joseph Whitcomb, accusé de grand larcin, et George Miller, accusé de Forgery. [faux] en falsifiant un reçu de £20. 16. ont été acquittés.

Nous espérons être en état de donner un abrégé des procès de ces derniers dans notre numéro prochain.

MISCELLANEOUS ARTICLES.

Inoculation de la vaccine.—La barrière qui nous sépare du reste des nations policées paroît si fortement établie que ce n'est qu'avec la plus grande difficulté que les découvertes en général nous parviennent : Mais ce n'est pas là encore le plus grand inconvénient. Les connoit-on ? on en parle un jour ou deux ; et on rentre aussitôt dans l'ignorance, où l'on étoit auparavant, cet esprit est bien différent de celui des Européens.

Dès qu'il a été constaté que la vaccine ou la piccote de vache étoit un préservatif certain contre la petite vérole, un des fleaux les plus terribles du genre humain, des Médecins célèbres, les gouvernemens même se sont empressés d'introduire cette innovation heureuse dans leurs états. A Genève les parrains ont été jusqu'à se faire un devoir religieux de solliciter les parens de faire inoculer avec la vaccine leurs enfans sortant du du Baptême ; de peur, disoient-ils, qu'ils ne fussent attaqués de la petite vérole, si meurtrière dans ses opérations sur l'économie humaine. Enfin qu'on consulte les journaux publics, on verra qu'en Angleterre, qu'en France, qu'en Allemagne, qu'en Espagne, qu'en Italie, qu'à Constantinople, que dans les Etats-voisins, la vaccine est plus généralement répandue que la petite vérole. Qu'a-t-on fait en Canada relativement à l'inoculation de la vaccine ? Presque rien,

à peine en connoit-on le nom ! l'air d'importance qu'affecte la plupart des individus, empêche ici la circulation des idées ; et notre indolence naturelle fait qu'on s'accorde aisément à cette manière de vivre. Si l'inoculation de la vaccine n'est pas conduite avec zèle, ce n'est pas de longtems qu'on pourra l'introduire généralement dans ce pays. On aime mieux attendre un plus grand mal pour ne pas souffrir un petit présent. Tel est le fruit de notre ignorance, et tant que nous existerons dans cet état, nous ne saurons jamais apporter de vrais remèdes à nos maux.

Mr. Fox.—We are happy to notice the following sentiments delivered by Mr. Fox in the latter part of the debate on the supply : they are such as Mr. Fox was in the habit of delivering at a time when, to use the expression of Mr. Sheridan, "he was English to the back bone." It is such sentiments alone that can maintain Great Britain in the rank which she now holds among the nations of the world. "Sir, my learned friend (Dr. Lawrence) has put the question to me pretty strongly, What do I mean by undertaking War merely for the preservation of honour ? Sir, I am fortunate enough to be able to answer this question, by the happy illustration of the story told by him of Capt. D'Auvergne. If we were to suppose the story was exactly as he had stated it, that the French Government arrested and kept in its prisons a British Officer, whom it refused to give up when claimed by the British Resident, I should say without hesitation, this is a ground for War. If this was the case, I should ten thousand times rather undertake a War for Captain D'Auvergne, than for any question connected with the German Indemnities."

It is true that Captain D'Auvergne had been arrested by the Police; but being claimed as a British subject he was immediately released, with a suitable apology for the mistake.

It is a fact that nothing is published at Paris, without the approbation of the Consular Government. We have the information from a Gentleman who is engaged in the Bookselling business, and who was in Paris last year, where he was personally acquainted with the Inspector of the Press, a literary character of some note, but whose name we do not recollect; and so strictly is the inspection followed up, that in works of a political nature the Inspector makes an analysis of the whole and lays it before Bonaparte himself.* After this, it will be easily seen that publications of that nature may be fairly considered as expressing the sentiments of the French Government; and it has been observed that all the French publications have kept pace with Bonaparte in his progress to Despotism. With a knowledge of these circumstances, the following extracts from a work lately published, intitled, "*Examen de l'Esclavage en général et particulièrement de l'esclavage des nègres dans les Colonies Françaises de l'Amérique par M. V. D. C.*" may be worthy of attention.

