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THE BRITISH-AMERICAN REGISTER.

QUEBEC, SATURDAY, 26th MARCH, 1803.

CONTENTS—*Debates in the House of Commons, 177.* *Law Cases 182.* *Fouquier Timville 185.* *British American Public Papers 186.* *Compte d'Assemblée, 187.* *Instructions pour l'Inoculation de la Vaccine, 188.* *Plan d'Education au Séminaire de Québec, 190.* *Miscellaneous Papers, &c. 191.*

House of Commons, Dec. 8, 1802.

COMMITTEE OF SUPPLY.

(Continued from page 167.)

Mr. Fox did not wish to take up much of the time of the House, as he rose at so late an hour, but he thought he would be wanting in what was due to his constituents, if he did not state his sentiments on the question before the Committee. An Honourable Gentleman (Mr. Ryder) had misrepresented a speech which he spoke a fortnight ago, and which the Hon. Gent. might have answered at the time. It had been said, he confessed the power of France; but he always urged the increase of that power as one of the heaviest charges that could be brought against Administration. That Hon. Gentleman had said, he acknowledged the danger, but proposed nothing. He would ask him, however, what he had proposed. A high tone and blustering language had certainly been used by some gentlemen, but none had proposed to do any thing different from him. He was obliged to Mr. Banks, not only for the Speech which he had made, but for the protection he had received from him. An Hon. Gentleman, under the gallery, seemed to think that he might be considered as an agent of France, if Mr. Banks, who could not be suspected of such a thing, had not declared himself of the same sentiments. Perhaps it might be thought that as he went to Paris to inquire who Louis XIV. bribed in this Country in the time of James II. that M. Bourienne had taken the hint, and

offered him a pension for himself. In the warfare carried on by newspapers, it was not to be expected that so fair an opportunity of accusing him would be overlooked; but he could not have supposed that the idea would be taken up by Gentlemen, who, from their habits and education, ought to know better. A relation of his, the Duke of Richmond, had been accused of wishing that the French should send an army over to Sussex as it was supposed to be a favourite plan with his Grace that the French should land there. In prosecuting this libel the Duke was advised to make oath in the Court of King's Bench that this charge was false; he, however, had no opportunity to make oath that he was not an agent of France, but he hoped he would be believed so far on his word. But with regard to the next question he would say, that for the last three hundred years, the military glory of this country, independent of the navy, had been very great. The Seven-years War, in which the British arms shone so conspicuously, was preceded by a very small Peace Establishment. It was true it might be said that small and great were relative terms; but, at the periods to which he had alluded, the Peace Establishments of this country were unusually small, compared with those of France. There was no point of comparison between the Establishments of France and this Country; the constitution of the national force in the two countries was essentially different. He came now to the favourite topic, the great power of France. On that subject he should give no other opinion than he had formerly stated.

He had no hesitation in saying, that the power of France to do that injury to this Country, which seemed to be so much apprehended, was less than it had been formerly. This was the consequence of the reduction of their Navy. It is said, that the invasion of Switzerland shewed the mind of the French Government. It surely was not necessary to wait until this transaction, to know that the Government of France would seek for pretexts to invade countries, or would break treaties. Surely we had proof sufficient of this disposition in the time of the Bourbons and it only appeared that the morals of the French Government had not much mended in this respect. Nothing, surely, was more absurd than to say, that, because the French had invaded Switzerland, we ought to add 20,000 men to our establishment. He could not therefore see the object of some Gentlemen's speeches, unless it was what they called rousing the spirit of the people by speaking brave words. Brave words might be useful things. Capt. Lewellyn, however, who praised Pistol for speaking brave words in the breach, did not find him brave in the contest. The difficulties of an invasion were so great as to render it almost impossible. If they landed an army by avoiding our fleet, that army would be entirely cut off, from all supplies, and separated completely from France. Suppose they landed an army of forty thousand men in this way, did any man believe that such an Army could subjugate this country? But the arrival of such an Army would be attended doubtless with great evils; it would shake for a time the credit of the country. It will perhaps be asked if he was so little afraid of invasion, why was he so much afraid of war? Because he knew that this country had points more vulnerable than Great-Britain. It had been asserted that the people

of Ireland were generally disaffected, and, notwithstanding the union, he was afraid the sentiments of the whole of the people of that country were not altogether what they had been represented by some. Ireland then was a vulnerable point, but it was to be recollected that every year of peace was calculated to render it less vulnerable, if the administration of that country was conducted with prudence. But was Ireland our only vulnerable point? He should pass over our Colonies, our East and West-India possessions, and direct the attention of the House to the state of our finances. Let it be remembered, that the funds had fallen one half in the course of the last War. The advantage France would have in a new contest would be that of forcing us into an enormous expence, making us leave the ordinary sources of taxation, and resort to the odious imposts of Assessed Taxes, and Income Tax. It was true, that after our credit was lost the sinews of War would still remain. We would have arms, and the arms of men to wield them. But he could find no pleasure in contemplating the situation of this country when its credit was lost. That feeling of some of the Ancients, which made them love their Country, distinct from their Countrymen, he never could understand. The Finances form our vulnerable point, but it is not so with France. It was on this account that he wished for Peace, and low establishments, because we should afterwards be able to begin War, when War was necessary, with additional resources. Every man must be convinced that a War five years hence would be more favourable to this country than a War could possibly be if renewed at the present moment. The increase of the Navy made that of the Army less necessary. But the expence of the Navy also rendered it proper that the expence

of the Army should, if possible, be saved. So far he had merely considered this question with regard to the expence. But were there no other feelings on this subject? Our ancestors always regarded a standing army as unconstitutional. It greatly increased the influence of the Crown. In looking round the House, how many Members could be found who had not some relation or brother for whom they wished to procure a commission from the Minister. This was a kind of influence which, more than any other, tended to influence votes in that House. But the evil did not arise from the officers only. No one could overlook the danger which might arise to a free country, from the Government having more than 100,000 ready to execute whatever orders they might be pleased to give them. He was not in the confidence of His Majesty's Ministers, but, thank God, he saw in them no disposition to War. The Hon. Gent. who opened the debate, had spoken very distinctly on this subject, and he was glad of it. His Honourable friend (Mr. Sheridan) did not appear to differ much from him respecting Switzerland, notwithstanding all he had said on that subject. It did not appear that he would have gone to war with France on that ground. He would have sat still, like others; the only question with him would be, whether we should sit with our arms across, or our arms akimbo; but whichever way his arms might be, he was determined that his tongue should be free. It was some consolation that if Philippics against Bonaparte were necessary, we neither wanted the spirit nor the eloquence of Demosthenes to pronounce them. He was willing, for his part, to vote a good quantity of this sort of supply, provided the Committee would agree to strike out 20000 men from the vote which was proposed. Much had been

said about men and measures: if he, who had always opposed the measures of the late administration, should say he hesitated to support the present Ministers because they had always approved of the conduct of the last, he should speak a language, which, whether right or wrong, would at least be intelligible. But he could not see on what ground the Gentlemen near him should object to a Ministry who had always supported the measures they pretend to have admired. If the Noble Lord (Temple) and his friends had any advice to give to the Crown, why did they not move an Address to His Majesty? But they had no advice to give—nothing to propose—and this was what distinguished them from an honourable party and an interested faction. They were satisfied with the measures of Ministers, but they wanted their places. The late Chancellor of the Exchequer was called for by the Noble Lord and his friends; but he had gone out, it seemed, on the Catholic Question. If that was the cause of his going out, how could he come in now? Their opinion of the present Ministers was spoken plainly enough. It was not exactly what it had been described by an Hon. Gent. opposite. They did not

Damn with saint praise, assent with civil leer,
And, without sneering, teach the rest to sneer.

