

all the movements of the French Factions, and the conduct of the French Cabinet. We are by no means convinced by the reasonings of our Correspondent at Paris, much as we respect his abilities, rely on his sincerity, and acknowledge his opportunities for forming a better judgment on French affairs than ourselves, that it would be safe to remove the Allied Troops from France. The subject is of essential importance, and we should rather hope that the expected Meeting of the SOVEREIGNS is for the purpose of examining the question thoroughly, than for coming together with a previous disposition to withdraw those Armies that, as we have often said, are a protection to France itself, as well as to the rest of Europe.

MAY 18.

The conduct of the Americans in denying the right of Great Britain to exclude Strangers from her Colonial Trade, is an attack upon the Law of Nations, which ensures to her an exclusive right to her own Colonies, with all the benefits that could be derived from them. If the right of the British Nation be thus derived from the Law of Nations, the American Government must be wrong in disputing that right—as right and wrong must for ever stand opposed to each other. That exclusive right began at the distant epoch of Colonization, and has been enjoyed, uninterrupted, from that epoch till the late interruption. This conduct, then, is not only a denial of the efficacy of the Law of Nations, but is also a denial of the authority of all the States which hold their several rights under the Law of Nations. The Party who thus sets the Law of Nations at defiance, may live to feel that the Rights of Nations cannot be invaded with impunity.

MAY 20.

The chief subject that was introduced in the House of Lords last night related to a Bill brought in by the Lord Chancellor for supplying the defects in the Act of the 55th of his present Majesty, for the due care of the Royal Person. It has been deemed most proper to introduce the Bill at present only into the House of Lords, but it will of course be a subject for legislative wisdom to determine and adjust. While her Majesty was in perfect health, and at an earlier period of her life, no new arrangements were absolutely requisite, but the late indisposition of our venerable Queen, and her advanced age, seems to render some other provision necessary. At present the matter is merely considered in a general point of view, but no time will be lost in making due provision against the natural course of events or sudden contingencies. We are sorry to see the leading Opposition Paper, in advertent to a subject this day, throw out a hint that "the disposition of £60,000 a year allowed for the Privy Purse may not be one of the least causes of dispute as to the choice of Persons, and it will naturally occur to thinking and considerate men, that, if this bone of contention was removed, there would be less difficulty in agreeing on the proper Persons to be entrusted with the sacred charge of the King's Person in his distressing situation." Such insinuations, on such a subject, strongly indicate the spirit of Party; they shew no concern for the "distressing situation" of our afflicted Monarch, or the delicate state of her Majesty, and are, indeed, at this time wholly inconsistent with liberality, mere taste and even common decorum.

CONTINUATION OF THE AFFAIR OF FUALDES.

The trial of the persons accused of the murder of Fualdes still continues. The sitting of the 23d of April was one of the most interesting since the commencement of the examinations. Bax, who before had told only a part of the truth, is said on that day to have made a full disclosure. In consequence of these disclosures, other individuals have been inscribed on the list of the prosecution, against whom proceedings will commence. We shall soon be able to mention the results. Bax said, that on entering the house of Bancal on the night of March 19, 1817, he recognized Bastide, Jausion, Bessieres Veynac, Yence d'Istourhet, Louis Bastide, Rene, Collard, and the wife of Bancal. He saw there M. Fualdes, seated on a chair, surrounded by these individuals. Jausion had required M. Fualdes to sign some bills, which, when he had done, Jausion put in a port-feuille, which he held. As soon as this was done,

Bastide desired Fualdes to prepare for death. Fualdes then rose and said with emphasis, "Who could have believed that my own relations and friends would be among the number of my assassins!" Bastide then seized Fualdes, to stretch him on the table where he had signed the bills. Fualdes resisted, and requested time to make his peace with Heaven.—Bastide, "Go, and reconcile yourself with the Devil." At last, said the prisoner, Fualdes was stretched upon the table, and Jausion, who held a knife in his hand, struck the first blow. Fualdes made an effort; the table was overturned; he escaped from the hand of the assassin; he ran towards the door. I was placed there, but made no effort to prevent him. Bastide, who saw this, gave me a blow; and, by the assistance of several other individuals, seized Fualdes, and stretched him again on the table. Bastide then plunged a knife into the throat of Fualdes, who uttered groans and stifled cries. The witness, in this manner went over the circumstances of the murder, fully implicating Jausion and Bastide, with some other individuals not yet apprehended.

Instead of being confounded and overwhelmed at the reading of the horrid details of his own cruelty, Bastide smiled at the most frightful passages respecting the murder; Jausion, on the contrary, exhibited nervous writhings.

