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LEXICOGRAPHIA-NEOLOGICA
GALLICA;
THE
NEOLOGICAL FRENCH DICTIONARY.

AN ALPHABETIC - NEOLOGICAL

GLOSSARY

NEOLOGICAL FRENCH DICTIONARY

**LEXICOGRAPHIA-NEOLOGICA
GALLICA.**

THE
NEOLOGICAL FRENCH DICTIONARY;

CONTAINING

WORDS OF NEW CREATION,

NOT TO BE FOUND IN ANY FRENCH AND ENGLISH
VOCABULARY-HITHERTO PUBLISHED;

INCLUDING

Those added to the Language by the Revolution and the Republic, which, by a Decree of the National Convention in 1795, now form the Supplement to the Fifth Edition of the French Academy's Dictionary, printed at Paris in 1798; with the new System of Weights, Measures, and Coins.

THE WHOLE FORMING

A REMEMBRANCER OF THE FRENCH REVOLUTION,

AS COMPRISING

A Short History of it, and a View of the Republic,
with Anecdotes, &c. &c.

Tant vaut l'homme, tant vaut la langue.

BY WILLIAM DUPRÉ.

LONDON:

PRINTED BY THOMAS BAYLIS,
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1801.

LEXICON BRITANICUM
GALLIA

NEOLOGICAL BRITISH DICTIONARY

WORDS OF NEW ORIGIN

NOT IN BRITISH OR AMERICAN DICTIONARIES

BY THE EDITOR

Thoughtful to find names in the British Dictionary
which have not been in the British Dictionary
1785, and also to find names in the British Dictionary
which have not been in the British Dictionary
with the names of the British Dictionary and
the names of the British Dictionary

A SECOND VOLUME OF THE BRITISH DICTIONARY

A NEW EDITION OF THE BRITISH DICTIONARY

BY THE EDITOR

OF THE BRITISH DICTIONARY

OF THE BRITISH DICTIONARY

BY WILLIAM JOHNSON

LONDON

PRINTED BY RICHARD CLAY AND COMPANY

BUNGAY, SUFFOLK

1958

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IN
GRATEFUL ACKNOWLEDGEMENT
OF
THE PATRONAGE AFFORDED THIS
WORK BY JAMES DUPRÉ, OF
WILTON PARK, IN THE COUNTY
OF BUCKS, ESQUIRE, MEMBER OF
THE UNITED PARLIAMENT OF
GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND,
AND JOSIAS DUPRÉ PORCHER,
OF DEVONSHIRE PLACE, LON-
DON, ESQUIRE,

IT IS INSCRIBED
TO THOSE WORTHY FRIENDS
BY THE AUTHOR.

THE STATE OF NEW YORK

IN SENATE

JANUARY 18, 1887.

REPORT

OF THE

COMMISSIONERS OF THE LAND OFFICE

IN ANSWER TO A RESOLUTION

PASSED BY THE SENATE

APRIL 18, 1886.

ALBANY:

WHELAN & SON, PRINTERS.

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P R E F A C E.

LANGUAGES, like the people who use them, are in a continual state of change and fluctuation, which nothing is able to prevent. In this unsteadiness some words are dropped and lost, whilst others are introduced and adopted: what are lost to a language are sometimes advantageously so, whilst its acquisitions are often of little benefit; on the other hand, it is many times improved, as well by what it loses as by what it gains.

How far these positions may be applicable to the french language, the vocabulary now offered will enable the judicious reader to determine; and it is submitted to the candour of the public, with the hope that it will be considered merely as a literary essay; and that, in passing judgment upon it, the labour and difficulty attending such an undertaking will be duly weighed. It would be unnecessary to make a recapitulation of these difficulties; for, whereas it has been thought that the compilation of a dictionary should be the joint labour of a body of literary men, the attempt of an individual unknown in the world of letters, and that individual an Englishman, to produce a french work of this kind, if the presumption of it be pardonable, may hope to be received with some indulgence.

To

standing the articles of intelligence translated from the french papers: recourse being often had by their translators to an *english neology*, scarcely comprehensible to the generality of english readers.

Although this work may be esteemed of little use to those who are intimately acquainted with french literature, it may not be displeasing to men of letters to be enabled to “catch words as they rise” into use; and not displeasing to be assisted in the speculation of what they could only conceive by the strength of imagination, the progress towards perfection of the languages of Greece and Rome, in the example of a living language undergoing a complete revolution before their eyes; a language hitherto considered as the most refined of the European tongues, become

on account of its politeness the fashionable speech and vehicle of intercourse and communication in courts, and for its clearness and precision the language in which negotiations are conducted, and treaties penned and transmitted to posterity.

The conventional assemblies of France, by their numerous resolutions and decrees, as important as they are remarkable, have entirely changed the face of the country, and have in every respect given a new form and constitution to that ancient kingdom, as well with respect to its internal government as its exterior relations. This revolution, a phenomenon in politics not to be paralleled in the history of mankind, has in its progress wrought a change in the language of the country.

Of this revolution and of those changes, objects of curiosity and consideration for posterity, which will alone be enabled to judge with impartiality of the events that have taken place under the eyes of the present generation of mankind, whether for the benefit or prejudice of society, this work will be found in some degree a remembrancer.

In the several examples produced in this vocabulary of the different senses in which the words brought forward therein have been used; attention has been paid to select such passages as were characteristic of the several epochs of the revolution; and from these, the class of readers who seek a relief from more serious avocations, it is hoped will not be disappointed in the pains they may take to turn over the pages of
 this

this work. For their assistance in the research, a useful index will be found expressly formed for the purpose.

To readers of observation, who consider languages, as they are the chief instruments of our ideas, and who would obtain a thorough knowledge of their nature, and of the standard of perfection as it is offered to their view in this vocabulary, this work will be found no unprofitable assistant.

Who could have imagined that the french language, of which its own writers complained as being jejune and barren of words, and which Voltaire has styled, *une gueuse fière, à qui il faut faire l'aumône malgré elle* (a proud beggar who must be constrained to receive an alms), should, in

so short a space of time have made the acquisition of such a multitude of new words and phrases, beyond the example of any language, ancient or modern? Who could have thought that a language under the castigation and correction of an academy for more than a century, and to which that great writer before mentioned did not dare in his numerous compositions to add a word or expression, or even to hazard one of a preceding author, however approved, because it had not the sanction of the academy, should break through these restraints, assert its freedom, and establish its liberty, to the wonder of the present times, and, in all probability, the admiration of future ages?

Viewing this phenomenon in literature in this light, a collection of words of this
 kind

kind cannot but be an object of curiosity in the present day; as a more complete one (for the literary mint is still proceeding in the labour of coining), will be to after times. A collection of new french words, it is presumed; must be a desirable acquisition in literature, the language of France being now nearly as familiar in this and other countries as the peculiar idioms.

With respect to language itself, it cannot have escaped the observation of most readers what a wonderful magic words and expressions are endowed with, and what extraordinary changes and effects they have wrought on the minds of men and in human affairs.

Who that considers the consequences which followed the use of the words *rer* and

and *imperator* amongst the ancient Romans; that the former caused Cæsar to be assassinated by his most intimate friend; as the enemy of liberty and his country, and that the latter preserved the life of Augustus, and actually secured him a regal power for half a century; who that has observed the enthusiasm excited during the late revolution in France by the words *seize-cent* and *sans-culotte*; and who that has read of the extraordinary events produced by the words *généux* and *besace* during the insurrection of the Netherlands in the time of Philip the Second, but must be convinced of this truth!

It is now necessary to say something as to the plan and conduct of the work thus laid before the public.

This

This vocabulary contains nearly a thousand words; not all, indeed, of new creation, but such of them as are to be found in the dictionaries hitherto published in this country, will be found here with the new acceptations which they have lately received. This number of words might have been greatly enlarged, had not some attention been paid to the rejection of such as appeared with the character of *neologism*, by which name the french critics have stigmatized the pruriency of many modern writers of their country in the matter of *new words*. It was, therefore, judged best to admit into this vocabulary those only which had been made use of by good writers or eloquent speakers, together with such as had already found a place in the latest dictionaries published at Paris. A list of the publications made use of in

c

forming

forming this collection of new words will be found at the end, the citations not being always accompanied with the name of the authority in the body of the work.

Besides the words created by the *neology* of various writers and speakers, this vocabulary contains the whole of the appendix or supplement to the late edition of the french academy's dictionary; concerning which the editors express themselves in the following words: “ Il étoit indispensable d’ajouter à ce dictionnaire les mots que la révolution et la république ont ajoutés à la langue. On s’est adressé pour ce nouveau travail à des hommes de lettres que l’académie françoise auroit reçu parmi ses membres, et que la révolution a compté parmi ses partisans les plus éclairés.

“ éclairés. Ils ne veulent pas être nom-
 “ més ; leurs noms ne font rien à la chose ;
 “ c’est leur travail qu’il faut juger. Il est
 “ soumis au jugement de la France et de
 “ l’Europe.”—“ We could not dispense
 “ with giving in this edition the words
 “ which have been added to the language
 “ by the *revolution* and the *republican go-*
 “ *vernment*. This has been done by men
 “ of letters, who were worthy of being
 “ received as members of the french aca-
 “ demy, and who have proved themselves
 “ the best informed amongst the partisans
 “ of the revolution. They wish not to
 “ be named ; but this is a matter of little
 “ consequence : it is of their work that
 “ France and the rest of Europe are to
 “ form a judgment.”

To conclude, the author of this vocabulary has had too long experience of the uncertainty of that fame or credit which is to be expected from literary adventures; and does not entertain so high an opinion of his own abilities as to put in any strong claim for public attention to his labours; he shall not, therefore, be greatly disappointed if his work meet with a cool reception, and he acquire no great degree of celebrity from it. He supposed his time innocently, if not usefully, employed in this compilation; and, perhaps unfortunately for himself, he had no better way of exercising his talents, such as they are; either with a view to profit, or to ward off those insidious attacks on the mind, which enjoying full leisure, and having neither business or amusement to fill it, is but too often driven into the most fatal paroxysms of

of morbid melancholy. However, should the work chance to be well received, it will be the endeavour of the author to improve and enlarge it in a future edition; for as no dictionary ever yet issued from the press compleat, much less can it be expected of a *neological vocabulary*, like this, which is, with all due deference, now submitted to the public candour.

LONDON,
April 1st, 1801.

ABBRE-

at the same time, however, it
is not to be understood that
the same is to be done in all
cases. It is a matter of
fact that the same is not
done in all cases, and it is
not to be understood that
the same is to be done in
all cases. It is a matter of
fact that the same is not
done in all cases, and it is
not to be understood that
the same is to be done in
all cases.

1870
1871

1872

ABBREVIATIONS

AND OTHER NECESSARY EXPLANATIONS.

s. m. noun substantive of the masculine gender.

s. f. noun substantive of the feminine gender.

s. m. pl. and *s. f. pl.* noun substantives masculine or feminine in the plural number.

adj. adjective.

adj. de t. g. adjective of both genders, *i. e.* masculine and feminine.

adj. m. and f. an adjective which is invariable in its termination, whether as masculine or feminine, as *agricole*, *énergique*. Other adjectives have the final syllable of the feminine placed after the masculine, thus, *actif*, *ve*, which shews that *actif* in the masculine gender is changed to *active* in the feminine.

v. a. verb active.

v. n. verb neuter.

v. recip. reciprocal verb.

part. participle.

adv. adverb.

i. e. id est, that is to say.

N. B.—The citations, or authorities for the different senses of the words are included within parentheses, thus ().

ERRATUM.

