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QUEBEC, SATURDAY, 11th JUNE, 1803:

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To the Editor of the British American Register.

SIR,

The columns of the Register cannot be more usefully filled than with the Epitome of the Criminal Laws of England as given in the *Encyclopædia Britannica*. We have the happiness to live under these laws, with a few exceptions created by local circumstances; and it is desirable that they should be generally known that in their times of loose morality, they may be a terror to offenders and an assurance to the peaceable and honest subject. It will be observed that some parts of them have fallen into disuse with the cessation of the necessities for which they were enacted.

A. E.

SECT. I. Of the nature of crimes, and their punishment.

(1.) IN treating of *public wrongs* may be considered, 1. The general nature of crimes and punishments. 2. The persons *capable* of committing crimes. 3. Their several *degrees* of guilt. 4. The several *species* of crimes, and their respective punishments. 5. The means of *prevention*. 6. The method of *punishment*.

(2.) A *crime*, or *misdemeanor*, is an act committed, or omitted, in violation of a public law either forbidding or commanding it.

(3.) Crimes are distinguished from civil injuries, in that they are a breach and violation of the *public rights*, due to the whole community, considered as a community.

(4.) *Punishments* may be considered with regard to; 1. The *power*; 2. The *end*; 3. The *measure*;—of their infliction.

(5.) The *power*, or right, of inflicting human punishments for *natu-*

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ral crimes, or such as are *malum in se*, was by the law of nature vested in every individual: but, by the fundamental contract of society, is now transferred to the sovereign power; in which also is vested, by the same contract, the right of punishing *positive* offences, or such as are *malum prohibitum*.

(6.) The *end* of human punishments is to prevent *future offences*; 1. By amending the offender himself. 2. By deterring others through his example. 3. By depriving him of the power to do future mischief.

(7.) The *measure* of human punishments must be determined by the wisdom of the sovereign power, and not by any uniform universal rule: though that wisdom may be regulated, and assisted, by certain general, equitable, principles.

SECT. II. Of the persons capable of committing crimes.

(1.) ALL persons are *capable* of committing crimes, unless there be in them a *defect of will*; for, to constitute a legal crime, there must be both a vicious will and a vicious act.

(2.) The will does not concur with the act, 1. Where there is a *defect of understanding*. 2. Where no will is *exerted*. 3. Where the act is *constrained* by force and violence.

(3.) A vicious will may therefore be wanting, in the cases of, 1. Infancy. 2. Idiocy, or lunacy. 3. Drunkenness; which doth not, however, excuse. 4. Misfortune. 5. Ignorance, or mistake of fact. 6. Com-

pulsion, or necessity; which is, 1st, that of civil subjection; 2dly, that of duress *per minas*; 3dly, that of choosing the least pernicious of two evils, where one is unavoidable; 4thly, that of want, or hunger; which is no legitimate excuse.

(4.) The king, from his excellence and dignity, is also incapable of doing wrong.

SECT. III. *Of principals and accessories.*

(1.) THE different degrees of guilt in criminals are, 1. As *principals*. 2. As *accessories*.

(2.) A *principal* in a crime is, 1. He who commits the fact, nor is present at, aiding, and abetting, the commission.

(3.) An *accessory* is he who doth not commit the fact, nor is present at the commission; but is in some sort concerned therein, either *before* or *after*.

(4.) Accessories can only be in petit treason, and felony; in high treason, and misdemeanors, all are principals.

(5.) An accessory, *before* the fact, is one who, being absent when the crime is committed, hath procured, counselled, or commanded, another to commit it.

(6.) An accessory *after* the fact, is where a person, knowing a felony to have been committed, receives, relieves, comforts, or assists, the felon. Such accessory is usually intitled to the benefit of clergy; where the principal, and accessory *before* the fact, are excluded from it.

SECT. IV. *Of offences against God and religion.*

(1.) CRIMES and misdemeanors

are such as more immediately offend, 1. God, and his holy religion. 2. The law of *nations*. 3. The king, and his governments. 4. The public, or commonwealth. 5. Individuals.

(2.) Crimes more immediately offending God and religion are, 1. *Apostacy*. For which the penalty is incapacity, and imprisonment. 2. *Heresy*. Penalty, for one species thereof: the same. 3. Offences against the established church:—Either, by *reviling* its ordinances. Penalties: fine; deprivation; imprisonment; forfeiture.—Or, by *nonconformity* to its worship; 1st, Thro' total *irreligion*. Penalty: fine. 2dly. Thro' protestant *dissenting*. Penalty: suspended by the toleration act. 3dly, Through *popery*, either in professors of the popish religion, popish recusants, convict, or popish priests. Penalties: incapacity; double taxes; imprisonment; fines; forfeitures; abjuration of the realm; judgment of felony, without clergy; and judgment of high treason. 4. *Blasphemy*. Penalty; fine, imprisonment, and corporal punishment. 5. *Profane swearing and cursing*. Penalty: fine, or house of correction. 6. *Witchcraft*; or, at least, the pretence thereto. Penalty: imprisonment, and pillory. 7. *Religious impostures*. Penalty: fine, imprisonment, and corporal punishment. 8. *Simony*. Penalties: forfeiture of double value; incapacity. 9. *Sabbath-breaking*. Penalty: fine. 10. *Drunkenness*. Penalty: fine, or stocks. 11. *Lewdness*. Penalties: fine; imprisonment; house of correction.

SECT. V. *Of offences against the law of nations.*

(1.) THE law of nations is a system of rules, deducible by natural reason, and established by universal

content, to regulate the intercourse between independent states.

(2.) In England, the *law of nations* is adopted in its full extent, as part of the law of the land.

(3.) Offences against this law are principally incident to whole states or nations; but, when committed by private subjects, are then the objects of the municipal law.

(4.) Crimes against the law of *nations*, animadverted on by the laws of England, are, 1. Violation of *safe-conducts*. 2. Infringement of the rights of *ambassadors*. Penalty, in both: arbitrary. 3. *Piracy*. Penalty: judgment of felony, without clergy.

SECT. VI. Of high treason.

(1.) CRIMES and misdemeanors more peculiarly offending the king and his government are, 1. *High-treason*. 2. *Felonies* injurious to the prerogative. 3. *Præmunire*. 4. Other *misprisions* and *contempts*.

(2.) *High treason* may, according to the statute of Edward III. be committed, 1. By *compassing* or *imagining* the death of the king, or queen-consort, or their eldest son and heir; demonstrated by some overt act. 2. By *violating* the king's companion, his eldest daughter, or the wife of his eldest son. 3. By some overt act of *levying* war against the king in his realm. 4. By *adherence* to the king's enemies. 5. By *counterfeiting* the king's great or privy seal. 6. By *counterfeiting* the king's money, or importing counterfeit money. 7. By *killing* the chancellor, treasurer, or king's justices, in the execution of their offices.