The 25th and 27th of April were spent in hearing the speeches of M. Fajan and the Procureur-General, against the prisoners.

The Procureur-General ended a very able address with the following observations on the case of Madame Manson.

There now remains a more consolatory and pleasing duty to fulfil. In the beginning of these proceedings, we declared that we should be happy if we found one innocent among so many accused. The happiness we now feel, and we wish you to partake of it. We are anxious to promote the cessation of those rigours which Madame Manson brought upon herself, by her refusal to tell the truth when it was required of her in the name of the law. It was not for her to examine whether her evidence was necessary; it was enough that it was demanded of her to make it a duty for her to tell it. This is the first obligation of men united together in society. This is the price for that public security which depends essentially on the suppression of crimes. All private engagements, all affections, must give way to this grand interest. If led astray by a sentiment of which we have represented to her the abuse, she has not entirely satisfied what her conscience required of her, she has said enough to satisfy justice, whose lights have become still more clear and conducive to a right decision. Let her forget her misfortunes, and let her suffer them to be forgot. Let her renounce that celebrity which women never obtain except at the expence of their happiness. Their consideration rests on the esteem and tenderness of those whom they love and ought to love. Their glory is in the practice of those gentle and modest habits, virtues which belong to her sex, and which her heart is capable of appreciating. Let her fly to the arms of that tender and virtuous mother who invites her, and there find the consolations of which she has need. Whatever may be the rigour of her destiny, she will surmount it, honouring and adorning her life by the accomplishment of all her duties.

This address produced a great effect.—Madame Manson received with much emotion, the advice of the Procureur-General. She shed abundance of tears.

The sitting adjourned till next day.

April 27. We feel no slight degree of pleasure in being able to announce that this dreadful affair is likely to be terminated.—Several other witnesses have come forward (most of them respectable persons), and all the evidences tend to prove the guilt of Bastide, Jausion, and their accomplices. Tomorrow (the 28th), M. Bolle, for Bancal's wife, and M. Ramiguières, for Bastide, &c. will be heard at length. It is supposed that Saturday will decide this business, which has engrossed the attention of all Europe.

As the proceedings of this affair are now drawing to a conclusion, the most anxious interest is excited for the result. In the sitting of the 28th ult. M. Boudet, the Advocate of the woman Bancal, admitted her

guilt, and appealed to the compassion of the jury.

Bastide read from a written paper an energetic and ingenious defence. He first pointed out contradictions and prevarications, in the evidence against him. He next animadverted upon the situation and character of principal witnesses.—Bousquier said he, "a suspected assassin, and self-convicted liar—shall he be the arbiter of my fate? Bach and Barcal! the walls of the dungeon have no tongue to speak. But the voice of the dungeon shall one day be heard. Clarisse Manson! accused, accuser witness—who to save herself from being shamed by justice, brings justice to shame."

The President.—Bastide, is that written defence your own composition?

Bastide.—The substance of the ideas is mine. You, Gentlemen jurors, will, like the ancient Judges mentioned by the Roman orator, judge the witnesses before you judge the accused.

The Attorney-General said, the defence of Bastide was offensive to justice, and evidently not his own composition. He demanded that the President should obtain it.

The President asked Bastide to procure the defence, and tell who had composed it.

He refused both. The defence, however was found, and registered in the Court.

In the sitting of the 29th, M. Esquilat was heard at great length in defence of Madame Manson.

As there was not the least evidence, which could lead to a suspicion of her participation in the crime, his arguments were principally directed against the prejudices which her mysterious conduct had excited.

Madame Manson then rose to address the Court; the most profound attention was manifested by the auditory.—"Gentlemen, (she observed) an act of imprudence led me to the Rue des Hebdomadies; chance brought me into the house of Bancal, the most terrible misfortune detained me there in opposition to my wishes. It is in vain for me to seek expressions capable of conveying to you, the sad anguish which I experienced during the butchery of the unfortunate M. Fualdes—his efforts to escape from the hands of his assassins, his prayers to excite their pity, his lamentations, his agony, and his last struggle—I heard them all. His blood flowed near me; I expected to suffer the same fate; it was intended for me, but Heaven, who watched over me, and who does not permit great crimes to go unpunished, willed my preservation, to bring this deed to light, and display a striking proof of his Divine Providence.