"L'esclavage proprement dit, est l'état d'un homme ou d'une femme dans l'ordre social: il a deux origines, l'une qui dérive immédiatement de la nature de l'espèce humaine et l'autre qui n'en dérive que secondairement. Les nations ont une lie

"formée des plus faibles, des derniers rangs dont l'état naturel est l'esclavage. L'espèce humaine a aussi sa lie qui est la lie de la lie des nations, ce sont les nègres, rebut de nature, l'écume de la race humaine; qu'ils soient au dernier rang et qu'ils servent, la nature a prononcé sur leur sort. C'est un bienfait de les acheter et de les vendre. La morale ne s'oppose point à leur esclavage. En morale pure le commerce d'hommes en Afrique est aussi licite que tout autre commerce. La vérité de cette proposition est fondée sur la morale même..... Je lis et le relis [Montesquieu,] comme on peut bien penser, avec une attention scrupuleuse et après une lecture, recommencée jusqu'à l'opiniâtreté, il m'en reste dans l'esprit, oserai-je le dire, que des idées confuses et incohérentes; des assertions sans bases, des assertions fausses, des lignes en forme de sentences, qui sont intelligibles, des faits absurdes pris au hasard dans des contes de voyageurs et jusqu'à du persiflage: pas un principe lumineux, pas une proposition appuyée, pas la moindre liaison entre les chapitres et ce qui tombe à l'aventure de la plume de l'auteur pour les remplir..... Cette première ligne du *Contrat social*, est une erreur d'energumène: *L'homme est né libre, et partout il est dans les fers!* il serait prudent d'enchaîner un écrivain qui publie de pareils sentiments.... Plût à Dieu que les philosophes qui ont tant crié contre les donjons les eussent mieux connus par expérience!..... Cette constitution (d'Angleterre) tant vantée ne peut soutenir l'examen: on n'est pas plus libre en Angleterre qu'ailleurs, les propriétés n'y sont pas plus respectées, la liberté civile n'y a pas plus d'étendue, l'administration de la justice n'y est pas plus parfaite et ne vaut pas surtout celle qui exis-

* The inspection, we believe, however, does not extend to the public Journals. All those who were opposed to the Government have been suppressed; none but confidential persons are permitted to publish a Journal, and when any article gives offence, the publication is immediately suppressed.

“ tait en France, avant la re'volution.
 “ Rien n'étoit plus libre qu'un Fran-
 “ çois avant la re'volution. De cette
 “ liberté simple et usuelle qui maintient
 “ les peuples en repos. L'auteur a
 “ considéré toute les classes de
 “ la société, et il n'en trouve qu'une
 “ qui ne fût pas libre, c'étoit la no-
 “ blese.”

The following description of the fate of the Mamelukes, in their flight across the Desert, before the French troops; as related by DENON in his account of the French expedition to Egypt, presents a picture from nature of the dangers of the Desert so poetically described by COLLINS in the Eclogue of “ The Camel Driver.” Hassan could return “ to Shiraz”; but the unfortunate Mameluke was already compelled as far as nature could support him by a ruthless invader.

“ I figured to myself (says DENON) the sufferings of a poor wretch, panting with fatigue, and expiring with thirst, his tongue parched, and breathing with difficulty the hot air by which he is consumed. He hopes that a few minutes will enable him to recover his strength; he stops and he sees his companions passing by, he calls on them in vain for help. The misery to which all are a prey, has banished every compassionate feeling; they proceed on their way without casting a look on him, and follow in silence the footsteps of those who precede them. They are no longer in his view; they are fled, and his benumbed limbs, already overpowered by their painful existence, refuse their office, and cannot be stimulated to action either by danger or by terror. The caravan has passed; it appears to him like an undulating line in the wide expanse, and becomes at length a mere point, and disappears altogether, like the last glimmer of an expiring taper.

He casts around him his wild and frantic looks, but he can see nothing; he turns them towards himself, and then closes his eyes to shun the aspect of the terrible vacuity by which he is surrounded. He hears nothing but his own sighs, and fate hovers over him to cut the small thread of his existence. Alone, and without a companion to do him the last offices, he is about to expire without one single ray of hope to administer comfort to his departing soul; and his corpse, consumed by the parched and burning soil, will soon become a bleached skeleton, which will serve as a guide to the uncertain steps of the traveller who shall dare to brave the fate that has befallen him!”

The fate of the Cophts, the natives of the Country, who remained was not less miserable.

“ If through terror,” says he “ they had been compelled to quit their houses on our approach, on their return, after we were withdrawn, they could find nothing but the mud of which the walls were formed. Utensils, plough, doors, roofs, every thing, in short, of a combustible nature, had been burned for cooking and the earthen pots broken, the corn consumed, and the fowls and pigeons roasted and devoured. Nothing was to be found except the bodies of their dogs killed, in endeavouring to defend the property of their masters. If we made any stay in a village, the unfortunate inhabitants who had fled on our approach, were summoned to return, under penalty of being treated as rebels who had joined the enemy, and of being made to pay double contributions. When they submitted to these threats, and came to pay the *Miri*, it sometimes happened that they were so numerous as to be mistaken for a body of men in arms, and their clubs considered as muskets, in which case they were sure of being assailed by several dischar-