(3.) *High treasons*, created by subsequent statutes, are such as relate, 1. To *papists*: as, the repeated defence of the pope's jurisdiction; the com-

ing from beyond sea of a natural-born popish priest; the renouncing of allegiance, and reconciliation to the pope or other foreign power.

2. To the *coinage*, or other signatures of the king: as, counterfeiting (or, importing and uttering counterfeit) foreign coin; here current; forging the sign-manual, privy signet, or privy seal; falsifying, &c. the current coin. 3. To the *protestant succession*; as, corresponding with, or remitting to, the late Pretender's sons; endeavouring to impede the succession; writing or printing, in defence of any Pretender's title, or in derogation of the act of settlement, or of the power of parliament to limit the descent of the crown.

(4.) The *punishment* of high treason, in *males*, is (generally) to be, 1. Drawn. 2. Hanged. 3. Embowelled alive. 4. Beheaded. 5. Quartered. 6. The head and quarters to be at the king's disposal. But, in treasons relating to the coin, only to be drawn, and hanged till dead. *Females*, in both cases, are to be drawn, and burned alive.

SECT. VII. Of felonies injurious to the king's prerogative.

(1.) FELONY is that offence which occasions the total forfeiture of lands or goods, at common law; now usually also punishable with death, by hanging; unless through the benefit of clergy.

(2) *Felonies* injurious to the king's prerogative (of which some are within, others without, clergy) are, 1. Such as relate to the *coin*: as, the wilful uttering of counterfeit money, &c; (to which head some inferior misdemeanors affecting the coinage may be also referred). 2. Conspiring or attempting to kill a *privy counsellor*. 3. Serving *foreign* states, or enlisting soldiers for *foreign* service. 4.

Embezzling the king's armour or stores. 5. *Desertion* from the king's armies, by land or sea.

SECT. VIII: *Of præmunire.*

(1.) PRÆMUNIRE, in its original sense, is the offence of adhering to the temporal power of the Pope, in derogation of the regal authority. Penalty: outlawry, forfeiture, and imprisonment: which hath since been extended to some offences of a different nature.

(2.) Among these are, 1. Importing Popish trinkets. 2. Contributing to the maintenance of Popish seminaries abroad, or Popish priests in England. 3. Molesting the possessors of abbey-lands. 4. Acting as broker in an usurious contract, for more than ten *per cent.* 5. Obtaining any stay of proceedings in suits for monopolies. 6. Obtaining an exclusive patent for gunpowder or arms. 7. Exertion of purveyance or pre-emption. 8. Asserting a legislative authority in both or either house of parliament. 9. Sending any subject a prisoner beyond sea. 10. Refusing the oaths of allegiance and supremacy. 11. Preaching, teaching, or advised speaking, in defence of the right of any pretender to the crown, or in derogation of the power of parliament to limit the succession. 12. Treating of other matters by the assembly of peers of Scotland, convened for electing their representatives in parliament. 13. Unwarrantable undertakings by unlawful subscriptions to public funds.

SECT. IX. *Of misprisions and contempts affecting the king and government.*

(1.) MISPRISIONS and contempts are all such high offences as are under the degree of capital.

(2.) These are, 1. *Negative*, in concealing what ought to be revealed. 2. *Positive*, in committing what ought not to be done.

(3.) *Negative* misprisions are, 1. Misprision of *treason*. Penalty: forfeiture and imprisonment. 2. Misprision of *felony*. Penalty: fine and imprisonment. 3. Concealment of *treasure trove*. Penalty: fine and imprisonment.

(4.) *Positive* misprisions or high misdemeanors and contempts, are, 1. *Mal-administration* of public trusts, which includes the crime of *peculation*. Usual penalties: banishment; fines; imprisonment; disability. 2. Contempts against the king's *prærogative*. Penalty: fine, and imprisonment. 3. Contempt against his *person and government*. Penalty: fine, imprisonment, and infamous corporal punishment. 4. Contempts against his *title*. Penalties: fine, and imprisonment; or fine, and disability. 5. Contempts against his *palaces or courts of justice*. Penalties: fine; imprisonment; corporal punishment; loss of right hand; forfeiture.

SECT. X. *Of offences against public justice.*

(1.) CRIMES especially affecting the *commonwealth* are offences, 1. Against the public *justice*. 2. Against the public *peace*. 3. Against the public *trade*. 4. Against the public *health*. 5. Against the public *police or economy*.

(2.) Offences against the public *justice*, are, 1. *Embezzling* or *vacating* records, and *personating* others in courts of justice. Penalty: judgment of felony, usually without clergy. 2. *Compelling* prisoners to become *approvers*. Penalty: judgment of felony. 3. *Obstructing* the execution of process. 4. *Escapes*. 5. *Breach of prison*. 6. *Rescue*. Which

four may (according to the circumstances) be either felonies, or misdemeanors punishable by fine and imprisonment. 7. *Returning from transportation*. This is felony, without clergy. 8. Taking *rewards* to help one to his stolen goods. Penalty: the same as for the theft. 9. *Receiving* stolen goods. Penalties: transportation; fine; and imprisonment. —10. *Theftbste*. 11. Common *barrety* and suing in a feigned name. 12. *Maintenance*. 13. *Champerty*. Penalty, in these four: fine, and imprisonment. 14. *Compounding* prosecutions on penal statutes. Penalty: fine, pillory and disability. 15. *Conspiracy*; and threats of accusation in order to extort money, &c. Penalties: the villenous judgment; fine; imprisonment; pillory; whipping; transportation. 16. *Perjury*, and subordination thereof. Penalties: infamy; imprisonment; fine, or pillory; and, sometimes, transportation or house of correction. 17. *Bribery*. Penalty: fine, and imprisonment. 18. *Embracery*. Penalty: infamy, fine, and imprisonment. 19. *False verdict*. Penalty: the judgment in attainr. 20. *Negligence* of public officers, &c. Penalty: fine, and forfeiture of the office. 21. *Oppression* by magistrates. 22. *Extortion* of officers. Penalty, in both: imprisonment, fine, and sometimes forfeiture of the office.

SECT. XI. *Of offences against the public peace.*

OFFENCES against the public peace are, 1. *Riotous assemblies* to the number of twelve. 2. Appearing armed, or hunting in disguise. 3. *Threatening* or *demanding* any valuable thing, by letter.—All these are felonies, without clergy. 4. *Destroying* of *turnpikes*, &c. Penalties: whipping; imprisonment; judgment of felony, with and without clergy.—5. *Affrays*. 6. *Riots, routs, and unlawful assemblies*.