ABBREVIATIONS

THE NEW ENGLISH DICTIONARY



... ..

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ERRATUM.



In page 90, line 8, for *cannot be burtful*, read *cannot but be burtful*.

LEXICO-

LEXICOGRAPHIA-NEOLOGICA
GALLICA.

A-BAS, interj. Down with him! down with it! A favourite expression with the French during the revolution, and much used by the mobs of Paris. It is a word of pro-
 scription, a signal of political anathema, which marks in a striking manner the fickleness of the French character; since they have called out *à-bas!* against all persons at different times, the idol of the evening being the object of their execration the next morning. (*A-bas M. Veto! Down with M. Veto!—A-bas Tallien! Down with Tallien!—A-bas Petion Down with Petion!—A-bas le directoire! Down with the directory!—A-bas les rois! Down with kings!—A-bas les saints! Down with the saints!—A-bas les impies! Down with the impious wretches!—A-bas les athées! Down with the atheists!—A-bas les Sans-Culottes! Down with the Sans-Culottes!*—See *Veto, Sans-Culottes.*

ABRITER, v. a. from *abri*, to shelter from the injuries of the weather. (Les tentes construites de bois et couvertes de chaume pour *abriter* les soldats malades furent renversés

renversés par un ouragan—The wooden huts covered with thatch to *shelter* the sick soldiers were blown down in a storm.)

ABSTRACTIVEMENT, adv. abstractedly. In the way of abstract, or with abstraction of the quality or propriety of a subject. (En considérant la question *abstractivement* et sans aucun égard aux circonstances, vous jugerez que, etc. Considering the question *abstractedly*, and without regard to circumstances, you will judge, &c. Raisonner, parler *abstractivement*—To discourse, to speak *abstractedly*.)

ACCAPARER, v. a. to forestall; to monopolize; to buy up grain or other articles of provision in order to produce a scarcity and sell them again at advanced prices. (C'est faire un vol à la nation et se rendre coupable du crime de lèse-nation que d'*accaparer* les vivres. Le négociant honnête, qui fait publiquement de grandes provisions de denrées pour les revendre au prix du marché, n'est donc pas *accapareur*; par contre dans l'espoir d'un bénéfice honnête il travaille à l'approvisionnement des villes et à prévenir les disettes—It is a robbery of the people, and lèse-nation, to *monopolize* provisions. The fair trader who lays in a large stock of provisions to vend them at a market-price is no *monopolizer*, because he endeavours to guard against dearth or scarcity, and expects no more than the just reward of his industry.)

This word is applied to signify the act of collecting and carrying of money out of the country. (Les émigrés *accaparèrent* et emportèrent hors du royaume le numéraire pour épuiser la nation—The emigrants collected and carried off the specie in order to weaken the nation. *Accaparer* les louis d'or—To collect the louis d'ors in order to carry them away.

Figuratively it signifies to offer bribes for a thing, or procure it by other undue methods, etc. (*Accaparer* les suffrages

suffrages—to canvass for votes. *Accaparer* l'opinion publique—to aim at popularity. *Accaparer* les pouvoirs—to obtain power. *Accaparer* les lâches et terrifier les foibles—to seize on the dastards and awe the weak-minded. *Accaparer* les gouvernemens foibles—to awe the weak states.)

The substantive *accaparement* is used in the same novel and extensive sense. (*Accaparement* des droits et des pouvoirs—Seizing on power and authority. Le Duc d'Orléans s'est rendu criminel de lèse-nation par tous les genres d'*accaparemens* pour parvenir à son but liberticide en tuant le peuple par la famine et le citoyen par les nouvelles chaînes de l'esclavage, qu'il lui forgea, et en *accaparant* l'opinion publique par le nom d'Égalité, tandis qu'il aspira au despotisme—The Duke of Orleans was guilty of lèse-nation, because he made use of every subtle artifice to accomplish his plan of destroying liberty; partly by starving the poorer citizen and forging chains for the richer; in order to which he aimed at popularity by the name which he gave himself of Equality, at the same time that he aspired at despotism.) See *Lèse-Nation*.

ACCLAMATION, s. f. shouting; acclamation. In an assembly of the people it is the loud and vociferous manner of declaring their sentiments, or giving their vote. (Proposition votée par *acclamation*—a motion voted by *acclamation*, i. e. by unequivocal expressions of approbation and without discussion. Magistrat élu par *acclamation*—a magistrate chosen by *acclamation*, i. e. by shouts and without election.)

ACCUSATEUR PUBLIC, s. m. the public accuser. An officer of justice instituted in the room of the late procureurs, or king's commissaries, from whom the constituent assembly withdrew the right of accusation, as they considered it too dangerous a power to be intrusted in the hands of the king. There is one of these officers belonging to the cri-

ACT

minal tribunal of each department; he is chosen by the electors of the department; and his office is to prosecute such crimes as are presented to him by the high jury (les premiers jurés); to inspect the public officers of his department, to admonish them of neglect of duty, and to bring to punishment such as act improperly. See *Assemblée*.

ACCUSATEUR PUBLIC PRÈS LE TRIBUNAL CRIMINEL RÉVOLUTIONNAIRE, the public accuser belonging to the revolutionary criminal tribunal. This is an officer of justice appointed for the special purpose of prosecuting offences of lèse-nation; to watch over the liberties of the people and the national representation, and to prosecute such as attempt to overturn and destroy them; to inquire after the authors of plots and conspiracies against the safety of the public; to take the informations and depositions of witnesses; to arrest upon a decree issuing for the purpose from the national convention and the two committees of general security and public safety, and to deliver the accused for trial to the revolutionary tribunal that sentence may be passed according to law.

ACCUSATEURS NATIONAUX, s. m. pl. national accusers. According to the constitution of the year 1795, these are two members belonging to and nominated by the tribunal of cassation, to prosecute such accusations in the high court of justice, as that court is only competent to decide upon. See *Tribunal de Cassation*, *Haute Cour de Justice*.

ACTE CONSTITUTIONNEL, s. m. constitutional act. The title given to the french constitution of government. See *Charte constitutionnelle* and *Constitutionnelle*.

ACTIF, VE, adj. active. See *Citoyen*.

ACTIVÉ, ÉE, part. derived from the following verb *activer*.

ACTIVER, v. a. to confer activity. (*Activer un nouvel établissement*)

blissement—to set on foot a new establishment. *Activer le recouvrement d'un impôt*—to promote the recovery of a tax.)

ACTIVEMENT, adv. actively; with activity. This word which was only used by grammarians to express that a neuter verb is sometimes to be taken in an *active* sense, or *actively*, is now applied to *activity*, whether of mind or body. (Tous les agens de la république françoise; tous les administrateurs et fonctionnaires publics doivent s'occuper *activement* à faire leurs devoirs—Every agent for the french republic, all its ministers and public officers should observe to perform their respective duties with *activity*. Probité, intégrité, zèle, énergie, *activité*, désintéressement, lumières, patriotisme, doivent être leurs qualités dominantes—Probity, integrity, zeal, energy, *activity*, disinterestedness, intelligence and patriotism ought to be their ruling principles.)

ADDITIONNEL, LLE, adj. additional; what is added to and makes a part of any other thing. (Une loi *additionnelle* à une loi—a law *additional* to another law. Proposer un article *additionnel* à une loi—to propose an *additional* clause to a law; à un décret, to a decree. Un ouvrage *additionnel* à un précédent—a work *additional*, or in addition to another work. Une force ou puissance *additionnelle* à une autre—a force or power *additional*, or in addition to another. Décret *additionnel* à un précédent—a decree *additional*, or in addition to a former one.)

ADJOINT, s. m. colleague. By the constitution of 1795 this is an officer chosen in the assemblies of the communes to assist and supply the duty of the municipal agent. See *Assemblée communale*, *Agent municipale*.

ADJOINTS, s. m. pl. colleagues. In criminal prosecutions these are persons chosen from amongst the notables of the commune

mune to assist in making reports and aiding the judges with their advice. In the *juri* there are three of these.

ADJURER, v. a. to adjure; to conjure; to make a solemn appeal. This verb, used formerly in church exorcisms, is now frequently applied in cases where a particular force or energy is meant to be given to any speech. (Nous *adjurons* le peuple françois de se joindre à la convention nationale pour exterminer les factions liberticides—We *adjure* (or *conjure*) the french people to join themselves to the national convention and root out factions destructive of liberty. Je t'*adjure* de dire la vérité—I *adjure* (or *conjure*) thee to declare the truth.)

ADMINISTRATEUR, s. m. administrator; one chosen by the people to manage and direct the administration of any affair.

ADMINISTRATIF, ve, adj. power of administration applied to assemblies or bodies. (Corps *administratifs*—bodies having power of public *administration*. Assemblées *administratives*—assemblies with power of *administration*. Terminer une affaire par voie *administrative* au lieu d'employer la voie judiciaire—to put an end to an affair by way of *administration*, in the room of judicial proceedings.)

ADMINISTRATION CENTRALE, s. f. central administration. This is a body vested according to the constitution of 1795 with power of administration in every department for adjusting contributions and other matters within themselves. Every *central administration* is composed of five members, one of whom is removed yearly.

ADMINISTRATION INTERMÉDIAIRE, s. f. intermediate administration. By the constitution of 1793 this is the name given to administrations of the district which were in the middle place betwixt the municipal and the central administrations.

ADMINISTRATION

ADMINISTRATION MUNICIPALE, s. f. municipal administration. By the constitution of 1795 there is one belonging to every municipality and under the inspection of the administration of the department. It has charge of the duties of the administration of police. Every canton has at least one *municipal administration*, and there is one to every commune having from 5,000 to 100,000 inhabitants. The members composing every *municipal administration* are nominated every two years, and one half of them are removed at the end of that period. See *Canton, Commune, Département*.

ADMODIER, v. a. to lease; to let to farm. This is an old verb newly revived. (Le comité d'agriculture a fait un rapport sur le mode de louer ou d'*admodier* aux pauvres cultivateurs les terres vagues et en friche, qui se trouvent dans les parcs de la ci-devant liste civile—The committee of agriculture have made their report on the manner of *leasing*, or *letting to farm*, to cottagers, the waste lands of the parks formerly belonging to the civil list.)

ADRESSE, s. f. an address; a letter of respect, congratulation, declaration, requisition, or demand, made to a higher authority.

ADRESSE AU PEUPLE FRANÇOIS, OU À LA NATION, address to the french people, or the nation. This is a letter addressed from the national convention to their constituents, to direct their judgment, and excite their spirit on any important occasion, to inform them of their true interests, and the resolution which ought to be taken in any critical situation. These addresses, which were never heard of formerly, are now very frequent.

AÉRONAUTE, s. m. an aeronaut; a traveller in the air.

AÉROSTAT, s. m. an air balloon. The first application of *air balloons* to military purposes was made at the battle of Fleurus
in

in August 1794. Etienne, adjutant-general of the army of the french republic, went up with one of them to reconnoitre the Austrians. "I was attacked," says he in his report of this aerial expedition, "with hisses and scoffs as well as with grenades, but none of them reached me. I corresponded with the generals during the fight, and informed them of every new position which the enemy took, who in the end was defeated." (Une compagnie d'officiers pour le service des *aérostats* a été créée par la convention nationale en Octobre 1794—A company of *aerostatic* officers was formed by order of the national convention in October 1794.)

The first *aerostat* when it was carried from Brussels to Fleurus was ridiculed by the inhabitants of that city as a machine of trifling consequence, and they laughed to see the adjutant-general Etienne gravely marching at the head of the party conducting it. Some tell you this device was better than 50,000 fighting men.