There was, certainly, no praise at all; and, as certainly, nothing like civility; but, as to sneers, they were abundant enough. He wished the Hon. Gentlemen would speak out their real sentiments respecting the late Chancellor of the Exchequer. With regard to the advantages the French had obtained by the Peace, he begged of the House to recollect the situation of St. Domingo. If he were one of those who rejoiced in the misfortunes of a rival State, he would say, it was worth while to have made the Peace, to have enabled the French to send

their expedition to St. Domingo. With regard to the views of Bonaparte, he saw no reason why, having gained great military glory, his ambition might not now induce him to turn his attention to the improvement of the commerce of his country. There was nothing improbable nothing unnatural in this. Years of Peace would enable this country to renew the War with increased means, but would not add, in the same proportion, to the resources of France.

Mr. WYNDHAM said, that if other Gentlemen had thought themselves under difficulties at so late an hour, he must feel a difficulty still greater at a period of three hours later. He felt it his duty to make some observations on the speeches of some Gentlemen who delivered themselves early in the debate. But some parts of the speech of an Hon. Gent. (Mr. Fox) first deserved animadversion. That Gentleman was certainly, in one respect, true to his principle. He always had entertained the same earnest desire for a Peace with the French Republic. He was now the apologist for their ambition and guilt. His language ever since the commencement of that Revolution had been that of an apologist, often of an eulogist. He had exhausted volumes of encomiums on "this wonderful and stupendous fabric of human wisdom;" and up to this day he continues to look on it with affection! All the French enormities he keeps out of sight. Now and then, perhaps, they are lamented, but not, surely, censured and exposed. At all times, as on this night, he endeavours to lead away the feelings of his Countrymen from their abhorrence of French conduct and French principles. He treats the New System as an Old Government; and seeks out similar instances of perfidy and oppression in the old Government. Look at old times, says he—meaning that the morals of

the Republic had not been worse than those of the Monarchy. But those who had seen them would best judge.—These things had operated a wonderful change on his mind! They had operated that surprising love of Peace which he did not feel before. On former occasions particularly in 1787, what was his language? Did he not say, that the treaty would stand in the way of future wars, and that was one among other reasons for his opposing it? And what wars? Why, to interfere with the balance of power in Europe! But what was that but to interfere in the internal affairs of other countries? Now the whole colour of his mind was changed by the Revolution.—Before that, his sentiments were *English*. He was *English* to the backbone. Now the Honourable Gentleman wishes to make out that we are in no danger. He finds out by this diminution of the navy, France had much less power to hurt us; but the extent of the sea coast, from the Texel to the Mediterranean, with all her other means, made a very different appearance. Reasons as good might have been advanced against her successes in other countries. We know something of her activity—that was the case, with the battle of Marengo. Had General Melas not listened to the idea of the impracticability of passing the Alps, he might have stopped the Consular march. When the news came here, that the Austrian General felt himself quite safe and sound, there was reason to fear for his real state. The Hon. Gentleman may know, that in general in the last War, those in military stations were generally the least afraid of a bold and daring enterprise of the enemy, who had the least means of resisting them in such cases. They were most desirous of guarding every point, who knew by their own experience what talents and boldness might accomplish. The

Hon. Gentleman had said, he believed, that, though an invasion would be productive of much mischief, it would stop short of subjugation. But the whole question was, which, in case of invasion, would be the best means of defending the Country—the troops or the money? Twenty thousand men were far better than any equivalent sum of money in our pockets for such a purpose. Should the Hon. Gentlemen's opinion of the pacific disposition fail him, then another part of his argument comes in question—that of the Finances. But what was this but the same sort of comparative questions? He had kept out of sight the other great dangers arising from the French Revolution, as if that of an invasion was the only one. We ought to consider what was the French Navy, now that it consisted not only of French, but Spanish, Dutch, and other ships: and what were the French means of commerce? and how they could make their military power bear upon matters of trade? So far as to troops and money compared. Then as to the comparison the Hon. Gent. made between our establishments after former pacifications. No inference was to be drawn from an antecedent state, as no times resembled these. He had said that, starting with low establishments, we had obtained splendid successes. But does it follow, that a higher establishment would prevent similar success? At the commencement of the seven years war, we had very ill success, being the consequence of that fallen state we were placed in by a low Peace Establishment.—The Gentleman mentioned Ireland. Why, had we not had there two invasions? And was not that the most formidable which even disembarked her troops—that of Bantry Bay? Fleets may get across, then, and may land them in spite of our navy. Every measure was taken in France to promote con-

quest and hostility. This wonderful Representative Government that was to give such liberty to all the world, has lately made another compulsory Military Conscription. He did not hear these matters from such *high* authority as the Honourable Gentleman; but he heard from very judicious intelligent, and correct persons, who had been in France, that the idea of Liberty had long been treated by all sober people as a Government not fit for them; and the only consolation they had in view was the grand consolidation of the grand Empire of the World, by humbling, or destroying us under their feet. There was a Speech delivered in the course of debate by an Hon. Gentleman (Mr. Sheridan) of which he spoke in terms of very high praise, excepting one part of it; which, however, was not such as to make him alter his opinion of it as a whole. He did not like to speak of persons instead of measures and principles: but it was a custom to say of him, that he wished to plunge the Nation into a War. It was utterly incorrect and unfounded. When asked what way they would advise to the House and to Ministers, he had distinctly marked out the line. It was not to give up any thing which success or accident might have thrown in our hands, and that some places have been imprudently parted with all already. He would not give an opinion grounded upon imperfect evidence. Though or such as he had, his opinion might lean that way. But he readily supposed Ministers to have better materials to judge of than he had. Therefore, that we should have done well in making war at present, he could not take upon him to say. The Gentleman had said that French principles were the object of war with him and his friends. But he said his objection was to French principles and French *power*. His sentiments were, that their principles led

to power; that principle was discarded now, and it had become a mere question of power! but opposition still continued to support the French power. He was sorry the Gentleman had sullied his excellent speech with these things. Another paltry expedient was, attributing to him an attachment to the Bourbons. He hated French power under any family; but he thought Peace safer under them, than under the Consul. Their Temple of Liberty (as had been said) was transformed into the Temple of Mars. All the decoration and scrolls, &c. were destroyed and fire and destruction went forth to consume the earth. The whole question lay in this, money, or money's worth. He preferred the latter.

Mr. ADDINGTON observed, that he would again repeat his own words, that he was for a Peace with honour—such a Peace as the country would be benefited by. He had before stated, that it would depend on the wisdom of that House whether Peace were maintained, and that naval and military Peace Establishments would be necessary, greater than ever before. Even had the Peace left France within her original limits, he should have had the same opinion, as the beginning, from low Establishments to make War is attended with so many inconveniences. He knew of nothing at present dangerous to the continuance of Peace. As to the finances, he could state, that such is the flourishing state of the revenue, that should it continue as it has been for the last two or three quarters, it will very nearly indeed answer the whole Peace Establishment. With respect to the Army, he entered into a high eulogium on the Duke of York, and mentioned that in Regiments of 750 men, there were not now more officers than used to be in a Regiment of half that number. He acknowledged with Mr. Fox, that such a force

created great influence; but hoped the regulations alluded to, and the higher consideration of public safety, would weigh with Gentlemen. He then adverted to observations and reports respecting a supposed connection between himself and the late Premier; and, in a very serious and solemn manner, protested them to be bottomed in gross falsehood. He thought Mr. Pitt incapable of such conduct, and he should not think himself worthy of his situation, were the case so. He spoke in terms of high friendship and esteem for Mr. Pitt. He would be always ready himself, to vindicate his personal honour, and his official honour. As it was so late, he could not notice numerous other arguments as he wished.