7. *Tumultuous petitioning*. 8. *Forcible entry*, and *detainer*. Penalty, in all four: fine, and imprisonment. 9. Going unusually *armed*. Penalty: forfeiture of arms, and imprisonment. 10. Spreading *false news*. Penalty: fine, and imprisonment. 11. *Pretended prophecies*. Penalties: fine; imprisonment; and forfeiture. 12. *Challenges* to fight. Penalty: fine, imprisonment, and sometimes forfeiture. 13. *Libels*. Penalty: fine, imprisonment, and corporal punishment.

SECT. XII. *Of offences against public trade.*

OFFENCES against the public trade, are, 1. *Swearing*. Penalties; fines; forfeiture; imprisonment; loss of left hand; transportation; judgment of felony. 2. *Smuggling*. Penalties: fines; loss of goods; judgment of felony, without clergy. 3. *Fraudulent bankruptcy*. Penalty: judgment of felony without clergy. 5. *Usury*. Penalty: fine, and imprisonment. 5. *Cheating*. Penalties: fine; imprisonment; pillory; tumbrel; whipping, or other corporal punishment, transportation.—6. *Forestalling*. 7. *Regrating*. 8. *Engrossing*. Penalties, for all three; loss of goods; fine; imprisonment; pillory; loss of ear; infamy; and, sometimes, the pains of *præmunire*. 10. *Exercising a trade*, not having served as an apprentice. Penalty: fine. 11. *Transporting*, or residing abroad, of *artificers*. Penalties: fine; imprisonment; forfeiture; incapacity; becoming aliens.

SECT. XIII. *Of offences against the public health, and public police, or economy.*

(1.) OFFENCES against the public health are, 1. *Irregularity*, in the time of the *plague*, or of *quarantine*. Penalties: whipping; judgment of felony, with and without clergy. 2.

Selling *unwholesome provisions*. Penalties: amercement: pillory; fine; imprisonment; abjuration of the town.

(2.) Offences against the *public police* and *economy* or domestic order of the kingdom, are, 1. Those relating to *clandestine* and *irregular marriages*. Penalties: judgment of felony, with and without clergy. 2. *Bigamy*, or (more properly) *polygamy*. Penalty: judgment of felony.—3. *Wandering, by soldiers or mariners*. 4. *Remaining* in England, by *Egyptians*; or being in their *filiboship* one month. Both these are felonies, without clergy. 5. *Common nuisances*, 1st. by annoyances or purveyances in highways, bridges, and rivers; 2dly, by offensive trades and manufactures; 3dly, by disorderly houses; 4thly, by lotteries; 5thly, by cottages; 6thly, by fireworks; 7thly, by evesdropping. Penalty, in all; fine.—8thly, By common scolding. Penalty: the cucking stool. 6. *Illness, disorder, vagrancy, and incorrigible roguery*. Penalties: imprisonment; whipping; judgment of felony. 7. *Luxury*, in diet. Penalty, discretionary. 8. *Gaming*. Penalties: to gentlemen, fines; to others, fine and imprisonment; to cheating gamesters, fine, infamy, and the corporal pains of perjury. 9. *Destroying the game*. Penalties: fines, and corporal punishment.

SECT. XIV. Of homicide.

(1.) CRIMES especially affecting individuals are, 1. Against their persons. 2. Against their habitations. 3. Against their property.

(2.) Crimes against the persons of individuals, are, 1. By homicide, or destroying life. 2. By other corporal injuries.

(3.) Homicide is, 1. *Justifiable*. 2. *Excusable*. 3. *Felonious*.

(4.) Homicide is *justifiable*, 1. By necessity, and command of law. 2. By permission of law; 1st. for the furtherance of public justice; 2dly, for prevention of some forcible felony.

(5.) Homicide is *excusable*. 1. *Per infortunium*, or by misadventure. 3. *Se defendente*, or in self-defence, by chance-medley. Penalty, in both: forfeiture of goods; which however is pardoned of course.

(6.) *Felonious* homicide is the killing of a human creature without justification or excuse. This is, 1. Killing one's self. 2. Killing another.

(7.) Killing one's self or self murder is where one deliberately, or by any unlawful malicious act, puts an end to his own life. This is felony; punished by ignominious burial, and forfeiture of goods and chattels.

(8.) Killing another is, 1. *Manslaughter*. 2. *Murder*.

(9.) *Manslaughter* is the unlawful killing of another, without malice, express or implied. This is either, 1. Voluntary, upon a sudden heat. 2. Involuntary, in the commission of some unlawful act. Both are felony, but within clergy; except in the case of *stabbing*.

(10.) *Murder* is when a person, of sound memory and discretion, unlawfully killeth any reasonable creature, in being, and under the king's peace; with malice aforethought, either express or implied. This is felony, without clergy; punished with speedy death, and hanging in chains, or dissection,

(11.) *Petit treason* (being an aggravated degree of murder) is where the servant kills his master, the wife, her husband, or the ecclesiastic his superior. Penalty in men, to be drawn

and hanged; in women, to be drawn and burned.

SECT. XV. *Of offences against the persons of individuals.*

CRIMES affecting the persons of individuals, by other corporal injuries not amounting to homicide, are, 1. *Mayhem*; and also *shoot*ing at another. Penalties: fine; imprisonment; judgment of felony, without clergy. 2. *Forcible abduction*, and *marriage and defilement*, of an heiress; which is felony: also, *stealing*, and *deflowering or marrying*, any woman-child under the age of *sixteen* years; for which the penalty is imprisonment, fine, and temporary forfeiture of her lands. 3. *Rape*, and also *carnal knowledge*, of a woman-child under the age of *ten* years. 4. *Buggery*, with man or beast. Both these are felonies, without clergy.—5. *Affault*: 6. *Battery*; especially of clergymen. 7. *Wounding*. Penalties, in all three: fine; imprisonment; and other corporal punishment. 8. *False imprisonment*. Penalties: fine; imprisonment; and (in some atrocious cases) the pains of *præmunire*, and incapacity of office or pardon. 9. *Kidnapping*, or forcibly stealing away the king's subjects. Penalty: fine; imprisonment; and pillory.

SECT. XVI. *Of offences against the habitations of individuals.*

(1.) CRIMES affecting the habitations of individuals are, 1. *Arson*, 2. *Burglary*.

(2.) *Arson* is the malicious and wilful burning of the house or out-house, of another man. This is felony; in some cases within, in others without, clergy.