"You know, Gentlemen, that by endeavouring to fly from the assassins, I attracted their attention; one of them presented himself before me, his hands still smothering with the blood, he appeared to me covered with it. His savage look froze me with horror, and I beheld nothing but the corpse and death. A being—shall I say merciful? saved my life! But for him I had been the prey of a tiger; and my Edward would no longer have had a mother. Can justice then address me with reproaches?—Am I inexcusable in the eyes of the world? And in the supposition that my protector be one of the guilty, is he for that reason, less my deliverer? Bound by an oath, which I regard as irrevocable, paralyzed by the dread of being one day the victim of vengeance, influenced by sentiments of gratitude, torn by the idea that my confessions ought to cover me with shame, and when they would cause me to be suspected of an infamous action, so many considerations united, do they not suffice to justify my reserve? I have been able to keep silence—is this a crime? It is to feeling minds that I appeal. Five months after the murder, suspicion hovered over me; I was thought an essential witness, I defended myself badly, I appeared agitated, and M. Clemondot made a disposition founded upon tacit acknowledgement. At length, importuned by the Chief Magistrate of Aveyron, a portion of the truth escaped my breast, and if I disavowed it, very soon afterwards, the motive was unequivocal, it was well known.

"Continually menaced, that my life should be terminated in a disastrous manner, the example of M. Fualdes before my eyes; struck with this horrid image, which haunted me day and night, and that at present, during my sleep it re-appears to me in dreams; in short, alarmed for the object of

all my affections, I adopted the unhappy system of denials, which made me incur the abhorrence of all good men; deprived me of my liberty, of my child, brought me to a criminal bar, and would have been my entire ruin if I had not renounced it.

"This is, Gentlemen, a feeble recital of what I have endured during the period of one year. Do not think that my intention in narrating it is to excite your sensibility; it is not pity that I am come to implore; no, Gentlemen, that sentiment often makes object appear contemptible; you will render me justice; I find a pledge of this in the choice which the worthy Chief Magistrates of this Department has made of you, and in the homage which you fellow-citizens are emulous to pay to your talents and your virtues. I think myself amply justified, not only in your eyes, but in the eyes of all Europe, whose attention I have unhappily drawn upon me; however, if I abuse it—if there exist still any doubts—if I appear to you guilty, let no consideration arrest you. Forget that I belong to a respectable father who long filled with honour a situation in the Magistracy; that my brother, who wears the French uniform, is covered with glorious wounds; turn away from that bed of grief where weeps an unhappy mother; shut your ears to the cries of my child; strike, Gentlemen! there will still be a consolation which cannot be wrested from me—my innocence and the fortitude to support misfortune.

"Pardon a firmness which is my natural characteristic; it is innate in me; I forget that I am at the bar of justice; I forget that I speak to my judges, and that I am in irons; but my mind is independent, and she who is exempt from crime cannot be induced to implore pardon. On you, gentlemen, depends my fate. If I can believe the testimony of my conscience, you are prepared to acquit me, and to restore me to life; by restoring me to honour and liberty."

This address was pronounced by Madame Manson with a confidence and firmness which added force to her expressions and produced a lively impression on the auditory.

EDUCATION.

JAMES BENNET,

BEGS leave to acquaint the inhabitants of Fredericton, that he intends to open a school, for the instruction of Boys and Girls, (as soon as a certain number can be obtained) in Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, and English Grammar, on the Madras System of Education. From the knowledge he has in that System, his attention to the rapid advancement of his pupils, and his care of the morals and manners of those under his charge he hopes to merit a share of the public patronage.

"The Madras or new System of Education has no parallel in the history of mind. It differs not only essentially from every System, which has not been copied from it, in the principle on which it is built, but also, materially, in the laws by which it is conducted, in the practices with which it is accompanied, in the effects which it has produced, and in the rapid spread which it has made over the world. It bears no resemblance to those idle and unprofitable speculations, which, engendered in the imagination of the writer, have no foundation in the nature and genius of children, or in any well grounded experience in the science or even the art of tuition. It is, on the contrary, founded on a Discovery made within the walls of a School, for the multiplication of power, and division of labour, in the moral and intellectual world. It is the result of an experiment made at Madras, and directed towards the development of a power of the human mind, which, like the polarity of the magnet, after its attractive qualities were known, had for ages, lain idle and unprofitable. The facts on which it stands, do not rest on the report of an individual or on uncertain testimony. They stand on official and public records and vouchers attested by the highest authorities in India."

He will also teach the following branches of a liberal education:—

The Latin and French Languages. Geography and Penmanship. Book Keeping and the Elements of English Composition.

Application may be made to J. B. at the Jerusalem Coffee-House. Fredericton, 22d June 1818.