Adjourned at four o'clock in the morning.

COURT OF KING'S BENCH, WESTMINSTER, NOVEMBER 30.

Sittings after Term before Lord Ellenborough.

SMITH v. IRELAND.

This action was brought by the Plaintiff, who is a linen draper, against the Defendant, a young man who been had formerly with him as clerk, but who lives at present in that capacity with a brother of his, with whom the Plaintiff has now quarrelled. It was upon a book-account, wherein the Plaintiff charged the Defendant with losses, in consequence of his giving credit, contrary to his express orders, and particularly with a sum of £7, which was lost by the Defendant accepting from a stranger in payment of goods, a check upon the Bank of Boldero and Co. from a person calling himself Johnston, but who had

no money in that bank, and was not known there.

Mr. Garrow stated the Plaintiff's case, and observed, that although he himself was an *innocent unsuspecting* man, not much acquainted with the tricks and deceptions of the world, yet he could not be quite such a *stut* as to take a check given by a total stranger as payment for the delivery of goods. He therefore thought the Defendant ought to have some suspicions of this check, and if he took it, it was on his own responsibility.

Several witnesses appeared on behalf of the plaintiff, one of whom proved, that he had given express orders to the Defendant not to give credit.

Mr. Erskine, on the part of the Defendant, contended, that the trade of London could not go on, if clerks and shopmen had not a reasonable discretionary power of giving small credit. Although every shopkeeper was liable to some trifling imposition, yet he must be content to eat the *fat and lean* of life together, and not to look upon every customer that came into his shop as a swindler that came to cheat him. The same conduct might also be pursued, in some degree, by their clerks and shopmen. If he (Mr. Erskine) should go into a shop to buy a pair of gloves, and find that he happened not to have money in his pocket to pay for them, he thought the shopman might, without any breach of duty to his master, trust him till he passed by again.

Mr. Erskine then humorously replied to Mr. Garrow's description of himself, as an innocent soft man, unacquainted with the ways of the world, and said, that if Mr. Garrow would throw off his wig and gown, and present himself in any shop in

the city, with a similar check, he would stake his client's cause upon the issue; that he would get what goods he asked for, and the check would be taken. If Mr. Garrow would attempt the business, he would certainly do it with such advantages of address and manners, that any shopkeeper would give him credit.

One witness was brought to prove something like a set-off, but did not prove any thing material.

Mr. Garrow then replied as to the case in question, as he had clearly proved that the Plaintiff had expressly prohibited the Defendant from giving any credit, his case was uncontradicted, and therefore he must have a verdict. He then answered with great pleasantry the humorous appeal of Mr. Erskine to him as a person who could pass a similar Check in any shop in Westminster. He told some stories of himself, which occasioned the greatest bursts of laughter; he said, it was perfectly in the recollection of his Lordship, that on a trial of the celebrated Miss Robertson, he had put this question to Mr. Oakley: "Pray, Sir, if I was to go into your *magazine de modes*, and bespeak such furniture as this, would you let me have it immediately?"—To which Oakley replied, "Indeed, Sir, I *should not*, unless I were first to make many inquiries about you, and get a *good character* of you." This circumstance was in the recollection of many of his friends. There was another circumstance with respect to his power of obtaining credit, which he would assure Mr. Erskine, upon his honour, was true. As he was returning lately from the country, in a great hurry, to attend the Sittings at Guildhall, his horses being foundered, could not proceed further than Edmonton; he there wanted the Landlord to accommodate him with fresh

horses. Although he travelled in his own coach, the Landlord positively refused him: he remonstrated with him and told him, that he was *Counsellor Garrow*. The Landlord told him, *he did not believe him*, and he should have no horses from him. He then requested a horse for his postillion to go to town; this, was refused, till he consented to leave his carriage in pledge for the return of the horse (he happening not to have enough of money about him). He then heard the Landlord give orders pretty loudly to the hostler, "do not let that carriage go out of the yard till the horse comes back. That man says he is *Counsellor Garrow*, but I believe he is a *d--d liar*."

Such, said Mr. GARROW, is my power, of obtaining credit, and if Mr. ERSKINE would stake his cause on that issue, he would as surely lose it, as he will now, by the direction of the Court, in point of law, and the verdict of the Jury on the facts.—
Verdict for Plaintiff £22 10s.

CLERKENWELL SESSIONS.

Baptista Bestazzi was indicted for selling Obscene Prints. The prosecution was carried on against the Prisoner by the Society for the suppression of vice.

Mr. KNOWLES very ably conducted the prosecution: he endeavoured to impress upon the minds of the Jury the enormity of the offence with which the Prisoner was charged, as it was the corrupting the minds of youth, which were seldom reformed after.

The principal evidence was a man of the name of *Robert Gray*, who was employed by the Society to trace

out offenders of this and a similar nature. It appeared from his evidence, that he met the Prisoner by accident some time since, and observing him with a port-folio under his arm, with prints in it, he asked the prisoner if he had them for sale? The Prisoner informing him that he had, he looked at them. He then asked the Prisoner if he could not get some obscene prints, as he could recommend him to a Captain who was going to the East-Indies, and he would take a number, which the Prisoner agreed to, and a day of September last the Prisoner attended at the Mermaid at Hackney by appointment, when Gray met him, and introduced a man to him by the name of Captain Brown, but who was an officer belonging to Worship-street Office. The Prisoner produced a number of prints out of his port-folio; some of them were obscene, and others not. The pretended Captain Brown purchased two of the obscene prints at three shillings each.—The Prisoner, at taking so little money, and selling his prints for such a low price, said it would not have been worth his while to come that distance, if he did not serve three or four *Boarding-Schools* in that neighbourhood, where he got half-a-guinea for similar prints. Some time since he was obliged to leave Eton for selling some obscene prints to the scholars. Gray had several meetings with the Prisoner on the business. He called several times upon the Prisoner at his lodgings in Little Turnstile, Holborn, and purchased some himself, when at length he told him that he could recommend him to a friend of Capt. Brown, who was going to India, and would purchase a quantity of them. The 8th of September was the day appointed for him to meet the Gentleman at a public house, in Chiswell-street, when an Officer belonging to Worship-street

was the pretended Gentleman, and took him into custody.

Gray was cross-examined by Mr. Sylvester, who likewise very ably addressed the Jury for the Prisoner, alleging that he had been entrapped into the sale of the Prints by the manoeuvres of Gray.

The Prisoner had a most excellent character given him by a number of respectable persons.

The CHAIRMAN summed up the evidence very impartially: after which the Jury were half an hour in determining on their verdict, which was—*GUILTY*.

Sketch of the life of FOUQUIER TINVILLE the Accusateur Public of ROBESPIERRE.

[From the Dictionnaire des Hommes Marquans.]