(3.) *Burglary* is the breaking and entering, by night, into a mansion-house; with intent to commit a fe-

lony. This is felony, without clergy.

SECT. XVII. *Of offences against private property.*

(1.) CRIMES affecting the private property of individuals are, 1. *Larceny*. 2. *Malicious mischief*. 3. *Forgery*.

(2.) *Larceny* is, 1. *Simple*. 2. *Mixed*, or *compound*.

(3.) *Simple larceny* is the felonious taking, and carrying away, of the personal goods of another. And it is, 1. *Grand larceny*; being above the value of twelve pence. Which is felony; in some cases within, in others without clergy. 2. *Petit larceny*; to the value of twelve pence or under. Which is also felony, but not capital; being punished with whipping, or transportation.

(4.) *Mixed*, or *compound*, larceny is that wherein the taking is accompanied with the aggravation of being, 1. From the *house*. 2. From the *person*.

(5.) Larcenies from the *house*, by day or night, are felonies without clergy, when they are, 1. Larcenies, above *twelve pence*, from a church; or by breaking a tent or booth in a market or fair, by day or night, the owner or his family being therein, —or by breaking a dwelling-house by day, any person being therein; —or from a dwelling-house by day, without breaking, any person therein being put in fear; —or from a dwelling-house by night, without breaking, the owner, or his family, being therein and put in fear. 2. Larcenies, of *five shillings*, by breaking the dwelling-house, shop, or warehouse by day, though no person be therein; —or, by privately stealing in any shop, warehouse, coach-house, or stable, by day or

night, without breaking, and though no person be therein. 3. Larcenies, of *forty shillings*, from a dwelling-house or its out-houses, without breaking, and though no person be therein.

(6.) Larceny from the *person* is, 1. By *privately stealing*, from the person of another, above the value of twelve pence. 2. By *robbery*; or the felonious and forcible taking from the person of another, in or near the highway, goods or money of any value, by putting him in fear. These are both felonies without clergy. An attempt to rob is also felony.

(7.) Malicious *mischief*, by destroying dikes, goods, cattle, ships, garments, fish-ponds, trees, woods, churches, chapels, meeting-houses, out-houses, corn, hay, straw, sea or river-banks, hop-binds, coal-mines, (or engines thereunto belonging), or any fences for inclosures by act of parliament, is felony; and, in most cases, without benefit of clergy.

(8.) *Forgery* is the fraudulent making or alteration of a writing, in prejudice of another's right. Penalties: fine; imprisonment; pillory; loss of nose and ears; forfeiture; judgment of felony, without clergy.

SECT. XVIII. *Of the means of preventing offences.*

(1.) CRIMES and misdemeanors may be *prevented*, by compelling suspected persons to give *security*; which is effected by binding them in a conditional recognizance to the king, taken in court, or by a magistrate.

(2.) These recognizances may be conditioned, 1. To keep the *peace*. 2. To be of *good behaviour*.

(3.) They may be taken by any justice or conservator of the peace, at his own discretion; or, at the re-

quest of such as are intitled to demand the same.

(4.) All persons, who have given sufficient cause to apprehend an intended breach of the peace, may be bound over to keep the *peace*; and all those that be not of good fame, may be bound to the *good behaviour*; and may, upon refusal in either case, be committed to gaol.

SECT. XIX. *Of courts of criminal jurisdiction.*

(1.) IN the method of *punishment* may be considered, 1. The several *courts* of criminal jurisdiction. 2. The several proceedings therein.

(2.) The criminal *courts* are, 1. Those of a *public* and general jurisdiction throughout the realm. 2. Those of a *private* and special jurisdiction.

(3.) *Public* criminal courts are, 1. The high court of parliament; which proceeds by impeachment. 2. The court of the lord high steward; and the court of the king in full parliament: for the trial of capitally indicted peers. 3. The court of king's bench. 4. The court of chivalry. 5. The court of admiralty, under the king's commission. 6. The courts of oyer and terminer, and general gaol-delivery. 7. The court of quarter-sessions of the peace. 8. The sheriff's tourn. 9. The court leet. 10. The court of the coroner. 11. The court of the clerk of the market.

(4.) *Private* criminal courts are, 1. The court of the lord steward, &c. by statute of Henry VII. 2. The court of the lord steward, &c. by statute of Henry VIII. 3. The university courts.

SECT. XX. *Of summary convictions.*

(1.) PROCEEDINGS in criminal courts are, 1. *Summary*. 2. *Regular*.

(2.) *Summary proceedings* are such, whereby a man may be convicted of divers offences, without any formal process or jury, at the discretion of the judge or judges appointed by act of parliament, or common law.

(3.) Such are, 1. Trials of offences and frauds against the laws of *excise* and other branches of the king's revenue. 2. Convictions before *justices of the peace* upon a variety of minute offences, chiefly against the public police. 3. *Attachments* for contempts to the superior courts of justice.

SECT. XXI. *Of arrests.*

(1.) REGULAR proceedings in the courts of common law, are, 1. *Arrest*. 2. *Commitment and bail*. 3. *Prosecution*. 4. *Process*. 5. *Arraignment*, and its incidents. 6. *Plea and issue*. 7. *Trial and conviction*. 8. *Clergy*. 9. *Judgment*, and its consequences. 10. *Reversal of judgment*. 11. *Reprieve or pardon*. 12. *Execution*.

(2.) An *arrest* is the apprehending, or restraining, of one's person; in order to be forthcoming to answer a crime whereof one is accused or suspected.

(3.) This may be done, 1. By warrant, 2. By an officer, without warrant. 3. By a private person, without warrant. 4. By *hue and cry*.

SECT. XXII. *Of commitment and bail.*

(1.) COMMITMENT is the confinement of one's person in prison, for safe custody, by warrant from proper authority; unless, in bailable offences, he puts in sufficient *bail*, or security for his future appearance.

(2.) The magistrate is bound to

take reasonable bail, if offered; unless the offender be not bailable.

(3.) Such are, 1. Persons accused of treason; or, 2. Of murder; or 3. Of manslaughter, by indictment; or if the prisoner was clearly the slayer. 4. Prison-breakers, when committed for felony. 5. Outlaws. 6. Those who have abjured the realm. 7. Approvers, and appellees. 8. Persons accused of arson. 10. Excommunicated persons.

(4.) The magistrate may, at his discretion, admit to bail, or otherwise, persons not of good fame, charged with other felonies, whether as principals or as accessories.

(5.) If they be of good fame, he is bound to admit them to bail.

(6.) The court of king's bench, or its judges in time of vacation, may bail in any case whatsoever.