INSTITUT AÉROSTATIQUE, s. m. aerostatic institution. This was first established by the committee of public safety at the palace of Meudon, and is conducted with great secrecy. The company of *aeronauts* consists of 50 enterprising young men who are constantly in practice. Balloons are by this *institution* prepared for the different armies and have their appropriate names; that employed at the battle of Fleurus on the 26th of June 1794 is called the *Entreprenant*. An *aeronaut* and two officers of rank ascended in it twice, and by their signals made with flags contributed to the success of the day (or rather successive days), which was of the greatest consequence to the republican arms. See *Aérostát*. When the labours of the *aerostatic institution* shall have attained to a degree of general utility and perfection, the transactions, it has been said, will be published; at present the french

french public know but little of what is doing. The greatest improvement the *institution* has hitherto made, has been to add a kind of telegraph falling below the gondola and suspended from it, consisting of eight cylinders of black taffeta; which form the signals by opening and shutting, and appear like so many paper lanterns. This simple apparatus forms 265 changes, and has been found sufficient for the purposes of correspondence. The principal engineer has had in contemplation the construction of a telegraphic balloon which might be worked on *terra firma* by means of strings communicating with the cylinders before mentioned at the height of twelve feet from the ground. See *Télégraphe*.

AÉROSTIER, s. m. an aeronaut. In a general sense the conductor of an *aerostatic* machine; but particularly meant to express one who belongs to a company formed with design to apply these machines to military purposes. (*Compagnie d'aérostiers*—the company of *aeronauts*. *Le général est monté dans le ballon avec l'un des aérostiers*—the general has ascended in the balloon with one of the *aeronauts*.)

AFFAMEUR, s. m. one who starves others. (*Les affameurs publics continuent toujours leurs manœuvres criminelles*—*They who are striving to starve the public continue still to practise their criminal designs*.)

AGENCE, s. f. agency; the office and employment of an agent.

AGENCE NATIONALE, national agency; the office or employment of a national agent. (*Les importantes fonctions de l'agence nationale*—The important duties of *national agency*.)

AGENT, s. m. agent; every cause, physical or moral, producing an effect. This word has long been used in philosophical

phical treatises. In politics it signifies the person who is sent to foreign courts to transact matters with princes; and in commercial towns they who transact the business of bankers or act for other persons are thus called.

The constituent assembly in their decrees applied this word to the officers who are charged with public business.

Under the republican government this word makes an epocha in the french language, as it has merely from using been variegated into a number of different meanings of which there is no example of the like-kind in the history of any language. It was used at first to express every efficient cause, whether physical or moral, of public good or evil. (*Les agens de la prospérité, et de la calamité nationale*—The *agents* of national prosperity and misfortune. *Les fermiers-généraux et leur armée de cinquante mille hommes, une nuée de gens de pratique, ce nombre énorme des charges vénales, qui montoit au-delà de trois cents mille, cette masse effrayante d'hommes, qui levoient un impôt direct et indirect sur le peuple, furent les principaux agens de la calamité publique*—The farmers-general and their army of fifty thousand men, a cloud of lawyers, the immense number of persons who purchased the offices they hold, amounting to more than three hundred thousand, that astonishing body of the people who imposed taxes, directly or indirectly, upon the people, were the principal *agents* of public calamity.)

The public mind as it became more and more agitated and alarmed at the state of the finances very soon substituted in the place of the words *régie* and *régisseur*, so odious to the nation, the more pleasing appellation of *agent*; financiers of every kind and complexion, and even ministers of state, became in a little time distinguished by this name, which being new, sounded therefore less harshly in their ears.

In short, the words *régie* and *régisseur* were no sooner dismissed from the language than the word *agent* took their place, and was applied to signify every individual invested with power by the nation to act for the public good.

In this sense the representatives of the people in the national convention call themselves primary *agents* for the french people.

The deputies of the convention are stiled in the same manner, as are all the public officers. The following quotations shew the different applications of the word ; (*Les agents de la république françoise*—The *agents* of the french republic. *Les agents civils et militaires employés au service de la république*—The civil and military *agents* employed in the service of the republic. *Il faut employer les agents les plus propres à chaque travail suivant leur expérience et leur capacité*—Such *agents* only should be engaged in any work as are fittest for it from their knowledge and experience. *Le caractère et le devoir de l'agent d'une nation libre, qui a posé la vertu pour base unique de son gouvernement, est d'avoir le courage d'être juste même à son détriment, et considérer bien moins ce qui enrichit que ce qui honore*—The character and obligation of the *agent* of a free country, which has raised its government on the basis of virtue, is to persist in the resolution of being just though contrary to its interest, and to consider rather what does it honour, than what may tend to enrich it. *Un peuple éclairé sur ses droits fixe un regard pénétrant sur la conduite de ses agents*—A people thoroughly acquainted with their rights cast a watchful eye on the conduct of their *agents*. *Les agents et préposés infidèles*—*Agents* and governors not to be trusted.)

This term of *agent* is applied to every department of the public administration. (*Les agents de la police, de la tré-*

sorerie nationale, de la commission des subsistances, de l'administration forestière. Les *agens* maritimes—The *agents* of the police, of the national treasury, of the provision board, of the woods, of naval affairs.)

There is a national *agent* in every department, district, quarter and commune. See *Département, Canton, Commune.*

The national *agent* of a commune, as that of Paris for example, is appointed to watch over the security and police of that commune in general. He is to form a report of these objects to the general council; to make his motions thereupon, and to see the orders executed which the council come to a resolution upon in consequence.

The title of *agent* is likewise given to public ministers of every rank residing at any foreign court, or sent thither on any public errand. (Les *agens* de la république française dans les cours étrangères—The *agents* for the french republic in foreign courts. Les *agens* des puissances coalisées—The *agents* of the powers in coalition.)

It is likewise used to signify any secret mission. (Les *agens* secrets des puissances ennemies—The secret *agents* of inimical powers.)

Agent is moreover taken in an opprobrious sense. (Les principaux *agens* de la conspiration—The principal *agents* of the conspiracy. Les *agens* du fédéralisme—The *agents* of federalism. Les *agens* sanguinaires de Robespierre—The sanguinary *agents* of Robespierre.) See *Fédéralisme.*

AGENT MUNICIPAL, s. m. municipal agent. According to the constitution of 1795 this officer was to be nominated by the commune of a population under 5,000 inhabitants to exercise the duties of the municipality. The junction of *municipal agents* of every commune forms the municipality of the canton, at the head of which is a president for the canton chosen by the primary assembly. See *Canton, Commune, etc.*

AGGLO-

AGGLOMERER, v. recip. to agglomerate, from the latin word *glomus*, a ball; to multiply or form into a heap, or body. (On voit les ordres militaires se croiser, se heurter, se contrarier et s'*agglomerer* sur le même objet—Military orders are seen to oppose and contradict each other; they *multiply* on the same point. Les forces s'assemblent et s'*agglomèrent* à vue d'œil—The forces are assembling and visibly *agglomerate*.)

AGITATEUR, s. m. agitator. A newly adopted word, used to signify a man who causes trouble in the state, by stirring up people to oppose the established form of government. (Les *agitateurs* mercenaires, manœuvriers, conspirateurs, meneurs d'intrigues et faiseurs de complots—Those mercenary *agitators*, conspirators and contrivers of plots. Les hommes courageux, qui veulent sauver la patrie, sont traités par les émigrés de scélérats et d'*agitateurs*—Those brave men who are willing to save their country are treated by the emigrants as dastards and *agitators*.)

AGRESSIF, ve, adj. aggressive. This adjective is intirely new, implying whatever has relation to aggression, or attack. (Le plan *agressif* de l'ennemi a échoué—The enemy failed in his *aggressive* design.)

AGRICOLE, adj. de t. g. cultivating; whatever relates to tillage, culture of land, or agriculture. (Un peuple, un état *agricole* peut asseoir sur le sol même qu'il occupe, le fondement de sa prospérité—A *cultivating* nation may be assured of deriving prosperity from their lands. La première société *agricole* a dû se conduire d'après les règles de la justice; de là chez les Grecs Cérés Themisphore ou Législatrice—The original society *cultivating* land was under the necessity of observing the rules of justice; for this reason the
Greeks

Greeks stiled Ceres Themisphore, or Legislatress. Toute commune agricole en France doit avoir le plus grand soin des belles races de bestiaux, telles qu'on les voit en Angleterre et en Hollande, et des belles laines, parce qu'elles seront toujours une des premières richesses d'un peuple agricole et commerçant—Every cultivating commune in France ought to pay the greatest attention to improve the breed of their cattle, as it is practised in England and Holland; and to the growth of wool, as these are articles which conduce to the enrichment of a cultivating and commercial nation.) See *Aratoire*.

AGRICULTEUR, s. m. a husbandman; cultivator, or tiller of land. Although this as well as the foregoing word (*agricole*) is not to be found in the dictionary of the french academy, and is marked in others of the latest date as obsolete and antiquated, yet the first constituent assembly considering the great advantages to be derived from agriculture was desirous to give every encouragement to tillage, and therefore honoured husbandmen with the name of citizen, in the room of manant and paysan, as they had before been stiled; and thereby rescued them from scorn and derision by putting them on an equality with every other order of the people.

AJOURNEMENT, s. m. adjournment. (*Ajournement illimité, ou indéfini—Adjournment sine die, or without time fixed.*)

AJOURNER, v. a. to adjourn.

AJOURNÉ, ÉE, part. adjourned.

AIMANT, E, a participle used adjectively; compassionate; friendly. (Sensible et aimant envers les gens de bien et de probité—Compassionate and feeling with regard to good men. Être d'un caractère aimant—To be of a friendly dis-

po-

position. La charité sensible et *aimante* envers les infirmes et malades nécessiteux est une des plus aimables vertus—That charity, which feels for, and is *compassionate* towards men labouring under sickness and distress, is one of the most amiable of virtues.)

ALARMISTE, s. m. an alarmist; one who causes terror or alarm in the minds of men. (Défiez-vous des *alarmistes*, qui savent composer leur physionomie, qui affichent à la nouvelle d'un échec la tristesse, quand la joie est dans leur cœur—Distrust those *alarmists* who with a steady countenance can give an account of a check, and profess sorrow whilst they are inwardly rejoicing on the occasion.)

ALBION, s. m. Albion; a name frequently given to Great Britain. (La fière *Albion*—The proud *Albion*.)

ALIMENTER, v. a. to support; to maintain; to cherish. This word only used in a law sense is now applied to all public affairs. (*Alimenter les armées*—To support the armies. *Alimenter l'industrie nourricière d'un peuple*—To maintain industry in a people for their support. *Alimenter l'esprit public dans les sociétés populaires*—To maintain the public spirit in popular assemblies. *Alimenter les manufactures en leur fournissant les plus belles laines*—To cherish the manufactures by furnishing the finest wool.)

It is likewise used figuratively; (*alimenter les passions, la discorde*—to nurture the passions, to nurture discord. Les richesses ne servent à bien des gens qu'à *alimenter* leurs vices et les débauches—Riches serve only with many people to nurture their vices and debauchery.)

ALIMENTAIRE, adj. alimentary, is used with the same latitude as the preceding to express every kind of *alimentary*

sup-

support, whether for the people, the army, or the national industry. (*Approvisionnement alimentaires* — *Alimentary provision*, or such provision as is made for the sustenance of the people. Les états des personnes, qui ont besoin de secours *alimentaires*, doivent être perfectionnés par chaque municipalité—The condition of people who stand in need of *alimentary* support ought to be perfected by each municipality.) See *Confection*, *Municipalité*.

ALTERNAT, s. m. right of alternation. Spoken of two places having a right in turns of becoming the seat of administration.