FOUQUIER-Tinville (*Antoine Quentin*), fils d'un cultivateur d'Héronville, dép. de l'Aisne. Il fut d'abord procureur au Châtelet, mangeson patrimoine, sa charge et fit banqueroute. Il fut employé ensuite en qualité de commis au bureau de la police. Nommé en 1793 juré au trib. revol. ses propositions sanginaires et ses éternelles déclarations conre l'indulgence de ses collègues, le firent remarquer de Robespierre, qui le jugea digne de jouer le rôle d'accusateur public dans son tribunal, et il répondit dignement à la confiance d'un tel promoteur. C'est sur ses conclusions que fut cond. Marie-Antoinette. Accusé quelque temps après la chute de la Montgouie, il essaya de se justifier en chargeant Robespierre; mais le trib. de Paris, le cond. à mort le 17 flor. an 3, pour avoir fait périr une foule innombrable de Français, de tout âge, de tout sexe, sous prétexte de conspir., pour avoir fait juger 60 à 80 individus en 4 heures, pour avoir fait charger des voitures préparées d'avance de victimes dont les qualités mêmes n'étoient point désignées et contre lesquelles les jugemens, signés en blanc, ne contenoient aucunes dispositions, en avoir fait mettre hors de débats, avoir composé le jury de gens à lui affidés, &c. &c. Il faudrait des volumes pour rendre compte des crimes de ce scélérat, ou seulement pour nombrer ses victimes. Nous nous contenterons de citer quelques traits marquans, et de transcrire ensuite son portrait que Mercier donne de Fouquier dans son *Nouveau Paris*. La meilleure manière de peindre de tels monstres, est sans doute de laisser le crayon entre les mains de ceux qui furent leurs complices. Les faits suivans sont de même rapportés par le Jacobin Puidhomme. Un nommé Motin est mis en jugement: l'Accusateur public

lui dit: "Morin ici présent, n'est pas celui porté dans l'acte d'accusation; mais j'accuse celui-ci d'avoir caché de l'argenterie; je m'en empare et Morin fut guillotiné. M. de Gamache est conduit à l'audience; l'huissier observe que ce n'est pas l'accusé. C'est égal, dit Fouquier, amen: toujours: l'instant d'après le véritable Gamache est introduit, et tous deux sont condamnés à la fois et guillotines. Un agent du gouvernement témoignant un jour des craintes à Fouquier, ce dernier lui répondit: "Patriote ou non, si Robespierre le vouloit, tu y viendrais toi même, et je te serois monter sur mes petits gradins; quand Robespierre m'a indiqué quelqu'un il faut qu'il y passe."—Soixante à quatre-vingt malheureux étoient souvent confondus dans la même accusation, sans s'être jamais ni vus ni connus, et lorsque Fouquier vouloit les expédier en masse, il se contentoit de dire aux jurés: "Je pense, citoyens, que vous êtes convaincus du crime des accusés?" Sur cette seule observation les jurés décloroient leur conscience suffisamment éclairée, et saisoient feu de file: c. à. d. qu'ils condamnoient en gros tous les accusés sans en entendre aucun. Voyez à l'article Scellier les détails d'une pareille, condamnation, et à ceux de Fleury, Maillé, Ste. Amarante, de nouveaux exemples de la cruauté de Fouquier-Tinville.—Il a été habituellement dans un café du palais de la justice, où se trouvoient des juges et des jurés de son tribunal. Là on récapituloit le nombre des têtes tombées dans la décade. "Combien croyez-vous que j'ai fait gagner aujourd'hui à la Rép.?" disoit Tinville. Des convives, pour lui faire leur cour, répondoient: "Tant de millions." Et il ajoutoit aussitôt: "La décade produit une chaîne j'en déculotterai 3 à 400." Cela vouloit dire guillotiner.—Un nombre considérable de ces victimes allant un jour à l'échafaud, Fouquier, qui n'avoit pas assisté au jugement, rencontra les jurés et leur demanda sur quel délit ils avoient prononcé: *Nous n'en savons rien*, répondirent-ils *mais il n'y a qu'à courir après les condamnés pour le savoir*. Et tout se mirent à rire en disant: *C'est autant de moins*.—Souvent Fouquier joignoit l'ironie à la cruauté: un vieillard de 69 ans, sourd, aveugle et en enfance, ayant été traduit devant le trib., ne répondoit à aucune des questions du président. Quelqu'un observa qu'il étoit sourd et aveugle: *N'importe*, dit Fouquier, *il a conspiré hardiment*. Un autre vieillard paralysé de la langue, ne pouvoit de même répondre aux interrogations. Infruit du motif de son silence, ce n'ostie s'écria: *Ce n'est pas la langue, c'est la tête qu'il nous faut*.—La chute même de Robespierre ne put ralentir son zèle sanguinaire. Le 27 Jul. 1794 (9 thermidor an 2) il condamna et fit supplicier 42 personnes; et quelqu'un lui ayant représenté que l'arrestation de Robespierre devoit occasionner quelque chargement, il répondit: *n'importe la justice doit avoir son cour*. Voici comment Mercier s'exprime sur son compte. "Fouquier Tinville, ancien procureur au Châtelet, profondément artificieux, habile à supposer le crime, à controuver des faits, montra dans son interrogatoire une présence d'esprit imperturbable. Placé devant le trib. où il avoit cond. tant de victimes, il écrivait sans cesse; mais comme Argus, il étoit tout yeux et tout oreilles, et en écrivant, pas un mot du président, d'un accusé, d'un témoin,

" d'un juge, de l'accusé, public ne lui échappoit.
 " Il affecta de dormir pendant le résumé de l'accu-
 " sus, public, comme pour avoir l'air calme,
 " tandis que l'enfer étoit dans son cœur. Son
 " regard fixe faisoit malgré soi baisser les yeux ;
 " lorsqu'il s'appretoit à parler il frongoit le sourcil,
 " et plissoit le front ; sa voix étoit haute, rude
 " et menaçante. On ne pouvoit mettre plus
 " d'affurance dans les dénégations, plus d'adresse
 " à dénaturer les faits, à les isoler et surtout à
 " placer à propos un *alibi*. Il nioit d'une voix
 " ferme sa signature, et ne trembloit pas devant le
 " témoin accusateur. Quand on le conduisit au
 " supplice son front dur comme le marbre défia
 " tous les regards de la multitude, on le vit même
 " sourire et proférer des paroles menaçantes. Au
 " pied de l'échafaud il sembla pour la première
 " fois éprouver des remords, et il trembla en y
 " montant. Il avoit la tête ronde, les cheveux
 " noirs et unis, le front étroit et blême, les yeux
 " petits et ronds, le visage plein et griêlé, le re-
 " gard tantôt fixe, tantôt oblique, la taille moyen-
 " ne, et la jambe forte." Il étoit âgé de 48 ans
 lbr. de son supplice.

BRITISH AMERICAN PUBLIC PAPERS.

*SPEECH of His Excellency Lieut. Govern-
 nor Edm. Fanning at the opening of the
 General Assembly of Prince Edward Island
 at Charlotte Town, the 2d Nov. 1802.*

*Mr. President and Gentlemen of
 His Majesty's Council,*

*Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen of
 the House of Assembly,*

A termination of the miseries of war, and a
 happy restoration of the blessings of peace are the
 great and interesting public events which have
 taken place since the last meeting of the general
 Assembly of this Government, and on which I
 now have the happiness to offer you my most cordial
 congratulations, confident as I am that this
 Island in particular as well as many other parts of
 His Majesty's dominions will immediately derive
 from the return of peace very many and singular
 benefits and advantages. As an earnest to such
 encouraging and well founded hopes and expecta-
 tions, I have at this time the satisfaction to in-
 form you from the highest authority, that the
 public affairs of this Island have already attracted
 the attention and been brought under the confi-
 deration of his Majesty's Ministers in a manner
 highly favorable to the late humble and dutiful re-
 presentations made in behalf of the Inhabitants,
 respecting the many large, unsettled and unculti-
 vated tracts of Land in this valuable Island.