SECT. XXIII. *Of the several modes of prosecution.*

(1.) PROSECUTION or the manner of accusing offenders, is either by a previous finding of a grand jury; as, 1. By *presentment*. 2. *indictment*. Or, without such finding. 3. By *information*. 4. By *appeal*.

(2.) A *presentment* is the notice taken by a grand jury of any offence, from their own knowledge or observation.

(3.) An *indictment* is a written accusation of one or more persons of a crime or misdemeanor, preferred to, and presented on oath by, a grand jury; expressing, with sufficient certainty, the person, time, place, and offence.

(4.) An *information* is, 1. At the suit of the king and a subject, upon penal statutes. 2. At the suit of the

king only. Either, 1. Filed by the attorney-general *ex officio*, for such misdemeanors as affect the king's person or government: or, 2. Filed by the master of the crown-office (with leave of the court of king's bench) at the relation of some private subject, for other gross and notorious misdemeanors. All differing from indictments in this; that they are exhibited by the informer, or the king's officer; and not on the oath of a grand jury.

(5.) An *appeal* is an accusation or suit, brought by one private subject against another, for larceny, rape, mayhem, arson, or homicide; which the king cannot discharge or pardon, but the party alone can release.

SECT. XXIV. *Of process upon an indictment.*

(1.) *Process* to bring in an offender, when indicted in his absence, is, in misdemeanors, by *venire facias*, *distress infinite*, and *capias*: in capital crimes, by *capias* only: and in both, by outlawry.

(2.) During this stage of proceedings, the indictment may be removed into the court of king's bench from any inferior jurisdiction, by writ of *certiorari facias*: and cognizance must be claimed in places of exclusive jurisdiction.

SECT. XXV. *Of arraignment, and its incidents.*

(1.) *ARRAIGNMENT* is the calling of the prisoner to the bar of the court, to answer the matter of the indictment.

(2.) Incident hereunto are, 1. The standing mute of the prisoner; for which, in petit treason, and felonies of death, he shall undergo the *peine fort & dure*. 2. His confession; which

is either *simple*, or by way of *approval*.

SECT. XXVI. *Of plea, and issue.*

(1.) *THE plea*, or defensive matter alleged by the prisoner, may be, 1. A plea to the jurisdiction. 2. A demurrer in point of law. 3. A plea in abatement. 4. A special plea in bar; which is, 1st, *Autofaits acquit*; 2dly, *Autofaits convict*; 3dly, *Autofaits atteint*: 4thly, A pardon. 5. The general issue, not guilty.

(2.) Hereupon *issue* is joined by the clerk of the arraigns, on behalf of the king.

SECT. XXVII. *Of trial and conviction.*

(1.) *TRIALS* of offences, by the laws of England, were and are, 1. By *ordeal*, of either fire or water. 2. By the *corfuad*. Both these have been long abolished. 3. By *battel*, in appeals and improvements. 4. By the *peers* of Great-Britain. 5. *jury*.

(2.) The method and process of trial by *jury* is, 1. The impannelling of the jury. 2. Challenges; 1st, for cause; 2dly, peremptory. 3. *Tales de circumstantibus*. 4. The oath of the jury. 5. The evidence. 6. The verdict, either general or special.

(3.) *Conviction* is when the prisoner pleads, or is found guilty; whereupon, in felonies, the prosecutor is intitled to, 1. His expences. 2. Restitution of his goods.

SECT. XXVIII. *Of the benefit of Clergy.*

(1.) *CLERGY*, or the benefit thereof, was originally derived from the usurped jurisdiction of the popish ecclesiastics; but hath since been new modelled by several statutes.

(2.) It is an exemption of the clergy from any other secular punishment for felony, than imprisonment for a year, at the court's discretion; and it is extended likewise, absolutely, to lay peers, for the first offence; and to all lay-commoners, for the first offence also, upon condition of branding, imprisonment, or transportation.

(3.) All felonies are intitled to the benefit of clergy, except such as are now ousted by particular statutes.

(4.) Felons, on receiving the benefit of clergy, (though they forfeit their goods to the crown), are discharged of all clergyable felonies before committed, and restored in all capacities and credits.

SECT. XXIX. *Of judgment and its consequences.*

(1.) JUDGMENT (unless any matter be offered in arrest thereof) follows upon conviction; being the pronouncing of that punishment which is expressly ordained by law.

(2.) *Attainder* of a criminal is the immediate consequence, 1. Of having judgment of death pronounced upon him. 2. Of outlawry for a capital offence.

(3.) The consequences of attainder are, 1. *Forfeiture* to the king. 2. *Corruption of blood.*

(4.) *Forfeiture* to the king, is, 1. Of real estates, upon attainder;—in high treason, absolutely, till the death of the late Pretender's sons;—In felonies, for the king's year, day, and waste;—in misprision of treason, assaults on a judge, or battery sitting the courts; during the life of the offender. 2. Of personal estates, upon conviction; in all treason, misprision of treason, felony, excusable, homicide, petit larceny, standing mute

upon arraignment, the above-named contempts of the king's courts, and flight.

(5.) *Corruption of blood* is an utter extinction of all inheritable quality therein: so that, after the king's forfeiture is first satisfied, the criminal's lands escheat to the lords of the fee; and he can never afterwards inherit, be inherited, or have any inheritance derived through him.

SECT. XXX. *Of reversal of judgment.*

(1.) JUDGMENTS, and their consequences, may be *avoided*, 1. By *falsifying*, or *reversing*, the attainder. 2. By *reprieve* or *pardon*.

(2.) *Attainders* may be *falsified*, or *reversed*. 1. Without a writ of error; for matter *dehors* the record. 2. By writ of error; for mistakes in the judgment, or record. 3. By act of parliament; for favour.

(3.) When an *outlawry* is reversed, the party is restored to the same plight as if he had appeared upon the *capias*. When a *judgment*, on conviction, is reversed, the party stands as if never accused.

SECT. XXXI. *Of reprieve, and pardon.*

(1.) A *REPRIEVE* is a temporary suspension of the judgment, 1. *Ex arbitrio judicis*. 2. *Ex necessitate legis*; for pregnancy, insanity, or the trial of identity of person, which must always be tried *instante*.

(2.) A *pardon* is a permanent avoider of the judgement by the king's majesty, in offences against his crown and dignity; drawn in due form of law, allowed in open court, and thereby making the offender a new man.

(3.) The king cannot pardon, 1. Imprisonment of the subject beyond

the seas. 2. Offences prosecuted by appeal. 3. Common nuisances. 4. Offences against popular or penal statutes, after information brought by a subject. Nor is his pardon pleadable to an impeachment by the commons in parliament.

SECT. XXXII. *Of execution.*

(1.) EXECUTION is the completion of human punishment, and must be strictly performed in the manner which the law directs.