ges from the riflemen and patrols, before an explanation could take place. Those who were killed were interred; and the survivors remained friends with us, until a proper opportunity presented for retaliation. It is true, that, provided that they did not quit their dwellings, but paid the Miri and supplied the wants of the army, they not only spared themselves the trouble of a journey, and avoided the unpleasant abode of the desert, but saw their provisions eaten with regularity, and might come in for their portion of them, preserving a part of their doors, selling their eggs to the soldiers, and having few of their wives and daughters ravished. In this case, however, the attachment they had shewn us was considered as culpable, inasmuch that when the Mamelukes came after us, they did not leave them a crown piece, a horse, or a camel; and frequently a shjek of the village forfeited his life for the pretended partiality which was imputed to him."

Cruelty to Dumb Animals.

This offence is but too common in this country. If we have power over their lives, it is cruel to make them suffer unnecessarily; and it ought to be remembered that cruelty when once it predominates in the character, is seldom long confined to the brute creation.

"(One of those savages called Drivers, was yesterday brought before N. BONN, Esq." says a London Paper, "on a warrant, wherein he stood charged, on oath, with having cruelly beaten and ill treated an ox, a few days since, in the Strand.

"Mr. Thomson, the Auctioneer, stated, that a few days since, as he was passing along the Strand, the Prisoner very cruelly beat an ox he was driving, particularly by giving him a violent blow with a stick on one of the

hind legs, which it lamed for some time, and the poor animal, apparently in the greatest pain, hopped upon three legs; that the ox then was driven up Clement's-lane, and got out of his sight, but following, he was informed by a woman how cruelly it had been treated, on which he seized the Prisoner, and insisted upon having his number, which he refused, but in the struggle he got it. The fact being so clearly proved, the prisoner was convicted under the 21 Geo. III. in the penalty of 20s. which he paid. Mr. Humphreys, the Solicitor for the Suppression of Vice, &c. who had taken up the prosecution, declared, he should exert himself to prevent the prisoner being entrusted with a number as a drover in future. It appeared, that the number he had with him at this time, had been lent to him by another drover, a custom that certainly should not be suffered.

POETRY.

CHARACTER OF A POET.

[From the 4th Dialogue of the Pursuits of Literature.]

The favour'd BARD,
Who nobly conscious of his just reward,
With loftier soul, and undecaying might,
Paints what he feels in characters of light.
He turns: and instantaneous all around
Cliffs whiten, waters murmur, voices sound,
Portentous forms in heav'n's aerial hall
Appear, as at some great supernal call.
Thence o'er in thought his steps ideal haste
To rocks and groves, the wilderness or waste;
To plains, where Tadmur's regal ruins lie
In Desolation's sullen majesty;
Or where Carthasian tower's the pilgrim draw,
And bow the soul with unresisted awe,
Whence Bruno, from the mountain's pine-clad
Survey'd the world's inglorious toil below; [brow,
Then, as down ragged cliff the torrent roar'd,
Prostrate great Nature's potent God ador'd,
And bade, in solitude's extremest bourn,
Religion hallow the severe sojourn.

To HIM the Painter gives his pencil's might;
No gloom too dreadful and no blaze too bright,
What time to mortal ken he dares unveil
THE inexpressive FORM in semblance frail,
'To the strain'd view presents the yawning tomb,
Substantial horrors, and eternal doom.

To mix the Powers of harmony resort.
 And as the Bard, with high commanding poise,
 Scans all th' ethereal wildernesses around;
 Pour on his ear the thrilling stream of sound;
 Strains, from that full-strung chord at distance swell,
 Notes, breaching forth from music's inmost cell,
 While to their numerous mausolea, or accent deep,
 His choral passions dread accordance keep.

Thence musing, lo he bends his weary eyes
 On life and all its sad realities;
 Marks how the prospect darkens in the rear,
 Shade blends with shade, and fear succeeds to fear,
 Mid forms that rise, and flutter through the gloom,
 'Till Death unbar the cold sepulchral room.

Such is the Poet: bold, without conceit,
 Imagination's "charter'd libertine!"
 He scorns, in apathy, to flut or dream
 On listless Satisfaction's torpid stream,
 But dares along in vent'rous bark to ride
 Down turbulent Delight's tempestuous tide;
 While thro' its eddies ring tho' its in conflict fierce
 Tomultuous rush, and labour into vesce,
 Then, as the swelling numbers round him roll,
 Stamps on th' immortal page the visions of the soul.

Dangers de la lecture des Romans.

(Extrait du "Satire des Romans du jour" par Ch. Millévoix, récemment publié à Paris.)