But in order to give effect to the measures
 which have been adopted by His Majesty's Min-
 isters, it will be necessary that Government here
 should be enabled to pursue, when circumstances
 shall render it advisable, the requisite and legal
 steps for effectually settling in His Majesty such
 Lands as may be liable to be escheated. It is al-
 so highly expedient that a proper and effectual

method should be established of collecting receiving
 and accounting for, in future, the Quit Rents as
 they shall become due and payable, whereby all
 frauds, concealments, irregularities or neglects
 therein, may be prevented, and whereby the re-
 ceipts thereof may be effectually checked and
 controlled. To which end I have it in command
 from his Majesty to recommend in the strongest
 manner to the Legislature of this Island the pass-
 ing an Act for these purposes with as little delay
 as possible; and in order to facilitate the mea-
 sure, I have lately received from the Right Hon-
 Lord Hobart, one of His Majesty's principal Se-
 cretaries of State, certain clauses, put together in
 the form of a Bill, which seem to comprehend the
 points most material to be attended to, which I
 shall immediately lay before you. And I cannot
 but confidently persuade myself that when submit-
 ted to your perusal and deliberations, they will ap-
 pear to conform to propriety and justice, and so
 judiciously and wisely calculated, mutually to se-
 cure the interest of the Crown, and to promote
 the future settlement and permanent prosperity of
 this Island, that you will have no hesitation in
 the ready adoption of those clauses, and as-
 sisting your loyal, zealous, and united co-operations
 in passing them into a Law.

I have also the further satisfaction to acquaint
 you that all the Acts passed at the last Session
 except the Act for the better regulation of Elec-
 tions, which contained a suspending clause, and
 still remains under the consideration of the Lords
 of the Committee of Privy Council, have been
 considered, and that they have not been thought
 liable to any objection. I have likewise the plea-
 sure of adding, that in making this communica-
 tion to me respecting those Acts, his Majesty's
 Secretary of State is pleased to conclude with
 this remark " that he has only to express the sa-
 tisfaction with which he observes the attention
 " the Legislature have paid to the points recom-
 " mended to their consideration, relative to the
 " cultivation of Hemp, and the liberal bounties
 " proposed for the encouragement of that import-
 ant object."

Fully sensible as I am of your perfect know-
 ledge of the state of the public affairs in this
 Island, and of the various circumstances which
 may probably require the enacting of new Laws,
 or the amending or continuing of others now in
 force, with many other matters of a public nature,
 I shall leave unnoticed, for your deliberate con-
 sultations during the Session. But there is a cir-
 cumstance, which as it relates to the due and regu-
 lar administration of public Justice in his Ma-
 jesty's Supreme Courts of Law in this Island, I am
 induced, as well from a late application to me by
 the Assistants Justices themselves, as from my own
 knowledge of the length and merit of their public
 attendance and services, strongly to recommend
 their case to your liberal and equitable considera-
 tion. The public utility and notoriety of the facts
 upon which their pretensions to remuneration are
 founded, make it unnecessary for me to enlarge
 on the subject, yet it may fairly be inquired whe-
 ther it can be thought reasonable that a Justice of
 the Peace should be allowed his fees for a few
 hours attendance at moit, in hearing and deciding
 on the most trifling demand and that an Assistant

Justice of the Supreme Court of Justice should receive nothing for sitting days and weeks, Term after Term annually, upon trials of the highest moment and concern. But the single circumstance of their being the only Assistant Justices in any of His Majesty's Colonies in America who do not receive yearly salaries, in my mind, bespeaks the public sense of the reasonableness and justice of their application for some salary or allowance, far more forcibly than any other arguments that can be urged. It may not however be improper to add, that it must be abundantly evident to every reflecting observer, that the more respectable they are enabled to appear, and the more independent you make the situation of your judges, the more likely you are to get Gentlemen of integrity and abilities, to preside on the bench; and by that means impress a proper awe on the minds of the populace, give dignity to His Majesty's Courts of Justice, and energy to the authority of the Laws.

Gentlemen of the House of Assembly,

The state of the public funds, and the concerting of proper measures for the support of the public credit and defraying the annual expenditures of the public service of the Government, are objects, which, I trust, will necessarily engage your suitable attention.

*Gentlemen of His Majesty's Council, and
Gentlemen of the House of Assembly,*

The perfect confidence I have in your loyalty and attachment to His Majesty's sacred person and Government, and the many proofs you have uniformly given of your zeal and solicitude for the public welfare, render it unnecessary for me to say any thing more at present than merely to commend to you a continuance of that harmony, unanimity, and dispatch in the public business, which has heretofore so laudably prevailed, and to assure you of my ready and cheerful co-operation and concurrence in every salutary measure for the benefit of his Majesty's service, and the prosperity and happiness of the Island.

EDM. FANNING.

Council Chamber, Charlotte Town,
Prince Edward Island, 2d Nov. 1802.

*The Address of the Council and of the Assembly
are in substance an echo of the Lieut. Governor's Speech, excepting the following, in the
Address of the Council.*

Ever anxious to meet your Excellency's inclination, wherein the prosperity of this Island is concerned, we perfectly accord in the opinion that an adequate and reasonable salary should be established, for the assistant Justices of the Supreme Court of Judicature, in order to place them upon that respectable and independent footing which from their situations they are entitled to; but at the same time we conceive it to be our duty to state, that still mindful of your Excellency's earnest and repeated recommendations for the establishment of a Grammar School for the education of Youth, and the promotion of virtue in this Island, we shall be most happy in any application of the public funds, to that desirable purpose.

and trust after meeting your Excellency's wishes in that particular, upon a statement of those funds being laid before us, they may prove sufficient to afford remuneration to the Judges.

T. COCHRAN Pres.

*Council-Chamber, Charlotte }
Town, 8th Nov. 1802. }*

During the Session the following Bills received the Lieutenant Governor's Assent viz.

An Act for repealing an Act, intituled an Act for the effectual recovery of certain of his Majesty's Quit Rents in the Island of Saint John, and for the enforcing in future a due and regular payment of the Quit Rents payable to His Majesty, his Heirs and Successors.

An Act for making perpetual, certain Laws therein mentioned, and for continuing sundry other Laws that are near expiring.

An Act to alter and amend an Act made and passed in the Twenty sixth Year of his present Majesty's Reign, entitled "An Act for the Trial of Actions in a Summary way."

An Act to amend an Act made and passed in the thirty-first year of His present Majesty's reign, entitled, An Act to prevent the running at large of Rams, at improper seasons.

An Act for the better and more effectual establishment of the Church of England in this Island, and

An Act, in addition to, and amendment of an Act made and passed in the thirty-fifth year of His present Majesty's reign, intituled, An Act to alter and amend the High Road Laws.

On the 13th, the Lieutenant-Governor was pleased to close the Session.

CHAMBRE D'ASSEMBLÉE.

Mercredi, 16e. Mars. Le Bill pour rembourser certaines sommes d'argent avancées par ordre de sa Majesté, conformément à une adresse de la Chambre, a été lu une seconde fois.

La Chambre s'est soumise alors en Comité de toute la Chambre sur le Bill des Officiers Rapporteurs. Le Président a ensuite fait rapport que le Comité avoit passé le Bill. Sur quoi il a été ordonné que le Rapport fut reçu Vendredi.

Vendredi, 18e Mars. La Chambre a été ajournée faute de Quorum.

Samedi, 19. Un Bill pour regler les Maitres et Aides-de-Postes, et pour rappeler un Acte ou Ordonnance y mentionné, a été lu pour la premiere fois.