(2.) The warrant for execution is sometimes under the hand and seal of the judge; sometimes by writ from the king; sometimes by rule of court; but commonly by the judge's signing the calendar of prisoners, with their separate judgments in the margin.

MISCELLANEOUS ARTICLES.

YORK the present capital of Upper-Canada was but a few years ago a wilderness. The following description of it is taken from the Topographical account of Upper-Canada, published in 1799.

York (Toronto or lake Ontario) is in about 43 degrees and 35 minutes of north latitude, and is the present seat of government of Upper Canada. It is most beautifully situated within an excellent harbour of the same name, made by a long peninsula, which confines a basin of water, sufficiently large to contain a considerable fleet; on the extremity of the peninsula which is called Gibraltar Point, are commodious stores and block-houses, which command the entrance to the harbour: on the main land, opposite to the point, is the garrison, situated in a fork made by the harbour and a small rivulet, which

being improved by sluices, affords an easy access for boats to go up to the stores; the barracks being built on a knoll, are well situated for health, and command a delightful prospect of the lake to the west, and of the harbour to the east. The Government house is about two miles above the garrison, near the head of the harbour, and the town is increasing rapidly; the river Don empties itself into the harbour a little above the town, running through a marsh, which when drained will afford most beautiful and fruitful meadows. This has already been commenced in a small degree, which will no doubt encourage further attempts. The long beach or peninsula, which affords a most delightful ride, is considered so healthy by the Indians, that they resort to it whenever indisposed; and so soon as the bridge over the Don is finished, it will of course be most generally resorted to, not only for pleasure, but as the most convenient road to the heights of Scarborough. The ground, which has been prepared for the government-house, is situated between the town and the river Don, on a most beautiful spot, the vicinity of which is well suited for gardens and a park. The oaks are in general large; the soil is excellent, and well watered with creeks, one of which, by means of a short dam, may be thrown into all the streets of the town. Vessels of all sizes may be conveniently built here, and a kind of terrace or second bank, in front of the town, affords an excellent situation for a rope walk. The remains of the old French fort Toronto stand a little to the westward of the present garrison, and the river Humber discharges itself into lake Ontario, about two miles and a half west of that; on this river and the Don are excellent mills, and all the waters abound in fish. In winter the harbour is frozen, and affords excellent ice for the amusement

of northern countries, driving in *trainants*. The climate of York is temperate, and well sheltered from the northerly winds by the high lands in the rear.

The Yonge-street leads from hence 30 miles to a creek which falls into lake Simcoe, which empties into lake Huron, and the Dundas-street crosses the rear of the town.

Sketch of the Length and Circumference of the following Lakes in Upper Canada, by estimation, (from the same.)

Lakes.	Greater length in miles.	Circumference following the shores.
Erie	965	615
George	85	58
Huron	255	1155
Michigan	265	945
Ontario	165	455
S. Clair	37	155
Superior	410	1525

Table of Latitudes and Longitudes, from the information hitherto received, (from the same.)

Places.	North Latitude.			West Longitude.		
	Dec.	Min.	Sec.	Dec.	Min.	Sec.
Detroit	41	38	0	81	47	
Ditto Rivers Mouth	41	57				
Erie Fort	42	53	17			
Grand Remou	43	59				
Kingston	44	8	0	75	41	
Landquard	42	7	15			
Long Point carrying-place	41	39	21			
Nichilimackinac	45	48	34			
Michigan Lake, south end	41	8				
Manitou Islands	44	46				
Niagara	43	15	47	78	25	
Oswego	42	20	0	75	43	
Ontario, Lake, head of	43	47	3			
St. Regis	45					
York	43	35				

Ephémérides Politiques, Littéraires et Religieuses.

L'an 1774, le 15 Février, élévation de Pie VI sur le trône pontifical.

L'an 1798, le 15 Février, fin du règne de Pie VI.

Le général Duphot ayant été assassiné à Rome dans une émeute populaire, provoquée par l'ambassadeur François, la Cour de Rome avoit fait

offrir au Directoire toutes les satisfactions qu'il jugeroit convenables. Le Cardinal Doria, écrivant au Marquis de Mailimi, alors ambassadeur du Pape à Paris lui disoit : " Vous devez prier le Directoire de demander telle satisfaction qu'il voudra : la demander et l'obtenir, sera la même chose ; car ni Sa Sainteté, ni moi, ni la Cour de Rome, ne serons jamais tranquilles, jusqu'à ce que nous soyons sûrs que le Directoire soit satisfait."

Ce n'étoit point des réparations que vouloit le Directoire ; c'étoit le renversement du Gouvernement Pontifical.

Comment se refuser à l'honneur de faire revivre la liberté Romaine, de relever le Capitole, et de rendre à la première ville du monde son ancien éclat ?

Le Directoire donna ordre au Général Berthier, qui étoit à la tête de l'armée d'Italie, de se porter sur Rome. La marche de l'armée Française fut celle de troupes qui traversent en vainqueurs un pays conquis ; et le 15 Février, elles occupèrent le château Saint-Ange et le Capitole, sans trouver la moindre résistance.

Dans la matinée de ce même jour une assemblée du peuple ou de peuple, se forma dans le Campa Vaccino, et y fit rédiger un acte solennel de la reprise de sa souveraineté. On lisoit dans cet acte une déclaration, portant que le peuple Romain n'avoit eu aucune part aux attentats affreux et aux assassinats par lesquels son Gouvernement avoit si grièvement offensé la nation Française et sa République invincible ; attentats que le peuple détestoit et qu'il abhorroit, et dont l'infamie devoit retomber perpétuellement sur la tête de ceux qui en étoient les auteurs. Ensuite il nommoit cinq Consuls, des préfets, des édiles pour for-

mer un gouvernement provisoire. A l'instant l'arbre de la liberté fut planté devant le Capitole et dans les places publiques.

Le Général Berthier avoit placé son camp devant la ville. Une députation fut chargée d'aller lui faire part de tout ce qui s'étoit passé. Au s'itôt, l'intime confident de Buonaparté précéda d'une musique guerrière et de tous les grenadiers de son armée, suivi de son état-major et de vingt chevaux de chaque régiment de cavalerie, marcha droit au Capitole, où il déclara que la République Française reconnoissoit la République Romaine, formée de tout le territoire qui étoit resté sous le domaine temporel du Pape.