ALTERNER, v. a. to alternate, or exercise the right of alternation.

AMALGAME, s. f. *amalgama*. This word used by the chymists to signify the mixture of quicksilver with metals, is now applied to any other union. (*L'amalgame ou l'union étroite de deux peuples*—The *amalgama*, or close union of two people.)

AMALGAMER, v. a. and recip. to amalgamate, or unite strictly. (*Le parti populaire de la liberté s'est amalgamé avec l'opposition*—The party amongst the people who support the cause of liberty are *amalgamated* with the party in the opposition. *Amalgamer les peuples si différens au physique et au moral*—To *amalgamate* people differing so greatly in a physical and moral sense. *Supprimer les troupes franches et les amalgamer avec les autres troupes de la république dans les anciens cadres, qui doivent servir à former les demi-brigades*—To disband the free troops and *amalgamate* them with the other troops belonging to the republic in the old squadrons, so as to form half brigades.)

AMBULANCE, s. f. a moveable hospital. These were houses constructed in a manner so as to be taken to pieces, and carried from place to place, according to the movements of the army; and served as receptacles in which the sick and wounded men might be received and attended. (Nous avons pris à l'ennemi son *ambulance*—We took the enemy's *moveable hospital*.)

AMENDÉ, ÉE, part. amended.

AMENDEMENT, s. m. amendment. The alteration of a projected law or decree, in order to improve it by rendering it clearer and more explicit.

AMÉNDER, v. a. to amend.

AMENÉ, s. m. an order for bringing a person privately before a judge, &c.

AN SELON L'ÈRE DES FRANÇOIS, the year according to the french computation. The french era commences with the origin of the republic, which was on the 22d day of September, 1792.

The year consists of twelve months, each of which has three decades, each decade having ten days, consequently all the months have thirty days equally.

To make a solar year five days are added, which are called the Sans-Culottides. These days are dedicated to the celebration of Virtue, Genius, Labour, Opinion, Reward.

The French date their liberty from the epocha of constitutional monarchy; thus it is two years antecedent to the rise of the republic. (*L'an premier de la république française une et indivisible, l'an trois de la liberté*—The first year of the french republic one and indivisible, the third year of liberty.)

Every fourth year, being the bissextile or leap year,

having one day more, a sixth festival is added, which is stiled the Sans-Culottide. This is the festival of the people, who on that day are to renew their oath of living and dying free. See *Décade, Sans-Culottides, Constitutionnel*.

ANARCHISTE, s. m. an anarchist; one who finds his pleasure or interest in a state of anarchy, that is, of disorder; when no head or chief being acknowledged, to whom submission is paid, the laws are violated with impunity, as there is no authority whereby to enforce them. (On reproche aux françois de n'être que des *anarchistes*. Sont-ils *anarchistes* parce que, instruits de leurs droits, ils ne veulent plus obéir aux ordres arbitraires de l'ancien régime? Le roi et ses agens n'ont-ils pas tout le pouvoir nécessaire pour faire exécuter les lois? Et les bons citoyens ne sont-ils pas armés pour les maintenir? On ne sauroit disconvenir que dans tout le cours de la dernière révolution il y eut un grand nombre d'*anarchistes*, qui voulurent profiter de l'état anarchique de la France, ne reconnoissant ni chef, ni loi supérieure à leur volonté. Rien assurément n'est plus opposé à un bon gouvernement. La représentation nationale, qui réside dans la convention, a donc le droit incontestable de purger toutes les sociétés populaires de leurs membres impurs et *anarchistes* sanguinaires, parmi lesquels les Jacobins au cri unanime du peuple occupent le premier rang. La masse du peuple, qui est bonne, n'est donc pas composée d'*anarchistes*.—The French are said to be no better than *anarchists*. Are they *anarchists* because having discovered their rights they would no longer submit to the ancient government and its arbitrary rule? Have not the king and his agents all the necessary powers for putting the laws in execution? And are not the good citizens armed for their defence? It cannot be denied that during the whole progress of the late revolution there were a considerable number of *anarchists*

cbists who endeavoured to take advantage of the state of *anarchy* which France was under, and would acknowledge no head; or any rule superior to their own will. Certainly nothing can be more opposite to regular government. The representation of the people, which is placed with the convention, has then the undoubted right of purging all popular societies of sanguinary *anarchists* and unworthy members, amongst whom the Jacobins hold the first place by the unanimous voice of the people. The bulk of the people are not then made up of *anarchists*, but on the contrary are worthy characters.) See *Jacotin*.

ANGLOMANE, s. f. one who is infected with the *anglomania*, and affects to imitate english manners, and follow the customs of the english nation.

ANGLOMANIE, s. f. *anglomania*; an extraordinary predilection for whatever relates to the english nation.

ANNÉE RÉPUBLICAINE, s. f. the republican year, which begins with the autumnal equinox.) See *An.*

ANNONCIATIF, VE, adj. announcing, or declarative. (*Lettre annonciative*—The *announcing*, or *declarative* letter.)

ANNUAIRE, adj. de f. g. This word is substituted for *calendrier*, calendar or almanac. (*Annuaire républicain*—The *almanac* of the Republic. Ouvrage *annuaire* du cultivateur, ou livre élémentaire d'agriculture, qui doit renfermer ni système ni théorie, mais des vérités consacrées par l'expérience—The husbandman's *calendar*, or instructions in agriculture; this work should not admit of system or theory, but contain truths confirmed by experience.)

ANNUITÉ, s. f. annuity; an annual payment which discharges a part of the principal borrowed with the whole of the accruing interest. (Les acquéreurs de biens na-

tionaux ont payés leurs *annuités*—The purchasers of the national estates have made good their *annual payments*.)

ANTI-CIVIQUE, adj. de t. g. anti-civic; whatever is contrary to civism. See *Civique*, *Civisme*. (Sentimens *anti-civiques*—*Anti-civic* sentiments. Exhortations *anti-civiques*—*Anti-civic* exhortations.)

ANTI-RÉPUBLICAIN, NE, adj. anti-republican; whatever is contrary to the republican constitution or form of government. (*Parti anti-républicain*—The *anti-republican* party.)

It is likewise used substantively; and thus signifies one who professes himself to be of the *anti-republican* party, or an *anti-republican*.

ANTI-SOCIAL, E, adj. anti-social; whatever is contrary to, or destructive of human society. (*Des violences anti-sociales*—*Anti-social* disturbances.)

APERÇU, s. m. a statement. This word was known to the french language, lately, as a participle only, belonging to the verb *appercevoir*. (*L'aperçu des résultats de la contribution en nature*—The *statement* of the amount of contribution in kind. *Un court aperçu*—A *short statement*. *Un aperçu diplomatique sur l'état de la guerre présente*—A *diplomatic statement* on the state of the present war. *L'aperçu des dépenses*—A *statement* of expences. *Au premier aperçu il conste, &c.*—From the first *statement* it is evident, &c.)

APPITOYER, v. a. to touch with compassion. (*Appitoyer quelqu'un sur le sort d'un autre*—To *touch* any one *with compassion* for the fate of another.)

S'APPITOYER, v. recip. to be touched with compassion; to regret. (*S'appitoyer sur le sort des patriotes*—To be *touched with compassion* for the fate of the patriots. *S'appitoyer*

pitoyer sur ceux que la justice nationale frappe du glaive de la loi—To be *touched with compassion* for those whom national justice strikes with the sword of the law. Les traîtres *s'appitoyent* sur les succès de la campagne; ils empoisonnent les victoires et pressentent des revers—The traitors *foregret* the successes of the campaign; they misrepresent victories and foretel defeats.)

APPITOYEMENT, s. m. *pity*; *compassion*. (L'*appitoyement* sur le sort des coupables traîtres à la patrie est une qualité désastreuse dans la crise présente—*Pity* for the fate of guilty traitors to their country is a dangerous principle in the present crisis.)

APPROXIMATIF, VE, adj. *approximative*; whatever is produced by approximation, or collective examination. A word newly coined. (Un état *approximatif* des dettes nationales—An *approximative* state of the national debts. Une idée *approximative*—An *approximative* idea.) Voici une distribution *approximative* des forces militaires de France—Here is an *approximative* distribution of the military force of France.)

ARATOIRE, adj. de t. g. whatever belongs to tillage. (Nous ne venons pas vous proposer des académies d'agriculture, ni des méthodes et préceptes *aratoires* des savans, mais des moyens pratiques de naturaliser sur le sol de la France l'industrie rurale, qui fait la richesse de nos voisins. La nature nous a favorisé comme les autres peuples. La sollicitude du gouvernement doit concourir avec elle pour faire rendre à la France les avantages que l'insouciance du régime précédent lui a fait perdre si long-temps—We do not propose to you academies of agriculture, neither do we offer rules or precepts *relating to tillage* devised by those who are skilled in such matters, but practical methods of rural

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industry appropriated to the soil of France ; such as are a source of wealth to our neighbours. Nature has been as kind to us as to other nations ; the attention and care of government ought to be assistant to nature in producing all those advantages which neglect in the late administration of affairs has occasioned France to lose for such a length of time.)

ARBITRE, s. m. arbiter, or arbitrator. An indifferent person chosen to decide any matter in dispute betwixt parties.

The constitution of 1795 declares such decision to be final, unless the parties themselves have expressly stipulated for a reference.

ARBITRES PUBLICS, s. m. pl. publicarbitrators ; a kind of magistrates, according to the constitution of 1793, to be chosen by the electoral assemblies, who are finally to determine all disputes which have not been fully determined by private arbitrators, or the judges of the peace. They were meant to supersede the civil tribunals. See *Tribunal*.

ARE, s. m. in measuring land, the *are*, according to the new system of measures, supersedes the perche carrée or square perch, and is nearly equal to two square perches of twenty-two feet each side ; each of these perches contains 0.5104 decimal parts of the *are*. See *Métrologie*.

ARISTOCRATE, s. m. aristocrat. This term, which is entirely new to the french language, implies a person attached from principle to a constitutional aristocracy, and who is the partisan and defender of it. According to this definition, there are no *aristocrats* in France ; because, at the time of the revolution, France was not made a constitutional aristocracy, but only such by an abuse of the term.

ARISTO-

ARISTOCRATE EN FRANCE, s. m. a french aristocrat; one who is of the aristocratic or counter-revolutionary party in France (according to the explanation herein following of the word *aristocracy*); and sometimes the name given to every frenchman who has emigrated with counter-revolutionary views.

The word *aristocrat* is likewise used as an opprobrious epithet, which the hatred of oppression has inspired every frenchman with against all arbitrary governments, and of every kind of despotism and cruelty. This epithet is, however, by no means applicable to the defenders of a constitutional aristocracy.

The following passage settles the present acceptation of the word *french aristocrat*. (*Aristocrates de tout état et de toute couleur, royalistes, fédéralistes, Brissotins, Girondins, égoïstes, modérés, contre-révolutionnaires, ultra-révolutionnaires—Aristocrats of every colour and description, whether royalists, federalists, Brissotines, Girondists, egoists, moderates, counter-revolutionarists, ultra-revolutionarists.*) See *Brissotin, Modéré, Contre-révolutionnaire, Ultra-révolutionnaire, Egoïste*.

Since the moderate system has prevailed and gained the upper hand in France, the *moderates* have been struck out of the foregoing list of proscribed parties.

In the general sense of the word, there is then properly no such description of person in France as an *aristocrat*; on the contrary, by the constitution of the 20th June, 1790, there is neither high or low amongst the people; as by law every citizen is equal in respect to rights and pretensions to offices, and all distinction of title abolished.