Mr. Walker Président du Comité de toute la Chambre sur le Bill qui continue l'Acte qui pourroit aux Officiers Rapporteurs &c. a fait rapport des amendemens au Bill. La Chambre a procédé à les prendre en considération, et en ayant passé quelques uns a ajourné à.

Lundi, 21. Lorsqu'un Bill grossoyé pour mieux regler la Milice de cette Province et pour rappeler un Acte ou Ordonnance y mentionné, a été lu une troisieme fois et passé.

Mardi, 22. La Chambre a procédé à prendre en considération une proposition reçue il y a quelque tems de l'Honorable Conseil Législatif, concer-

nant la communication entre les deux Chambres; la proposition a été accordée, et des Messagers ont été nommés pour en informer le Conseil Législatif.

La Chambre a ensuite pris la considération ultérieure des amendements faits par le Comité de toute la Chambre au Bill qui continue l'Acte pour pourvoir d'Officiers Rapporteurs &c. et ayant passé le Rapport, le Bill tel qu'amendé a été ordonné d'être grossié.

Un Bill pour continuer un Acte qui fait une provision temporaire pour le règlement du commerce entre cette Province et les Etats Unis d'Amérique, a été lu une seconde fois, et les blancs quant à sa durée, ayant été remplis, il a été ordonné de le grossier.

La Chambre en Comité a passé un Bill qui applique certaines sommes d'argent à rembourser par réelles sommes avancées par la Majesté contrairement à une adresse de la Chambre d'Assemblée, pour la bâtie des Salles d'Audience dans les Districts de Québec et Montréal. Il a été ensuite fait rapport du Bill, et ordonné de le grossier.

Un Bill pour régler les Maîtres et Aides de Poste, et pour d'autres objets a été lu une seconde fois.

Mardi 23. Un Bill grossié qui fait une provision temporaire pour le commerce entre cette Province et les Etats Unis, a été lu une troisième fois et passé.

La Chambre s'est ensuite formée en Comité sur le Bill pour régler les Maîtres et Aides de Poste, et après avoir passé la première clause, négativé la seconde, le Comité a manqué faute de Quorum.

Jeudi & Vendredi, 24 & 25. La Chambre a ajournée faute de Quorum.

*Instructions pour l'inoculation de la Vaccine par le DR. JENNER.**

On doit prendre le fluide de la vaccine, pour l'inoculation, d'une pustule qui fait ses progrès régulièrement, et dont le caractère soit vraiment de la vaccine, depuis le cinquième jusqu'au huitième jour, ou même un jour ou deux plus tard, pourvu que l'efflorescence ne soit point formée à l'entour. Lorsque l'efflorescence est formée, il est toujours plus prudent de ne plus prendre de virus de la pustule. Pour obtenir le virus, on doit piquer doucement les bords de la pustule avec une lancette en différens endroits. Le virus coulera gra-

* We thank the gentleman who translated and communicated this paper: it cannot fail to be acceptable at a time when it is hoped the general introduction of the Cow Pock is about to take place in this country.

duellement, et devrait être inséré sur le bras, environ vers le milieu entre l'épaule et le coude, soit en faisant une très petite égratignure, n'excédant pas la huitième partie d'un pouce, ou une très petite piqueure oblique.

Si l'opération a du succès, il paraîtra vers le troisième jour, sur la partie piquée une petite rougeur qui, le quatrième ou cinquième jour devient visiblement une vericule. Elle va en augmentant jusqu'au septième jour, elle est alors entourée généralement d'une efflorescence couleur de rose, qui demeure presque dans cet état pour un jour ou deux. L'efflorescence commence alors à pâlir et la pustule se convertit graduellement en une gale dure, d'une couleur de Mahogany noire. Ces états progiriphiques de la pustule se complètent communément dans seize ou dix-sept jours.

Une simple pustule est suffisante pour assurer la constitution contre la petite verole, mais comme on n'est pas toujours certain qu'une seule piqueure peut faire effet il sera plus prudent d'inoculer aux deux bras, ou de faire deux piqueures sur le même bras, environ un pouce entre les deux excepté dans la première enfance, où il y a une grande susceptibilité d'irritation locale.

Si l'efflorescence qui entoure la pustule s'étendoit, et occasionnoit beaucoup de chaleur locale sur le bras, on pourroit refroidir la partie par l'application répétée d'une compressé trempée dans de l'eau froide ou encore d'une manière plus expéditive avec une forte solution d'acetate de plomb (*Saccharum Saturni.*)

Si la gale étoit emportée avant le tems, on pourroit aussi laver la partie avec l'eau d'acetate de plomb.

Le virus de la vaccine, pris d'une pustule, et inséré immédiatement dans son état de fluidité, est préférable à celui qui n'a pas été séché; mais

comme il n'est pas toujours possible de l'obtenir dans cet état, nous sommes forcés de chercher quelque moyen pour le préserver. On a suggéré différens moyens, mais d'après une longue expérience on peut dire que le meilleur moyen est de le préserver entre deux morceaux de verre. Coupez un morceau de vitre en carré d'environ un pouce chaque de manière qu'ils s'adaptent bien, l'un sur l'autre mettez le fluide de la vaccine sur le centre d'un de ces petits carreaux, lequel doit secher à la chaleur commune de l'atmosphère; sans être exposé à celle du feu ou du soleil. Mais quand il est sec on doit immédiatement le couvrir; avec un autre carreau de vitre, l'envelopper alors dans du papier est tout ce qu'il faut pour sa préservation.

Lorsque l'on veut inoculer avec le virus ainsi conservé, on peut le rendre fluide avec un peu d'eau froide prise sur la pointe d'une lancette, on peut alors en faire usage de la même manière que s'il venoit d'être pris de la pustule.

Le fluide de la vaccine est sujet d'éprouver une décomposition par des causes légères en apparence, dans cet état il produit quelque fois ce qu'on appelle la pustule fautive, c'est-à-dire une pustule, ou une apparence sur le bras qui ne possède pas les marques caractéristiques de la vraie pustule. On peut exciter des irrégularités de différentes formes, suivant les qualités du virus ou l'état de la personne qui est inoculée, mais la plus grande variété ou déviation de la pustule parfaite, est celle qui arrive à maturité et finit ses progrès près du tems limité par la vraie. Son commencement est marqué par une démangeaison incommode; son efflorescence est rarement circonscrite, ou d'une teinte si vive que celle qui environne la pustule complètement organisée; et (ce

qui est plus caractéristique de sa déviation que les autres symptômes) elle ressemble plus à la suppuration produite par une épine qui a la pustule excitée par le virus de la vaccine. Elle est généralement couleur de paille, et lorsqu'elle est piquée, la substance qui en découle est opaque, au lieu de ce fluide transparent et sans couleur de la pustule parfaite. Cette déviation du caractère ordinaire de la pustule, provenant du virus qui a été préalablement exposé à un degré de chaleur capable de le décomposer, est bien différente dans ce cas, elle commence par une gale plate, d'un brun pâle, ou couleur d'ambre, faisant des progrès lents et quelquefois faisant son cours sans aucune efflorescence visible. Ses bords sont communément élevés et laisse couler un fluide liquide, quand on l'a piqué.

Un peu de pratique et d'attention dans l'inoculation de la vaccine, imprime, dans l'esprit, le vrai caractère de la pustule de la vaccine; c'est pourquoi, lorsqu'il y a une déviation, de quelque nature que ce soit, il est prudent de ré-inoculer, premièrement avec le virus le plus actif, et secondement, si celui-ci étoit inefficace, avec le virus de la petite vérole. Mais si la constitution se montre insensible pour l'un, elle l'est généralement pour l'autre.