Le Pape accablé de douleur et d'infirmitez, se tenoit renfermé dans son palais, et attendoit avec résignation le sort qu'on lui réservoir. Cependant il n'abandonnoit pas encore les fonctions attachées à son ministère, et comme ce jour étoit l'anniversaire de son exaltation au pontificat, il résolut de le célébrer, suivant l'usage, dans la chapelle Sixtine: il y reçut, assis sur son trône, les complimens de tous les Cardinaux, et termina, de la manière la plus éclatante et la plus solemnelle, un règne de vingt quatre ans, le plus célèbre qu'on ait encore vu dans l'église et pour le nombre des années et pour l'importance des événemens.

On vint annoncer à Pie VI, pendant qu'il étoit environné de tout le sacré collège, que le peuple Romain avoit repris sa souveraineté, et ne le reconnoissoit plus pour son chef temporel. Ce fut alors que le Général Cervoni, lui présentant la cocarde nationale, et l'invitant à se parer de ce nouvel ornement: " Je ne connois point d'autre uniforme pour moi, répondit le Pape, que celui dont l'église m'a honoré. Vous avez tout pouvoir sur mon corps; mais mon âme est au-

dessus de vos atteintes. Je n'ai pas besoin de pension. Un bâton, au lieu de crosse, et un habit de Bure suffissent à celui qui doit expirer sous la haine et sur la cendre. J'adore la main du Tout-Puissant qui punit le berger et le troupeau; vous pouvez brûler et détruire les habitations des vivans et les tombeaux des morts; mais la religion est éternelle: elle existera après vous, comme elle existoit avant vous, et son règne se perpétuera jusqu'à la fin des siècles.

On mit les scellés au museum, aux galeries et sur tous les monumens précieux des arts. Pie VI avoit lieu d'espérer qu'on lui laisseroit au moins sa bibliothèque particulière qu'il avoit formé lui même, et qui, depuis plusieurs années, faisoit son principale amusement; mais on s'en empara comme on avoit déjà fait de celle du Vatican, et cette collection si précieuse et si rare, fut vendue ou plutôt livrée à un libraire de Rome, pour la modique somme de douze mille écus Romains.

On avoit déclaré au Pape, qu'on ne lui enlevoit que son pouvoir temporel; que s'il n'étoit plus le souverain de Rome il en seroit toujours l'évêque, et que le nouveau Gouvernement lui assureroit une existence convenable au rang qu'il occupoit; mais les commissaires François ne tardèrent pas à s'appercevoir combien la présence de l'ancien souverain de Rome seroit nuisible à l'établissement de la nouvelle République Romaine. Ainsi, tous les égards dus à la justice et à l'humanité s'inclinèrent devant la Raison d'état. Le bannissement et la captivité du Pape furent résolus comme des mesures indispensables de salut public. Il fut d'abord conduit à Sienne en Toscane. Un tremblement de terre ayant ébranlé le couvent dans lequel il logeoit, on le transporta dans une maison de campagne des environs: il n'y resta pas

long-tems, et on le mena dans une Chartreuse à deux milles de Florence; mais ce ne fut point encore le terme de ses courtes et de ses malheurs.

Le Directoire exécutif informa de la plupart de ces événemens le corps législatif, par un long message où il ne se contenta pas de rappeler les griefs de la France contre la cour de Rome mais qu'il remplit de déclamations contre le siège pontifical de Rome et contre un grand nombre de Papes. Toute l'histoire avoit été mise à contribution pour former ce morceau d'éloquence, dont plusieurs membres entendirent la lecture avec les transports de la plus vive admiration.

L'an 1802, le 15 Février, le corps de Pie VI est reporté à Rome par Monseigneur Spina, Archevêque de Corinthe.

Après avoir été chassé de Rome, l'infortuné Pie VI, traîné de prison en prison, arriva enfin à Valence, où il succomba sous le poids de ses infirmités et de ses malheurs.

SELECTED POETRY.

TO MARY.

Al! MARY, why, where beauty reigns,
Through nature's realms, on hills or plains,
Is all so weak, so frail?
Soon fades each flower of happier hue,
Though fed with morning's purest dew,
And kiss'd by every gale.

I mark'd a rose ('twas early morn)
Full blooming by an aged thorn,
At noon its charms had fled;
Thus, MARY, in thy cheek must fade
That tint inimitable, made
Of mingling white and red.

I heard, 'twas on the ides of June,
The lark; he trill'd his merriest tune;
But ah! too soon 'twas o'er;

And must thy lips, whose music soft,
Hath charm'd to ecstasy so oft,
One day delight no more?

I pluck'd a lilly fair as light,
The flower was nature's purest white;
It scarce surviv'd an hour!
Alas! dear girl, that neck of snow,
Down which these graceful ringlet's flow,
Is mortal like the flower!

I mark'd the varied lustre, seen
In dew drops on the summer green
At morn; but short its date,
Yes, and that heavenly eye of thine,
Though sparkling, mild; though bright, be-
nign,
Must share the dew drop's fate!

Yet are not all thy charms like flowers,
Thy nervous mind's ethereal powers,
Shall brave the frosts of time;
So wisely cultured here below,
Those noble powers shall live to glow
In some far happier clime.

Portraits de J. J. Rousseau et de Voltaire.
Par M. De la Harpe.

Un jour surtout, dont le nom, les talens, l'éloquence,
Faisant aimer l'erreur, ont sonné sa puissance,
Préparez de loin des vœux inavoués,
Dont ils auroient frémi, s'ils les avoient eus.
Oui, je le crois, témoins de leur vœux ouvrage,
R'auroient des François désavoué la rage.
Vaine et tardive excuse aux fautes de l'orgueil!
Qui prend le gouvernail, doit connoître l'écueil.
La faiblesse réclame un ardon légitime;
Mais de tout grand pouvoir l'abus est un grand cri-
me.

Par les dons de l'esprit placés aux premiers rangs,
Ils ont parlé d'en haut aux peuples ignorans;
Leur voix montoit aux cieux pour y porter la guerre;
Leur parole hardie a parcouru la terre.
Tous deux ont entrepris d'ôter au genre humain
Le joug sacré qu'un Dieu n'imposa pas en vain;
Et des coups que ce Dieu frap'e pour le confondre,
Au monde leur disciple ils auront à répondre.

* Mr. de la Harpe the author of these verses, died lately at Paris. He was in his early years, the friend and disciple of Voltaire and is often mentioned in the works of the latter, in terms of the highest eulogium. He was indeed, the most promising Poet amongst the Philosophers, and they took particular pains to attach him to themselves; and when it is considered that they had acquired such a complete ascendancy over the French Press that it was in their power to blast in the bud, the most promising Literary Talents employed in opposition to their party, Mr. de la Harpe may perhaps find some indulgence. He has made the most ample amends in his power; as soon as he perceived, in the Revolution, the horrid consequences which resulted from his principles when applied to practice, he abandoned them and became one of the warmest and most effectual opposers both of the Revolution and the party which he had embraced.