The *french aristocrats* are those only who espouse the party in opposition to the liberties of the people, the re-
public,

public, and a popular government; of whatever rank and situation of life they may happen to be.

ARISTOCRATIE, s. f. aristocracy. This word, in its original signification, implies a government under the principal or chief persons of a nation, whether it be hereditary in any family, or bestowed on those who are most distinguished for wisdom, or respectable on account of age. The term is likewise applied to an assembly of elders, or to a senate by election, like that amongst the Romans.

According to this application of the term, France was not an *aristocracy* before the revolution of 1789, but a monarchy. The word *aristocracy* has, however, been so much bandied about during the course of the revolution, that it is necessary to trace it back to its rise, in order to settle its precise meaning, and to determine that of another word which has been much used as a term of reproach. This is the word *aristocrat*, which is entirely new to the language, and which has been applied to such as were inclined to favour an *aristocracy*, by those who were of a contrary way of thinking, though an aristocracy is as much a form of government, as a monarchy, or the popular government, or democracy.

ARISTOCRATIE EN FRANCE, the french aristocracy. Before the first revolution in 1789, France was a monarchy only in the name. The king was the head of the kingdom apparently for no other purpose than to give it the appellation of a monarchy; the whole power and authority remained in the hands of a number of great people, who either immediately governed affairs, or influenced every part of the administration.

France could only be considered as an *unconstitutional aristocracy*, and of course became oppressive to the subjects, because

because this government having no foundation in the constitution was guarded against oppression by no laws. There necessarily arose two opposite parties, the aristocratic, composed of aristocrats, and the democratic, or party of the people, stiling themselves patriots. See *Patriotiser*.

The *french aristocracy* is then the court party (not that of the king), and the two principal orders of the state, the nobility (See *Nobiliaire*) and the ecclesiastics, with their respective adherents, joined to them either from interest or other motives, in order to oppose the popular power, represented in the states-general by the deputies from the commons, under the name of the third estate.

The contention betwixt these two mighty powers, in which Europe, in a coalition took part, became violent from the first opening of the states-general, assembled for the purpose of restoring vigour to the finances, then in a desperate state, and of relieving the people sinking under the heavy weight of the imposts, or taxes.

The first point discussed, and on which the fate of France depended, was whether they should assemble by orders, and separately, or deliberate together in the same assembly; and especially, whether they should give their votes singly (which was the wish of the nation), or by orders, as had been the ancient custom.

A revolution was foreseen by both parties in the decision of this question. The intrigues and cabals of one party, and the violent struggles of the other occasioned not only a rupture betwixt both in point of politics, but gave rise to the words aristocrat and democrat, before unknown to France. See *Démocratie*.

Burlesque and ridicule intermixed themselves with dreadful conspiracies and scenes of blood. The aristocrats, bi-

gotted to the ancient ceremonies of the states-general of the year 1614 were called the sixteen-hundred-and-fourteeners; this appellation grew familiar with every one, and carried with it the recollection of matters in dispute which divided the minds of the nation. The aristocrats revenged themselves by loading the third estate with all the ridicule of the gothic form of convocation of 1614, dressing the grandees of the kingdom in pompous habits, in the procession made by the states-general, wherein the high nobility and the high clergy displayed great magnificence and glittered with gold. The long train of the third estate followed them habited ridiculously like the practitioners of the law, in black gowns with large bands round the neck, and seemed to be in mourning for the nation. The third estate assembled themselves in the tennis-court, for the hall of the assembly was shut against them by the king's order; and there their president Bailly took an oath from them not to separate until the constitution of the kingdom was regenerated. This was at once marking out a line of separation betwixt the aristocratic and popular parties which was never to be removed. See *Régénération*.

Such was the application, and such the origin of these two words, aristocrat and democrat in France. The abolition of royalty, which very greatly increased the number in opposition to a revolution, proportionably occasioned the name of aristocrat to spread more widely, until it included all of the anti-revolutionary party, whether distinguished as at first by the appellation of royalists, or those who were desirous to establish royalty, either monarchical, or constitutional, or the two parties of nobles and ecclesiastics joined in strict union with the former: in short, the term aristocrat was applied to mark out and
stig-

stigmatize every party which aimed at destroying liberty and equality amongst the French people, and a republican constitution; to the party of federalists who were for parcelling out the state, and to all those who were suspected of joining the counter-revolutionary party, from their wealth or connexions, or from the probability of the loss they might sustain. See *Fédéraliste*.

Hence arose the terms, royal *aristocracy*, the *aristocracies* of the nobles and ecclesiastics, mercantile *aristocracy*, and egoist. See *Egoïste*.

ARRESTATION, s. f. arrest. (Décréter d'*arrestation*—To decree an *arrest*. Mettre en état d'*arrestation*—To put in a state of *arrest*.)

ARRIÈRE-PENSÉE, s. f. a covert design; concealed thought; thoughts arising in the mind, which are not divulged, but reserved to be delivered as occasion of time and place may require, in order to forward a principal design. (Les puissances n'avoient aucune *arrière-pensée* d'aggrandissement—The powers had no *concealed thought* of aggrandisement.

L'*arrière-pensée* des ministres dans cette conduite audacieuse a été de se ménager la facilité d'établir un principe dangereux—The ministers, by their daring conduct, shewed that they had a *covert design* to contrive means of readily establishing a dangerous principle.)

ARRIVAGE, s. m. the landing or arrival of goods. This is applied to mean the arrival of any article of commerce or provisions, into any sea-port or river; as likewise of goods conveyed by land. Arrivée (arrival) is used principally with respect to persons. (Les lieux d'*arrivage* des marchandises et des denrées importées de l'étranger doivent servir de règle pour fixer le prix du maximum sur ces objets-là—The places of *landing* of merchandise and provi-

sious imported from foreign parts ought to be made the rule for settling the *maximum* of such articles.) See *Maximum*.

ARRONDISSEMENT, s. m. circle. See *Canton*.

ARTISTE, s. m. an artist. This name is now given to every actor or actress upon the stage, engaged in the representation of any dramatic action, as well as to the dramatic author who composes pieces to be represented on the stage. (Il y aura relâche au théâtre national nécessité par le remplacement de plusieurs *artistes*—There will be a stop to the representations at the national theatre, necessarily occasioned by supplying the places of several *artists*. C'est un *artiste* estimable, appelé au théâtre national à cause des grands succès, &c.—He is an admirable *artist*, invited to the national theatre on account of his great success, &c. *Artiste* d'un mérite rare—An *artist* of extraordinary merit.)

ASSEMBLÉE, s. f. an assembly; a collection or meeting of persons in the same place, and on the same design.

ASSEMBLÉE PRIMAIRE, s. f. the primary assembly; a meeting of citizens dwelling in the same canton. This assembly, by the constitution of 1793, appointed the deputies of the legislative body. By that of the year 1795, the primary assembly was to choose the members of the electoral assembly, the judges of peace and their assessors, the presidents of the municipal administration and the municipal officers. They were likewise to deliberate and determine upon any changes which might be made in the constitutional act.

ASSEMBLÉE ADMINISTRATIVE, administrative assembly. This is the assembly of all the administrators chosen in the electo-

electoral assemblies for the purposes of administration within their department or district.

ASSEMBLÉE COMMUNALE, s. f. a meeting of a commune.

By the constitution of 1795, the inhabitants of a commune under the number of 5,000 are to assemble for the choice of agents for such commune, and their (adjoints) colleagues. See *Commune*.

ASSEMBLÉE ÉLECTORALE, s. f. electoral assembly; a meeting of electors nominated in the primary assemblies who are to choose the members of the legislative body and of the tribunal of cassation (See *Cassation*), the grand juries (See *Hauts Jurés*), the administrators of departments, the presidents, public accusers, and secretary of the criminal tribunals, and the judges of the civil tribunals.

ASSEMBLÉE NATIONALE, the national assembly. This was at first an assembly of the states-general, composed of the three orders, to wit, the clergy, nobility and deputies of the commons, to the number of twelve hundred persons, who met at Versailles in the month of May, 1789, to restore order in the finances.

This assembly, in which the whole nation was represented, finding a total disorganisation of all the branches of administration, and perceiving the monarchical government to be debased in its principles, and oppressive, on the 17th of June, 1789, substituted the name of *national assembly* for that of *states-general*, in order to form a new constitution for France, whereby it obtained the name of the *constituent assembly*. This assembly was declared permanent by an article of the said constitution, though it was to be renewed every two years, which periods formed a legislature.

This assembly was composed of 747 deputies, equal to nine for each department. See *Département*.

The

The first assembly was intended to be a constituent one, that is to say, it was to frame a new constitution, which it formed accordingly, and likewise published a declaration of the rights of man, and of a french citizen. It moreover abolished feudality (See *Feodalité*) and the privileged orders; it suppressed titles of distinction, badges (*livrées*), and armorial bearings (*armoiries*), as marks of feudal rights, &c.

ASSEMBLÉE DE RÉVISION, s. f. assembly of revision. The constitution of 1791 had established *assemblies of revision* for constitutional decrees, which were to take place every eight years, the first assembly to be at the expiration of twelve years. By the constitution of 1795, a like assembly was established for the same purpose, which was to meet every three years, upon a resolution of the council of elders, ratified by the council of five-hundred.

ASSENTIMENT, s. m. assent. This word, which was become obsolete, has lately been revived. *Consentement* (consent) is the expression of right, *assentiment* (*assent*) is that of opinion. The father gives his consent to the marriage of his child, the family their *assent* to it.

ASSÉRMENTER, v. a. to tender an oath to any one; to swear.

ASSÉRMENTÉ, ÉE, part. sworn. They use likewise the participle *sermenté*. (Les prêtres *assérmentés* et non *sermentés* — The priests who are *sworn*, and who are not *sworn*.) See *Prêtres sermentés, insermentés*.

ASSESSOR, s. m. assessor; an officer attached to a judge of the peace, to assist him, and occasionally to supply his place. This officer, appointed by the constitution of 1795, is chosen in the primary assemblies.

ASSIGNAT,

ASSIGNAT, s. m. an assignat. This term, which is entirely new to the language, has superseded the names of papier-monnoie national (national-paper-money), and papier du domaine national (national-domain-paper-money), with which this kind of currency was decorated at its commencement.

The *assignat* signified a bill made payable to the bearer for a certain sum, to the amount of which it circulated as cash, throughout the kingdom, in all transactions of business.

The word owed its rise to the following occasion. When the constituent assembly issued bills to the amount of four hundred millions of livres to pay off a part of the national debts, and to discharge the great number of offices which were bought and sold under the royal system of government, they were *assigned*, or secured, on the sale of the national effects, and this gave them the name of *assignats*.

This word *assignat* appeared at its origin of so little consequence, and was so much despised in France and ridiculed in other countries, that Mirabeau, in his speech in the assembly on the occasion, observed with some humour, qu'il aimoit mieux avoir un *assignat* hypothéqué sur un jardin, qu'un papier-monnoie royal hypothéqué sur un royaume (that he would sooner have an *assignat* secured upon a garden, than any royal paper money guaranteed by a kingdom).

This name remained, and was given to all the issues of paper which succeeded them; and these increased in proportion as the kingdom was regenerated, until they were accumulated to a prodigious amount.

These *assignats* (which are now no more), during their existence, from their ready circulation, answered all the
pur-

purposes of the precious metals, being rendered secure by a mortgage of the national property for their reimbursement. They had, therefore, undoubtedly, a real and intrinsic value, and were certainly preferable to all other royal paper, or to paper issued by any national bank, whose only security is a property not disposeable, or which is not vendible on the claim of any person whatever.