Les premiers symptômes, dans l'inoculation de la vaccine, se manifestent ordinairement, (surtout dans les enfans) vers le quatrième ou le cinquième jour. Ils paroissent encore, et quelques fois chez les adultes, à peu près comme dans la petite vérole, vers le huitième, le neuvième ou dixième jour. Les premiers proviennent des effets du virus dans le système, les derniers de l'irritation de la pustule.

Si les *effleurées* de la petite vérole ont été reçus dans le système préala-

blement à l'inoculation de la vaccine, l'inoculation de la vaccine n'arrête pas toujours ses progrès, quoique la pustule vienne à maturité.

La lancette dont on se fert pour l'inoculation doit toujours être nette. Après chaque inoculation, il convient de la tremper dans l'eau et de l'essuyer.

On ne doit jamais compter sur la préservation du virus, sur la pointe d'une lancette, au delà de quelques jours; comme c'est si sujet de produire de la rouille qui le *décompose*.

PLAN D'EDUCATION DU SEMINAIRE DE QUEBEC.*

Il faut observer que chaque Année les Classes sont alternes, c'est-à-dire que la Physique qui se faisoit l'an dernier ne se fait pas l'année d'ensuite, mais la Logique [c'est ainsi que nous appellons les deux années de Philosophie] par la même raison, il n'y a point cette année de Rhétorique, mais une seconde point de 3e. mais une quatrième, point de cinquième, mais une sixième, point de septième, mais une huitième, sous un même Régent, avec les Commencans. Pour entrer dans la Classe des Commencans, il faut savoir lire en François et en Latin et écrire. Aussi-tôt qu'ils savent les déclinaisons, les conjugaisons et trouver dans un Dictionnaire toute espèce de mots qu'on leur propose, on les applique à traduire le latin en François, commençant d'abord par des phrases courtes: les mots qui en sont le sujet sont toujours des plus communs et des plus analogues aux idées que suppose leur âge. On leur fait apprendre par mémoire la pre-

* This paper was sent to us for insertion some time ago, and it may be proper to mention that it was drawn up more than ten years since; it is however believed that few alterations in the course of Education at the Seminary have taken place since that period; excepting that an elementary study of the French language has been introduced.

It is just to remark that the Seminary of Quebec was instituted to bring up Students for the Priesthood; that it has no funds whatever allowed to it, for the education of youth in general; but that since the conquest, it has admitted scholars without distinction, and without limitation of number, for an acknowledgement of five shillings per annum for out pensioners and £12 10 for boarders. Some of the Gentlemen of the seminary, in their individual capacity, have often intimated to the writer of this Note their wishes of making their course of education more extensive; but that they saw an impossibility of its being effected for want of a sufficient revenue to support professors.

mière partie du Rudiment et les versions qu'on leur donne répondent toujours aux règles de cette partie du Rudiment.

De la Huitième et de la Septième.

Les devoirs de ces Classes sont des versions dans lesquelles on met un peu de consist. uel. on à proposition que les Ecoliers paroissent capables de les traduire: on leur met aussi entre les mains *Erasme*, l'Appendix &c. qu'on leur explique tous les jours, et outre la première partie du Rudiment qu'ils apprennent par mémoire, on leur fait aussi apprendre *Erasme* une fois par jour.

De la Sixième.

Mêmes devoirs que dans les précédentes c'est-à-dire des Versions que l'on prend dans la première partie des auteurs latins de Monsieur *Batteux*. On fait expliquer *Eutrope* que les Ecoliers apprennent par mémoire indépendamment de la seconde partie du Rudiment, et de l'Evangile selon St. Mathieu.

De la Cinquième.

Comme dans cette Classe les Ecoliers savent tous le Rudiment, on leur fait faire des Thèmes sur toutes les règles, ceci n'a cependant lieu que deux fois la semaine: tous les autres jours on leur donne des Versions dans la seconde partie des auteurs latins de Mr. *Batteux*. Ils apprennent en leçons le Rudiment, les versions qu'on leur a données, et l'Evangile selon St. Luc. On leur fait expliquer *Cornelius* et les *Bucoliques* de Virgile.

De la Quatrième.

On donne aux Ecoliers de cette Classe des Thèmes trois fois la semaine, les autres jours des Versions et vers le milieu de l'Année on leur fait faire des vers. Ils expliquent les *Catilinaires* et les trois premiers livres de l'*Eneide*. Les Leçons ordinaires sont le Rudiment, la Prosodie, les Thèmes corrigés et l'Evangile selon St. Marc. Les Versions des quatrièmes sont prises dans la troisième partie des auteurs latins de Mr. *Batteux*.

De la Troisième.

Les Versions de cette classe sont prises dans la quatrième partie des auteurs latins de Mr. *Batteux*. On donne des Thèmes quatre fois et des Vers trois fois par semaine. Ces leçons ordinaires sont le Rudiment, la Prosodie, les Versions ou Thèmes corrigés et l'Evangile selon St. Jean. On fait expliquer les oraisons de Cicéron, *pro Archia poeta*, *pro Ligario*, *pro rege Dejotaro* et *pro Marco Marcello*. Dans Virgile le 5e. 6e. 7e. et 8e. livres de l'*Eneide*, et le premier livre des *Georgiques*. Vers le milieu de l'année on leur met encore entre mains les *esdées* de la langue laune.

De la Seconde ou Classe des Humanités.

Les devoirs des Humanités sont pris dans Plin, Seneque, Ciceron, Balluste et Tite-Live. Ils expliquent l'Oraison, *pro Milone* le 9e. 10e. 11e. Livre de l'*Eneide*, et le premier Livre des Odes d'Horace, les Leçons sont les Versions ou les Thèmes corrigés, la Profodie Ciceron et les délices de la Langue Latine.

De la Rhétorique.

Les Leçons journalieres sont les préceptes de la Rhétorique, on fait expliquer l'art poétique d'Horace, le second Livre de ses Odes et quelque Salyres. L'Oraison de Ciceron *pro Muræna et divinatio in Quintum Cecilium*. Le 12e. Livre de l'*Eneide* et le quatrième des Georgiques. Les Préceptes de la Rhétorique mis en pratique principalement en François sont les devoirs les plus ordinaires.

N. B. Dans chaque Classe le Régent exige que le devoir soit bien écrit et selon toutes les règles de l'Orthographe qu'il leur enseigne en leur faisant remarquer les fautes qu'ils font contre cette science.

De la Philosophie.

1^{re}. Année, la Logique, la Métaphysique et la Morale. 2^{de} Année, les Mathématiques et la Physique.

Outre ces sciences on donne encore aux Ecoliers des trois premières Classes une leçon de Géographie par semaine. En un mot on suit les préceptes de Mrs Rollin et Battenx mort en 1780. Les Livres Elémentaires pour l'Ecole Royale, militaire de ce dernier sont ceux qu'on a cités ci-dessus.

MISCELLANEOUS PAPERS.

Lord Monbodo's description of Politeness.