Leurs noms toujours, chargés de reproches nouveaux,
Commenceront toujours le récit de nos maux.
Ils ont tracé la route à ce peuple rebelle ;
De leurs tristes succès la honte est immortelle.

L'un qui, dès sa jeunesse, errant et rebuté,
Nourrit dans les affronts son orgueil révoité,
Sur l'horizon des arts finit le météore,
Marqua par le scandale une tardive aurore.
Et pour premier essai d'un ardent impétueux,
Calomnie ces vices, ses seuls titres d'honneur ;
D'un moderne cynique affecta l'arrogance,
Du paradoxe altier orna l'extravagance,
Ennoblit le sophisme et cria vérité.
Mais par quel art honteux est-il accredité ?
Courtisan de l'envie, il la sert, la caresse,
Va dans les derniers rangs en flûter la bassesse,
Et jouit aux fondemens de la société,
Il a porté le faulx de son égalité.

Il sema, fit germer chez un peuple volage,
Cet esprit novateur, le monstre de notre âge,
Qui couvrira l'Europe et de sang et de deuil.
Rouffau fut parmi nous l'auteur de l'orgueil :
Il vanta son enfance à Genève nourrie,
Et pour venger un livre il troubla sa patrie,
Tandis qu'en ses écrits, par un autre travers,
Sur sa vilté chétive il régla l'univers.
J'admire ses talens, j'en déteste l'usage ;
Sa parole est un feu, mais un feu qui ravage,
Dont les ombres vicieuses brillent sur des débris.
Tout, jusqu'aux vérités, tombe dans ses écrits,
Et du faux et du vrai ce mélange adaltesse
Est d'un sophiste adroit le premier caractère.
Tour-à-tour apostat de l'une et l'autre loi,
Admirant l'Évangile et réprochant la foi,
Chrétien, déiste, armé contre Genève et Rome,
Il épouva à lui seul l'inconstance de l'homme,
Demanda une statue, implore une prison ;
Et l'amour-propre enfin égarant sa raison,
Frappe ses derniers ans du plus triste délire :
L'ouït le monde entier qui contre lui conspire,
Il le conseille au monde, et toujours plein de foi,
Dit hautement à Dieu : Nul n'est meilleur que moi.

L'autre encor plus fameux, plus éclatant génie,
Fut pour nous soixante ans, le dieu de l'harmonie.
Ceint de tous les lauriers, faits pour tous les succès,
Voltaire a de son nom fait un titre aux François.
Il nous a vendu cher ce brillant héritage,
Quand libre en son exil, rassuré par son âge,
De son esprit fougueux l'essor indépendant
Prit sur l'esprit du siècle un si haut ascendant ;
Quand son ambition toujours plus indocile,
Prétendit détrôner le Dieu de l'Évangile.
Voltaire dans Ferney, son bruyant arsenal,
Secouait sur l'Europe un magique sanal,
Que, pour embraser tout, trente ans on a vu luire,
Par lui l'impunité, puissante pour détruire,
Ebranla, d'un effort aveugle et furieux,
Les trônes de la terre appuyés dans les cieus.
Ce flexible Ptothée étoit né pour séduire :
Fort, de tous les talens et de plaisir et de nuire,
Il fut multiplier son fertile poison.
Armé du ridicule, éludant la raison,
Prodiguant le mensonge, et le sel et l'injure,
De cent masques divers il revêtit l'impolure,

Imposé à l'ignorant, insulté à l'homme instruit ;
Il fut jusqu'au vulgaire abaisser son esprit,
Faire du vice un jeu, du scandale une école.
Grâce à lui, le blasphème, et piquant et frivole,
Circuloit embailli des traits de la gaieté ;
Au bon sens il ôta sa vieille autorité,
Repoussa l'examen, fit rougir du scrupule,
Et mit au premier rang le titre d'incrédulé.

EPICRAM

To a Gentleman who asked my sentiments of Him.

DEAR Fabius, me if well you know,
You ne'er will take me for your foe ;
If right yourself you comprehend,
You ne'er will take me for your friend.

MARCHE'S.

A QUEBEC, 11 Juin, 1803.

Farine p. q.	115 8d.	à 15s	Lard par lb.	7 1/2d
Son	do	5s	Suiffe do	6 1/2d à 9d
Pois par minot	5s à 8s	4d	Beurre en Tin.	11d
Patates p. do.	2/6 à 3s		Mitto traits	1s à 1/3d
Avoine p. do.	3s		Dinde p. coup.	7s
Bœuf par lb.	5d		Oies p. do	2s 6d à 4s
Do. p. quartier (point)			Poulets p. do	2/6 à 3s
Veau par lb.	6d à 7d		Anguilles	
Do en quartier	2s 6d		Morue	5d à 2s 6d
Mouton p. lb.	7d		Foin par cent	3s à 5s
Do. p. quartier (point)			Paille par do	12s 6d à 20s
Sain Doux do	9d à 11 3d		Sain p. corde	12s 6d à 15s
Beef p. Tierce	44l. 10s.		Pork p. barl.	5 1/4l. 10s. 4d.
Pain Blanc	3 lb. 2 onces		Bis	3 lb. 12 onces. 6d

AUX TROIS RIVIERES.

Farine p. q.	14s à 15s		Do. en détail	6d à 7d
Bled p. min.	5s		Beurre en Tin.	9d
Son p. q.	4s 6d		Do. en détail	10d
Pois p. min.	6s à 6/		Tourtes la douzaine	6d
Patates p. do.	2/6 à 3s		Poules la couple	1/3 à 1/6
Avoine p. do.	2/9 à 5s		Foin p. cent	30s
Bœuf en quartier	4d		Bois p. corde	6/6 à 7/6
Veau en quartier	1/3 à 2s		Suiffe p. lb.	10d
Mouton en quar.	2s à 2/6		Pain Blanc de 3 1/2 lbs.	6d
Sain Doux p. lb.	8d à 9d		Pain Bis de 4 1/2 lbs.	6d
Lard engraisé	6d			

METEOROLOGICAL TABLE, JUNE 1803.

Days.	M's. Age.	Weather.	Wds.	Barometer.		Thermo.	
				Inches.		Degrees.	
				M.	A.	M.	A.
5	○	showers		29.1	29.1	59	68
6		fine		29.4	29.4	50	54
7		fine.		29.7	29.7	55	72
8		fine.		29.6	29.5	67	81
9		showers		29.4	29.4	65	77.
10		fine		29.5	29.5	57	71
11		fine		29.5		67	

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