(ivresse.)
 LINVAL, simple et timide, heureux, mais sans
 Echappant à l'enfance, attendoit la jeunesse;
 Aucun désir encor ne troublait son sommeil,
 Aucun songe brûlant ne hâtoit son réveil;
 Sa vie étoit tranquille et son âme étoit pure,
 Un jour a tout détruit. La perle lecture
 De ce livre chargé de portraits odieux,
 A déchiré le voile épais sur ses yeux.
 Déjà l'adolescent qu'un feu secret dévore,
 Cherche, divine, appiens et veut apprendre encore:
 Un héros jeune, aimable, heureux, indépendant,
 Le séduit; et bientôt le lecteur imprudent
 S'attache à ses destins et le choisit pour maître;
 Il quitte d'un ail sec les lieux qui l'ont vu naître;
 Lieux si chers, et pour lui désormais sans douceurs,
 Son Père déjà vieux, ses innocentes sœurs,
 Sa mère qui gémit: elle en mourra... n'importe!
 Rien ne peut l'arrêter, et son malheur l'emporte;
 Il part, Heureux encor si ses vœux criminels
 N'ont déjà convoité les trésors paternels!
 Heureux, si, de ses mains au crime moins novices,
 Il ne les ravit point pour en nourrir ses vices,
 Et s'il n'a point encor follement dispersé
 Cet or laborieux, avec peine amassé!
 Quand son cœur détrompé d'une erreur qui l'enchan-
 Sentira du réinord la pointe déchirante, (ic.)
 Quand il sera réduit dans l'horreur de son sort,
 A demander au ciel le bienfait de la mort,
 Alors, sous les lambeaux qui couvrent la misère,
 Il se ressouviendra qu'il eut jadis un père,
 Il reviendra chercher ses parents malheureux!
 Mais trop tard, le tombeau sera fermé sur eux.
 Telle est de ces écrits l'impression funeste.
 O mère! arrache les à ta fille modeste.

Cours, hâte-toi, peut-être il n'est déjà plus temps,
 Depuis que Celline adore les romans,
 T'interdit elle est changée. Distraite, embarrassée,
 Celline n'a plus qu'une seule pensée;
 Son maintien a changé: ses yeux chargés d'amour,
 S'entreouvrent à ce point à la clarté du jour.
 Quelquefois sans le voir, elle verse des larmes,
 Un air secret flétri et dévore les traits:
 La trahison, l'ingratitude, l'heureuse amitié
 Qui voile la laideur et pare la beauté,
 Tout est perdu pour elle. En désordre, égarée,
 De désir palpitante et d'amour altérée,
 Elle rêve un amant, elle appelle un vainqueur!
 Qu'un salueur alors, épanté de sa langueur,
 S'effie à ses yeux, paré des grâces du jeune âge,
 Qu'une feinte candeur colore son langage,
 Qu'il flatte habilement son erreur et son goût,
 Son cœur attend l'amour, l'amour obtiendra tout:
 Déjà repentir a suivi la faiblesse;
 Après l'avoir séduite, un ingrat a délaissé...
 Peut-être on la verra dans un ravin obscur,
 De nos phryniens un jour g offrir le nombre impur,
 Des temples de Vénus dangereuse retraite,
 Changer, en calculant le prix d'une caresse,
 Le plaisir en trafic et l'amour en métier.
 Et vendre le remède à qui veut le payer,
 Peut être méditant l'horreur d'un suicide,
 L'oeil gagné à pas lents une rive homicide,
 Frissonne, mais s'armant d'un courage nouveau,
 Prend la mort pour réjou et l'onde pour tombeau.

EPIGRAM.

"Perhaps," said a Doctor, one day to his friend,
 "You remember a tale, which you made me at-
 tend:
 "That tale, Sir, much more than you think of
 has cost:
 "It detained me so long that a Patient was lost."
 "Alas!" quoth the friend, "I'm quite sorry
 for that,
 "That your Patient should suffer for my Idle
 chat."
 "Should suffer!" the Doctor replied with a sigh
 "No! he is the faver!—the sufferer am I!
 "Nature pop'd in between, while I slacken'd
 my speed;
 "An the man was g't well before I could get
 fed'd." S.S.

METEOROLOGICAL TABLE, MAR. 1808.

Days.	W's Age	Weather.	Barometer.		Therm.		
			W's	Inches.	M.	A.	
27		cloudy		29.3	29.4	25	35
28		fine		29.6	29.6	7	25
29	D	fine		29.5	29.5	21	43
30		fine		29.8	29.8	21	43
31		fine		29.9	29.9	29	42
1		cloudy		29.9	29.7	39	49
2		foggy		29.5		40	

☉ N. Moon. (1st. Quar. ☉ F. Moon.) last 2.