In the first place, a general benevolence, or love of mankind, wick makes what the French call the *politesse naturelle*, and without which politeness is mere form and etiquette. Now there are men of this age who have not in their nature the philanthropy of a Newfoundland dog, who will not bark or growl at a stranger who comes to his master's house at a proper time, but, on the contrary, will fawn upon him, bidding him, as it were, welcome to the house. Nay, I know men who are not only wanting in general benevolence, but have not that

attachment to any one of their own species which every dog has to his master. Secondly, A polite man must know the company in which he converses, and what measure of respect is due to each of them. For undistinguishing civility, without regard to rank, worth, sense, or knowledge, is not politeness. Thirdly. He must be so much of a philosopher as to know himself, and not assume more in regard to any of the particulars above mentioned than belongs to him. In one word, he must not be vain; for vanity, though it may be concealed for some time, will break out upon certain occasions, and give great offence to those you converse with. And, lastly, a man, in order to be polite, must have the sense of the *pulchrum & decorum*, and of what is graceful and becoming in sentiments and behaviour, without which there is nothing amiable or praiseworthy among men. And as this sense is the foundation of all virtue, it was not, I think, without reason, that the Stoics reckoned politeness, or *urbanity*, as they called it, among the virtues.

The life of *Jean Jacques Rousseau* is a melancholy example of the impracticability of governing ourselves by any rules of moral conduct if we once reject those furnished by the Christian Religion: for, with the greatest genius and we believe with the purest intentions, his life was spent in misery and in crimes; and his works have perhaps done more mischief than those of any of the Philosophists of his time. The latter part of his life in particular, was one incessant scene of suffering arising from a knowledge, which he had acquired in the early part of it, of the wickedness of which mankind are capable, and from a want of reliance on the superintending power of Providence. These sufferings are beautifully and feelingly described by the Abbe' Delille in a

fragment of a Poem on the imagination, lately published.

LA MEFIANCE.

QUEL besoin plus pressant nous donna la nature
 Que de communiquer les chagrins qu'on endure,
 De faire partager sa joie et sa douleur,
 Et dans un cœur ami de répandre son cœur ?
 Toi seul triste martyr de ta sombre prudence,
 Toi seul ne connois pas la douce confiance.
 En vain de ton secret tu te sens opprimer,
 Au sein de quels amis l'oseras-tu verser ?
 Des amis ! crains d'aimer : les plus pures délices
 Dans ton cœur soupçonneux se changent en supplices
 Des plus mortels poisons l'abeil fait son miel :
 Toi, du plus doux objet tu composes ton miel ;
 Ton cœur, dans l'amitié, prévoit déjà la haine ;
 De soupçons en soupçons, l'amour jaloux te traîne ;
 Un génie ennemi brise tous tes liens ;
 Tu n'as plus de parens, plus de concitoyens :
 Te voilà seul : vas, fuis loin des races vivantes ;
 Habite avec les rocs, les arbres et les plantes.
 Dans quelques coins déserts, dans quelque horrible
 lieu,

Où tu ne pourras plus calomnier que Dieu :
 Où la voix des torrens se fasse seule entendre,
 Mais à voir les humains tu ne dois plus prétendre.
 Ton âme morte à tous ne vit que par l'effroi ;
 Les morts sont aux vivans moins étrangers que toi :
 Le regret les unit ; et toi, tout t'en sépare

HELAS ! il le connut ce supplice bizarre,
 L'écrivain qui nous fit entendre tour à tour
 La voix de la raison et celle de l'amour.
 Quel sublime talent ! souvent quelle sagesse !
 Mais combien d'injustice, et combien de foiblesse !
 La crainte le reçut au sortir du berceau ;
 La crainte le suivra jusqu'aux bords du tombeau.
 Vous qui de ses écrits savez goûter les charmes,
 Pour tous qui lui devez des leçons et des larmes,
 Pour prix de ces leçons et de ces pleurs si doux,
 Cœurs sensibles, venez, je le confie à vous.
 Il n'est pas importun : plein de sa défiance,
 Rarement des mortels il souffre la présence ;
 Ami des champs, ami des asiles secrets,
 Sa triste indépendance habite les forêts :
 Là-haut, sur la colline, il est assis peut-être,
 Pour saisir le premier le rayon qui va naître ;
 Peut-être au bord des eaux, par ses rêves conduit,
 De leur chute écumante il écoute le bruit ;
 Où, fier d'être ignoré, d'échapper à sa gloire,
 Du pâtre qui raconte il écoute l'histoire ;
 Il écoute, et s'enfuit ; et sans soins, sans desirs,
 Cache aux hommes qu'il craint ses sauvages plaisirs.
 Mais s'il se montre à vous, au nom de la nature,
 Dont sa plume éloquent a tracé la peinture,
 Ne l'effarouchez pas, respectez son malheur ;
 Par des mots caressans apprivoisez son cœur :
 Hélas ! ce cœur brûlant, fougueux dans ses caprices,
 S'il a fait ses tourmens, il a fait vos délices.
 Soignez donc son bonheur, et charmez son ennui ;
 Consolez-le du sort, des hommes et de lui.
 Vains discours ! rien ne peut adoucir sa blessure ;
 Contre lui, ses soupçons ont armé la nature ;
 L'étranger dont les yeux ne l'avaient vu jamais,
 Qui chérit ses écrits, sans connoître ses traits ;
 Le vieillard qui s'éteint, l'enfant simple et timide,
 Qui ne fait pas encor ce que c'est qu'un péniçe,

Son hôte, son parent, son ami lui font peur ;
 Tout son cœur s'épouvante au nom de bienaiteur
 Est-il quelque mortel, à son heure suprême,
 Qui n'expire appuyé sur le mortel qu'il a mé ;
 Qui ne trouve des pleurs dans les yeux attendris
 D'un frère ou d'une sœur, d'une épouse ou d'un fils ?
 L'infortuné qu'il eût ! à son heure dernière,
 Souffre à peine une main qui ferme sa paup'ère ;
 Pas un ancien ami qu'il cherche encor des yeux !
 Et le toleil lui seul a reçu ses adieux.

L'ABBE' DELILLE.

Imitation des vers suivans d'HORACE par le même.

O rus ! quando ego te aspiciam ? quandoque licbit
 Nunc veterum libris, nunc somno et inertibus bovis
 Ducere sollicitæ jucunda oblivis vitæ ?
 Oblitus cunctorum, obliviscendus et illis.

O champs, ô mes amis ! quand vous verrai je encore ?
 Quand pourrai-je, tantôt goûtant un d'aux sommeils
 Et des bons vieux auteurs amusant mon reveil,
 Tantôt ornant sans art mes rustiques demeures,
 Tantôt laissant couler mes indolentes heures ;
 Boire l'heureux oubli des soins tumultueux,
 Ignorer les humains, et vivre ignoré d'eux ?

EPIGRAM.

In CHINA, when a husband's praise
 The beauties of his Wife displays,
 Among her charms, he never fails,
 To rank her growing length of nails.
 'Twould give our married men some fear,
 Had beauty such a Standard here !
 For sure (I speak it with concern)
 Things might, sometimes, take such a turn,
 That as a Lady's Tails grow,
 Her passions might get stronger too !
 Tongues without nails (excuse me if I'm wrong)
 Are always long enough, --if not too long.

S.s.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We have received, some time ago, an account of the North West Indians which will appear in a future number. We have also received at different times several small pieces in prose and verse, all of which shall have our attention.

METEOROLOGICAL TABLE, MAR. 1805.

Days.	M's Age.	Weather.	Wds.	Barometer.		Thermom.	
				Inches.		M.	A.
				M.	A.	M.	A.
20		fine		29.5	29.4	33	45
21		fine		29.1	29.1	40	45
22		fine		29.4	29.4	20	31
23	●	fine		29.6	29.6	20	31
24		snow	E	29.3	29.2	27	34
25		cloudy		29.4	29.4	29	38
26		snow		29.5	29.3	20	26

● N. Moon. ☾ 1st. Quar. ☉ F. Moon. ☽ 1st.