Considered in a political light, the creation of *assignats* had this particular advantage, that the bearers of them became of necessity defenders of the new constitution, which guaranteed the exchange of *assignats* for the national effects; and accordingly Mirabeau, in his speech delivered upon this subject in the national assembly, made use of this as an argument to establish them.

On the other hand, Bergasse, viewing the creation of *assignats* merely as an operation of finance, and as an accurate calculator representing the false value put upon the national effects, and particularly upon those of the church; foreseeing, moreover, the too great multiplication of them owing to its great ease and readiness, and the more than probable increase from forgeries, which would augment their amount beyond the reach of computation, was of an opposite opinion to Mirabeau; in the justice of which he has since been confirmed by the experience of the present time.

The *assignats* were created by a decree in 1789, and abolished by one in 1796; at which period, they were so far depreciated, that one hundred livres in *assignats* would not produce more than three sous seven deniers. This depreciation had been gradual since 1791, on the 1st of January in which year, the hundred livres in *assignats* was worth ninety-one livres ten sous. See *Rescription, Mandat*.

ASTUCIEUX, *se*, adj. deceitful; crafty. (Des manœuvres *astucieuses* se sont introduites dans toutes les fournitures et équipemens des troupes—*Deceitful* practices are made use of in furnishing and equipping the forces.)

ATROCEMENT, adv. atrociously. (Une conspiration aussi *atrocement* què profondément combinée—A conspiracy as *atrociously* as deeply laid.)

ATTACHÉ, *s. m.* a servant. Mon *attaché* is now generally used in France instead of mon valet de chambre, mon laquais, mon garçon, &c. (Le ministre public de France fit son entrée à Gènes, précédé de deux *attachés*; portant habit de citoyen et la cocarde nationale tricolore au chapeau, &c.—The public minister of France made his entry into Genoa, preceded by two *servants*, dressed in the habit of a citizen having the three-coloured national cockade in his hat, &c.)

AUTORITÉ, *s. f.* authority; power; empire.

AUTORITÉS CONSTITUÉES, constituted authorities. In France these are such persons as exercise a limited power over their fellow-citizens, which has been confided to them by the laws, or by those who are invested with supreme authority.

The public officers are then the constituted authorities. All authority in France is constituted and dependant; the supreme authority of the nation, and of its representatives, is the only constituting and independent authority.

AVOUÉ, *s. m.* the avowee. The *avoué* in France is the officer who has succeeded to the functions of procureur (proctor, or attorney), and avocat (pleader or counsellor).

The

The national assembly, when they abolished the offices of the procureur and avocat, were sensible of the necessity there was of establishing in the tribunals of justice men of skill in the law, to act in behalf of the parties interested, and of the use of rendering their office ostensible and acknowledged by government; accordingly, they abolished the name of procureur, which was become odious, and substituted for it the title of *avoué*.

An *avoué* implies a ministerial officer, expressly authorized by the parties themselves, and *avoué*, that is to say, acknowledged, by the tribunal. His duty it is to support the cause of the party in whose behalf he is engaged; every citizen is, however, at liberty to plead or defend his own cause, or to depute another to do it for him.

The *avoué* can only be attached to one tribunal of justice; except in Paris, where the same *avoué* may belong to several tribunals.

B.

BANAL, *e*, adj. paramount; authoritative. This word, used only heretofore to signify a feudal service, is now applied to force or violence offered either to body or mind. (Argument *banal répété à satiété*—A *paramount* argument fully repeated. Finir une discussion par une conclusion *banale*—To end a discussion with an *authoritative* conclusion.)

BARRE, *s. f.* the bar; a part of the hall wherein the national assembly is held, separated from the foot of the tribune, or pulpit, and facing the president. Here are placed such persons as are not members, and have permission to be heard; for example, public officers *mandés à la barre*

barre (ordered to appear at the bar), and even the members themselves, when required to clear up their own conduct.

See *Tribune*.

BARRIÈRES, s. f. pl. the barriers, toll-houses; or custom-houses; offices placed on the frontiers for collection of duties on merchandise and provisions going in or out are so called, as are those placed on the high roads to collect a toll or tax for keeping them in repair.

BASEMENT, s. m. the basement; the foundation; the bottom or lower part of a building, and on which it is raised. (Le *basement* d'un palais—The *basement* or *foundation* of a palace.)

BASER, v. a. to lay the foundation; to found. (Les grandes conceptions du bien public, qui s'élèvent aux principes éternels de la nature, vont *baser* le roc immuable de la vérité et l'édifice du bien public—Those vast ideas of public benefit, which rise to the eternal principles of nature, tend to *lay the foundation* of the immoveable rock of truth, and the edifice of the public good. *Baser son rapport* sur des principes et lumières certaines—To *found* his report on clear information and principles.)

BELGE, s. m. a Belgian; an inhabitant or native of Brabant and the Netherlands. (Les *Belges* flottent entre la crainte et l'espérance, incertains de leur sort—The *Belgians* are wavering betwixt hope and fear, uncertain of their fate.)

BELGIQUE, s. f. used likewise as an adjective, the Belgic provinces, or Austrian netherlands. (Un tel général fut accusé d'avoir spolié la *Belgique*—A certain general was accused of plundering the *Belgic* provinces. Le souvenir de la *Belgique* nous a mis en garde contre la philosophie révolutionnaire. Dans notre situation actuelle toute notre moralité doit être concentrée sur la prospérité

de la république—The recollection of the *Belgic* provinces has put us on our guard against revolutionary philosophy. In our present situation, all our morality ought to be concentrated in the prosperity of the republic.)

BRANDON, s. m. a flaming torch; a firebrand. This word, which was only used in speaking of a wild-fire, or the torch of Cupid, is now applied universally in serious matters. (Agiter les *brandons* de la guerre civile—To brandish the *flaming torch* of civil war. Jeter les *brandons* de la discorde entre les sociétés réunies—To cast the *fire-brands* of discord amongst the re-united societies.)

BREVET D'INVENTION, a patent for an invention. See *Patente nationale*.

BRILLAMMENT, adv. brilliantly; in a brilliant manner. (L'échec que l'armée du Rhin vient d'éprouver, est *brillamment* effacé par les succès en Italie—The check which the army of the Rhine has experienced is made up *in a brilliant manner* by successes in Italy.)

BRISSEOTIN, s. m. a Brissotin; one who is of Brissot's faction or party.

BRISSEOTIN, e, adj. Brissotine; whatever relates to Brissot's faction or party. (La faction *Brissotine*, Girondine, fédéraliste, composée d'êtres liberticides tendante à morceler la république, ayant l'anarchie dans le cœur—The *Brissotine* faction, Girondines and federalists, composed of liberticides, with anarchy in the heart, conspiring to divide the republic.) See *Fédéraliste*, *Liberticide*, *Anarchiste*.

BRISSEOTINISME, s. m. Brissotinism. The principles of the faction or party of Brissot, and of his adherents of the federalist or Girondine party, in opposition to the unity and indivisibility of the republic, tending to separate and
divide

divide it into several confederacies or republics independent of each other. See *Fédération*.

The faction arose in the national convention itself, and was spread over the great commercial towns in the south of France. Lyons was its principal seat; in which city there was at that time computed to be 200,000 inhabitants, and five hundred of these merchants or manufacturers reckoned worth a million of livres each.

Lyons, ever the rival of Paris, wished to withdraw itself from the government of that city, by which it was overbalanced in the general confederacy of the republic one and indivisible. Lyons, therefore, formed a grand design, in which she was assisted by Marseilles, Toulon, Bourdeaux, and a great number of royalists, who foresaw a counter-revolution, which had for its design the establishment of several confederacies, or republican departments, separate and independent, instead of an indivisible republic.

BRISSTOTINER, v. a. to brissotine; to empty the pockets or purse after the manner of Brissot. Brissot was driven from Paris for some tricks of youth, and sought an asylum in London, where he gained a proficiency in an art which he was admirably qualified to distinguish himself by, whether in financial or literary matters.

He began his brilliant career by the publication of a treatise on genteel frauds (*sur l'honnêteté des voleries*). He did not confine his doctrine to barren arguments *à priori*, but instructed the public by weighty proofs of unanswerable and lucrative experience. This obtained for him the honour of having his name applied to feats of skill and address in the like way, called after him (*brissotiner*) *brissotining*, with the further eulogium of having

having proved himself an adept in knavery (*avoir bien mérité de la coquinerie.*)

BRÛLEMENT, s. m. the action of burning. (*Le brûlement des assignats—The burning of assignats.*)

BRUMAIRE, s. m. fog month; the month in the new french calendar which commences on the 22d of October, and ends on the 20th of November, so called from the brumes, or fogs, which prevail at this time of year. It is the second month in autumn, terminating as the other two in *re*—this for the sake of helping recollection under this revolution of the calendar which has fully taken place throughout the republic. This month, like the rest of the new calendar (*which see under their proper letters*), consists of thirty days, divided into three decades. But it is to be observed that it borrows ten days from the preceding month; it therefore ends on the 20th of November, and in this manner the other months in the year end about the same day, borrowing ten or eleven days from the month in our calendar which goes before it.

BULLETIN DES LOIS, s. m. the volume of the laws of the french republic, and the arrêtés, or decrees, relative thereto, as officially published.

BULLETIN DÉCADAIRE, an historical relation of the affairs of the republic in general, published on every decade.

BUREAU CENTRAL, s. m. an office established by the constitution of 1795 in the communes which are divided into several municipalities, for matters adjudged to be indivisible by the legislative body. It is composed of three members nominated by the administration of the department, and confirmed by the executive power.

BUREAU DE PAIX, OU DE CONCILIATION, a kind of tribunal established by the constitution of 1791 for the amicable decision

decision of matters betwixt parties, which could not properly be brought before the judge of the peace. The constitution of 1795 establishes the same kind of conciliatory tribunal. See *Juge de paix*.

BUREAUCRATIE, s. m. } The influence and power
 BUREAUCRATIQUE, adj. m. and f. } of these offices and their
 officers, and their multi-
 plication.

C.

CANTON, s. m. a canton. By the constitution of 1795, it is stiled *arrondissement* (a circle). This is the subdivision of a district, as a district is of a department. It must not have less than four square leagues, nor more than six. This division is of use to facilitate the meetings of the primary assemblies, and to settle the tax-rolls. Every *canton* has within its jurisdiction a judge of the peace and his assessors. See *Département, Assemblée primaire, Municipalité, Commune*.

ÇA VA, ÇA IRA, it goes; that will do; the burthen of a patriotic song so called, and now become a common expression in familiar conversation. (*ça va, ça ira, en dépit des fédéralistes, des fanatiques, et de tous ceux qui voudront anéantir les droits imprescriptibles de l'homme—ça va, ça ira, in spite of federalists, fanatics, and all those who would destroy the indefeasible rights of mankind.*) See *Chanson patriotique*.

CAPITALISTE, s. m. a capitalist; one who possesses ready money to a considerable amount, which he lends out to use in order to live upon the interest arising from it.

CARÊME POLITIQUE, CIVIQUE, s. m. civic or political lent. Instead of the holy time of *lent*, a *lent* called by this name

name was substituted in France at the instance of Legendre, a butcher, a member of the national convention, in the year 1794. If you do not make a decree for one of this kind (said he in the assembly), it will take place without one. If I do not speak with eloquence, I speak at least with a thorough knowledge of the fact, having followed the trade of a butcher for many years: the oxen which are slaughtered at this time do not afford fat enough to light the men who kill them whilst they are at work. If there be a pound of flesh in Paris, it should be given to the defenders of the country; to the sick and infirm; to women in child-bed, and not to the sybarites. We have fasted long enough for the saints of the calendar, let us now fast for St. Liberty.

You have foreseen the necessity of a *political lent* (added another orator); decree it now; the people expect it from you. You have in your hands the lever which Archimedes required: then move the world with it.

CARMAGNOLE, s. f. a patriotic dance and song so called. It owes its rise to the violence which broke out amongst the people, occasioned by the late king's right of veto, the massacre of the Swiss, and the knights of the poniard. It was called the *carmagnole* of the royalists, that is to say, a *dance* and *song* made to incense the royalists.

It is since become a common phrase in familiar speech. (On dit que nous dansons la *carmagnole* partout sur la même air; pour dire, que les armes des *carmagnols* ont du succès partout—It is said that we dance the *carmagnole* every where to the same tune; which implies that the *carmagnols* have every where the same success.)

Carmagnole was the name at first given to the particular tune and dance before mentioned; afterwards to a particular kind of coat, and to the soldiers who wore it, or who

sang

sung the song; lastly, to the reports made in the national convention by the framers of them.

The word *carmagnole* is probably borrowed from the name of a town so called in Piedmont, from whence came a number of diminutive fellows who served in the capacity of lacqueys in Paris, and, as is usual, were called after the name of the place from whence they came.

This song is remarkable because it has given the name of *carmagnol* to the republican part of the french nation.

See *Chevaliers du poignard*.

CARMAGNOL, s. m. a *carmagnol*. Every citizen in France is now called by this name who is resolved to live free, or die for the preservation of his liberty.

The word probably owes its origin to the song called by this name, and that, perhaps, to the little lacqueys, who are called in Paris the little *carmagnols* from their place of birth and diminutive stature. There is besides some reason to think that these small folks had a pretty large share in the revolution, and in the several insurrections which followed upon it; however that may be, the great nation has shewn not a small degree of pride in assuming the name. (See the foregoing article.)

(Nos frères d'armes, les bons *carmagnols* sur les frontières et les sans-culottes à Paris, feront un rempart de leurs corps autour de la convention pour défendre la patrie contre les ennemis du dehors, et la liberté contre les ennemis du dedans—Our brethren in arms, the good *carmagnols* on the frontier, and the sans-culottes of Paris, will form a rampart with their bodies round the convention, to defend our country against the enemies from without, and our liberty against our enemies from within.) See *Sans-culottes*.

CARTE DE SURETÉ, a protection given by the agents of a commune to citizens known as such, and settled there, containing their age, with a description of their persons.

CASSATION. See *Tribunal de cassation*.

CASTE, s. f. the cast. This term, which was formerly confined to the idolatrous tribes of the East Indies, and to the egyptian *casts*, is now applied to every privileged class of mankind. (La *caste privilégiée nobiliaire* jouit des grands domaines, du droit de chasse et de pêche, et autres droits appartenans à l'ancien régime féodal, de ne pas payer la taille réelle et personnelle à l'instar des autres citoyens.—The privileged *cast*, of nobility possessed large demesnes, enjoyed the right of hunting and fishing, and other rights belonging to the ancient feudal system of government, together with an exception from any tax on property either real or personal, though paid by other ranks of citizens.)

CENTIARE, s. m. in land measure, according to the new republican system, is the hundredth part of the are, and equivalent to a square metre. See *Métrologie*.

CENTIGRAMME, s. m. according to the new system of weights, this is the hundredth part of the gramme, and the tenth of the decigramme, nearly equivalent to one-fifth of a grain. See *Métrologie*.

CENTILITRE, s. m. according to the new system of measures, is the hundredth part of the litre, and the tenth of the decalitre. See *Métrologie*.

CENTIME, s. m. a coin which, agreeable to the new system, makes the hundredth part of the franc, and the tenth of a decime. It answers to the fifth of the sou, or four-fifths of the liard, or about two deniers four-tenths; thus
a piece

a piece of five centimes is equal to a sou. The centimes are of copper and weigh two grammes each. See *Métrologie*.

CENTIMÈTRE, s. m. according to the new system of long-measure, is the hundredth part of the metre, and the tenth of the decimetre. It supplies the place of the ponce, or inch, and is equal to four lignes and an half. See *Métrologie*.

CENTRAL, e, adj. central. This word, only used formerly in natural philosophy, is now used to signify any political or moral thing, which from its nature or usual destination tends to a common centre. (Un grand établissement *central* pour les travaux nationaux—A grand *central* establishment for national labour. Un système de forces *centrales*—A system of *central* force. La Pologne une communication *centrale* entre le midi et le nord—Poland a *central* communication between the north and south. On trouve à Paris pour le tableau du maximum toutes les relations *centrales* de tous les objets du commerce du royaume—At Paris is to be found in the table of the maximum every *central* relation of all the articles of commerce in the kingdom. Rompre l'action *centrale* du gouvernement—To break off the central action of government. La route *centrale* de la France du midi au nord—The *central* road of France from north to south.) See *Maximum*.

CENTRALISATION, s. f. centralization; the action of centralizing, or tendency to a union in one common centre, or of uniting power and authority in a few hands.

The following passage from St. Just's *Discourse on the State of the Finances* will shew the use of this word, as well as of *central* and *centraliser*. (Le gouvernement doit avoir son point

central dans toute sa périphérie. L'état des dépenses par mois s'élevait jusqu'à quatre cent millions; depuis sept mois il n'est que de cent quatre-vingt millions. Tel est l'effet de la *centralisation* du gouvernement. Et plus on le *centralisera*, plus on verra diminuer les dépenses—Government should have a *central* point throughout its whole periphery. The state of the monthly expences amounted to four hundred millions; but within these seven months, it is reduced to one hundred and eighty millions. Such is the effect of the *centralization* of government; and the more we *centralize* it, the more we shall find our expenses decrease.)

CENTRALISER, v. a. to centralize; to dispose of things in such a manner as that they shall unite in one common centre. (*Centraliser* le bien en épurant les comités de faux patriotes—To *centralize* the welfare by depurating the committees of false patriots.)

CENTRALISÉ, ÉE, part. centralized.

CENTRALITÉ, s. f. centrality, or a union in one common centre. (Par la *centralité* le comité de salut public connoît la France et les cours étrangères de l'Europe coalisées contre la France—Through *centrality*, the committee of public safety is acquainted with France and the foreign powers in a coalition against France. *Centralité* des opérations—The *centrality* of operations.)

CERNEMENT, s. m. the condition or state of any place or thing surrounded or encompassed about on all sides. (Le *cernement* d'une ville—*Investing* a town.)

CERNER, v. a. to invest or surround on every side; to blockade.

This term, which, with the words *cerne* (a circle) and *cernement*, was never used before but in the sense it was

employed in by magicians when they drew circles to perform their spells, or by woodmen when they tapped trees (en cernant des arbres), are now commonly used in military operations for the investment of places. (*Cerner une ville*—To blockade or invest a town or city.)

CHANSON PATRIOTIQUE, a patriotic song. These are verses sung by the people at their civic feasts, or decadaries, or in the societies, and even on the theatres, partly intermixed with dances. Of these there are seven principal ones.

1°. The national dance: *ça ira*, &c.

2°. The national family song: *Où peut-on être mieux qu'au sein de sa famille ?* &c.

3°. The patriotic romance song: *Vole au secours de la patrie*, &c.

4°. The march of the revolution: *La liberté soumise aux lois*, &c.

5°. The satire: *Aristocrates de Coblençe, et vous, messieurs les ci-devants*, &c.

6°. The carmagnole: *Madame Veto avoit promis*, &c.

7°. The marseillois' hymn: *Allons, enfans de la patrie*, &c.; of which the last strophe but one is never sung by the people but on their knees: *Amour sacré de la patrie*, &c.; and in singing the burthen of it: *Aux armés, citoyens !* &c. at the word *Marschons !* they seem to leap up into the air.

CHARTRE CONSTITUTIONNELLE, s. f. constitutional charter; the name given the constitution which a people has formed for itself, and according to which it is governed. See *Acte constitutionnel*.

CHEVALERESQUE, adj. m. and f. whatever has the air of knight-errantry; hazardous enterprizes, without plan, and with unequal

equal force. (Des idées *chevaleresques*—Ideas savouring of knight-errantry. C'est une folie, que de vouloir porter les idées *chevaleresques* du douzième siècle au milieu des lumières du dix-huitième siècle—It is a folly to introduce the extravagant ideas of the twelfth century amongst us who live in the enlightened age of the eighteenth. Le *chevaleresque* D....., qui voulut se faire duc de la Belgique, et enlever la toison d'or au lion sommeillant sur la crinière du léopard—The *valorous* D....., who would have made himself duke of the Belgic provinces, and have stolen away the golden fleece from the lion sleeping on the leopard's skin.)

CHEVALIER DU POIGNARD, a knight of the poniard. By this name they were called who armed themselves with poniards in defence of the king and royalty, before the memorable 10th of August. At a certain signal, they filled the apartments of the Thuilleries, and escaped out of the palace on that fatal day by secret passages. See *Hommes du 10 d' Août*.

CHEVALIER DE LA GUILLOTINE, a knight of the guillotine. This name was given to the Jacobins after their downfall, to those cruel, unfeeling men who had made the guillotine and the system of blood and terror the order of the day. (Point de guillotines, point de noyades, cria le peuple le 12 de Novembre, 1794, ce jour à jamais memorable et le plus glorieux de la révolution—No guillotining, no drowning, cried the people, on the 12th of November, 1794, the most glorious and memorable day during the whole revolution. Robespierre et ses *chevaliers de la guillotine*, ces furies de l'enfer, furent plus dignes d'assister à un club infernal qu'à la représentation d'une nation, qui ne veut mettre dorénavant à l'ordre du jour que la justice

et

et l'humanité—Robespierre and his *knights of the guillotine*, those hellish furies, more fit to sit in an infernal club than to represent a nation which has no wish but from henceforth to make justice and humanity the order of the day. Hommes de sang et terroristes, s'écria Tallien dans la convention nationale, vous avez déshonoré le peuple Français, dans la présence duquel vous n'oserez jamais plus lever les yeux—Terrorists, men of blood, cried Tallien in the national convention, you have dishonoured the french nation, and you dare not look the people in the face. Si je devois prononcer la punition digne des forfaits de ces hommes de sang, de ces vautours carnivores, s'écria Legendre, j'invoquerois le père de la nature de les condamner à ne mourir jamais—If I were to pronounce a punishment worthy the offences of such blood-thirsty men, such insatiate vultures, said Legendre, I would pray the father of nature to condemn them to live for ever.) See *Jacobin*.

CHOSE PUBLIQUE, s. f. by this is meant whatever relates to the public weal, benefit or good of the french people. (*La chose publique est le but de tout gouvernement, mais particulièrement celui d'un état dans lequel l'organisation est telle que la justice et la vertu sont uniquement consultées, où les lois conventionnelles ont pour seul objet l'intérêt social, et pour bases la liberté et l'égalité des droits—The public good is the object of every government, but especially so of a nation whose organization is such that justice and virtue are its only views; in which the conventional laws are framed for the interests of society, and are founded on the basis of liberty and an equality of rights. Rendre des services à la chose publique—To become serviceable to the public good. Etre préjudiciable sous plus d'un rapport à la chose publique—To be of prejudice in several respects to the public good. La chose publique est exposée*

aux

aux machinations des conspirateurs—The *public good* lies exposed to the designs of traitors. Pour sauver la *chose publique* on a besoin d'hommes et non de muscadins—To rescue the *public weal* we have need of men, and not of muscadins.) See *Muscadins*.

Chose publique is applied in a particular sense to the administration of the contributions, and the expenses of government. (La *chose publique* se trouve dans un danger imminent—The *public weal* is at this time in a critical situation. Les baux de peu de durée sont aussi préjudiciables à l'intérêt particulier, qu'à la *chose publique* ou l'intérêt et prospérité nationale—Short leases are as prejudicial to private interest as to the *public weal* or the national interest and prosperity.)

CHOUAN, s. m. a Chouan. This was a name given to a banditti in la Vendée who were called so after the name of their chief, and were concealed amongst the inaccessible rocks and impenetrable woods of that department. They were afterwards joined to the rebels, as the royal and christian army was called which opposed the republican or conventional forces. See *Vendéen*.

CHOUANNERIE, s. f. the act or proceeding of a Chouan, or whatever is similar to it.

CI-DEVANT, adv. formerly. This word is now used adjectively, and placed betwixt the substantive and its article. (Le *ci-devant* roi—The *late* king. Tous les *ci-devant* nobles—All the *former* nobility. Les *ci-devant* prêtres—The *former* priests. Les *ci-devant* princes de France—The *former* princes of France. La *ci-devant* liste civile—The *late* civil list.)

CITOYEN, ENNE, s. a citizen. This word had already obtained under the late royal constitutional government, and implied

implied the member of a city, not as belonging to a town only, but as a part of the state or civil society.

In the same extensive sense, every inhabitant of France, having taken the civic oath, is a *citizen*, in the full enjoyment of all the rights which he derives from nature, so long as he fulfils the duties which the quality of *citizen* or the constitution imposes on him.

Citoyenne is a title given to french women, but without powers, and merely as a mode of address, taking place of madam.

Under the republican government, the title of *citizen* is the only real, and the greatest title in France; it is therefore given to the president of the national convention. (*Citoyen président*—*Citizen* president. *Citoyens représentans du peuple françois*—*Citizens* representatives of the french people. *Citoyens législateurs*—*Citizens* legislators.)

CITOYEN ACTIF, an active citizen; one who has a right to vote in the primary assemblies of his canton for the nomination of his municipal officers, and of the electors, who are afterwards to make choice of the deputies to the national convention. Before his vote can be given, the *citizen* must have paid somewhere a contribution equal to three days labour, and must have complied with the other conditions required of him by the constitution. See *Assemblée primaire*, *Canton*.

CIVILISATION, s. f. civilization. This word was only used in a law sense to signify the conversion of a criminal cause into a civil action, but is now applied to the act of civilizing, or the propensity in a people to become polished, or rather to correct their customs and manners by introducing into civil society a rational, active and beneficent system of morality, full of charity and good works,

(Chaque citoyen de l'Europe est aujourd'hui parti dans ce dernier combat de *civilisation*—Every european citizen is now become a party in this last contest for *civilization*. *Civilisation des mœurs*—A *civilization of manners*.)

CIVIQUE, adj. civic; whatever relates to the quality of citizen, or to the support and maintenance of civism (*whicb see*). Heretofore the word *civic* was only applied to crowns. (*Couronne civique*—A *civic crown*.) But now the french say: *Vertus civiques*—*Civic virtues*. *Serment civique*—The *civic oath*. *Fête civique*—A *civic festival*. *Don civique*—A *civic gift*. *Mention civique et honorable dans le bulletin*—Honourable and *civic* mention in the bulletin of the assembly.

(Les malheurs les plus cruels et les difficultés les plus insurmontables ne sauroient décourager la vertu et la valeur *civique*—The heaviest misfortunes and most insurmountable difficulties are not able to discourage *civic* virtue and courage. Le monument *civique*, lequel nous élevons à la patrie, est l'inspiration des vertus domestiques et simples pour préparer les jeunes filles à devenir des mères vertueuses, tendres et laborieuses, dit une des citoyennes de la société philanthropique dans la convention nationale.—One of the female citizens belonging to the philanthropic society addressed the national convention thus: "The *civic* monument," said she, "which we raise to our country, is to inspire plain and domestic virtue in the minds of young maidens, that they may become industrious, tender, and virtuous mothers.")

CIVISME, s. m. civism. This newly coined word is used to imply the zeal and eagerness of a citizen to comply with the duties annexed to that title, and forego every kind of egoism. (*Le civisme le plus pur et zélé*—The most pure and

and zealous *civism*. Votre courage et votre *civisme* me sont garants des succès et de la prospérité de la patrie—Your resolution and *civism* are sureties which warrant to me the success and prosperity of the country. Donner des preuves de *civisme*. en faisant des sacrifices considérables à la cause de la liberté—To give proofs of *civism* by making large sacrifices to the cause of liberty. Un caractère de *civisme* fortement prononcé—A character loudly declared of *civism*. Certificat de *civisme*—A certificate of *civism*.)

CLASSER, v. a. to class, or divide into classes. (*Classer* les terres sur une échelle de degrés pour en trouver la valeur productive dans un système de contributions—*To class* land by a scale of degrees to find how far it is productive in a system of contributions.)

CLASSIFICATION, s. f. classification; the act of classing together persons or other objects of a similar nature.

CLÔTURER, v. a. to hedge in, or encompass with a wall; to surround; to inclose. (*Clôturer* un bois, un champ, un pré—*To inclose* a wood, a field, a meadow. *Pâtures clôturées*—*Inclosed* pasture land.)

CLUB, s. m. See *Sociétés populaires*.

CLUBISTE, s. m. and f. a member of a club, either male or female. From the word *club*, borrowed from the english language, and adopted before the revolution, the french have formed the substantive *clubiste*, and, instead of *club*, now more commonly make use of *société populaire* to mean a popular assembly, calling those *clubistes* who frequent such meetings.

SE COALISER, v. recip. to coalesce, or join in a league or opposition to any one; to join a party in order to add to its strength.

COALISÉ, ÉE, part. coalesced. (Les puissances *coalisées* contre la France—The powers *coalesced*, or in league against France)

COALITION, s. f. coalition; a league or union of several individuals, or collection of persons or bodies politic against another.

(La *coalition* des rois de l'Europe contre la France—The *coalition* of the kings of Europe against France. La *coalition* des membres de l'opposition et du ministère—The *coalition* of the members of the opposition and of the administration. La *coalition* de tous les parlemens du royaume—The *coalition* of all the parliaments in the kingdom. La *coalition* de tous les ordres privilégiés, qui forma dans la nation toute une nation à part. C'étoit la réunion de tous ceux dont les abus composoient la vie et l'existence, et empêchoient qu'on ne put faire aucune réforme—The *coalition* of all the privileged orders, which formed a nation distinct from the nation itself. This was the union of those, whose very existence depending on their abuses, prevented any reform.)

COCARDE, s. f. COCARDE NATIONALE TRICOLERE, a cockade; the three-coloured national cockade. This is composed of red, blue and white ribbons, the insignia of French insurrection, and worn at that time by women as well as men, instead of the royal cockade of white ribbon. See *Drapeau, Pavillon, Tricolore*.

COÏNCIDER, v. n. to coincide. This verb, only made use of in the science of geometry, is now applied to moral subjects.

(Les projets des ennemis en dedans *coïncident* avec ceux du dehors—The projects of our internal enemies *coïncide* with those of our external ones.)

CO-INTÉRESSÉ, ÉE, adj. co-interested; having a like interest. (*Les parties co-intéressées*—The *co-interested* parties.)

COLLECTIF, VE, ad. collective. This word, borrowed from the grammarians, who have their nouns collective, or nouns of multitude, as well as *collectivement* (collectively), is said of any thing united for a common purpose, especially of moral persons. (*Le souverain en France est un être collectif*—In France the sovereign is a *collective* being)

COMITÉ, s. m. a committee. This word is borrowed from the english language, but not of a very late adoption, though the formation of committees is entirely new in France, and took place on the abolition of ministerial employments, since which time all public business has been conducted by committees.

A *committee* is a partial meeting of commissioners named by the national convention, to which it is subordinate, for the purpose of administering any particular portion of government. The duty of these *committees* (which seem to be modelled after those belonging to the british parliament) is to prepare and offer subjects for the discussion of the national convention; to make their reports to the same upon the several matters referred to them for examination; to frame the motions necessary and proper for the objects of their commission, and to apply and put in action the several resources and powers of administration; and this under the dependance of the national convention.

The number of these committees has varied at different periods, they amount at present to sixteen. The members composing them, amounting to the number of two hundred and fifty two, are not permanent, but to be removed at the pleasure of the national convention.

THE SIXTEEN COMMITTEES.

- 1°. The committee of public safety ; consisting of 12 members.
- 2°. The committee of public security, which has under its management the direction of the general police of the republic, and especially that of Paris since the abolition of its municipality—16 members.
- 3°. The committee of legislation—16 members.
- 4°. The committee of agriculture and arts—12 members.
- 5°. The committee of trade and provisions—12 members.
- 6°. The committee of public instruction—16 members.
- 7°. The committee of public assistance—12 members.
- 8°. The committee of the finances—48 members.
- 9°. The committee of public works, of mines and quarries—12 members.
- 10°. The committee of posts and carriages—12 members.
- 11°. The committee of military affairs—18 members.
- 12°. The committee of the navy and colonies—12 members.
- 13°. The committee of the division of the republic, &c.—12 members.
- 14°. The committee of the archives and decrees—16 members.
- 15°. The committee of correspondence, dispatches and petitions—12 members.
- 16°. The committee of inspection for the hall of the national convention—16 members.

COMMERCIAL, B, adj. commercial; relating to trade. (Intérêt *commercial*—*Commercial interest*. *Entreprise commerciale*—A *commercial undertaking*. Toutes les parties du corps *commercial*—Every part of the *commercial body*. La législation *commerciale*—The *commercial legislation*. Nous avons trouvé l'état de toutes les transactions *commerciales* pour la confection du tableau du maximum à Paris—We inquired into the state of all *commercial transactions* in order to form the table of the maximum for Paris. (See *Maximum*.) *Avarice commerciale*—*Commercial avarice*.)

COMMISSAIRE AUDITEUR DES GUERRES, s. m. by the constitution of 1791, the *auditor commissary of war* was to prosecute all military offenders within his canton.

COMMISSAIRES DE LA COMPTABILITÉ NATIONALE, s. m. pl. by the constitution of 1795, these are five officers chosen by the legislative body, at the same time, in the same manner, and under the same conditions as the commissaires de la trésorerie (*which see*) whose accounts they are to audit.

COMMISSAIRE DU DIRECTOIRE EXÉCUTIF, s. m. by the constitution of 1795, an agent of government charged with the execution of the laws in the administration, as well of departments as of municipalities, and likewise in the tribunals. These *commissaries* are nominated by the executive directory, and are to be displaced by them.

COMMISSAIRES DE POLICE, s. m. pl. officers charged with a part of police assigned to them by the laws.

COMMISSAIRES DU ROI, s. m. pl. These were officers of justice under the constitution of 1791, appointed by the king to exercise the public administration of justice in his name at the tribunals.

COMMISSAIRES DE LA TRÉSORERIE NATIONALE, s. m. pl. by the constitution of 1795, they are officers appointed to inspect the receipt of the national money, and to direct the distribution of it, &c. They are five in number, chosen by the council of elders from a list of fifteen transmitted from the council of five hundred. They continue in office for five years, one going out yearly, who may be re-chosen.

COMMUNE, s. f. a commune. Every *arrondissement* (circle) of which a district or canton is composed is thus denominated.

This term, under the former kingly government, was applied to cities and towns in France, which by special privilege granted by the crown, were in the enjoyment of civil liberty, and had the right of judges to decide differences arising from the oppression of the nobles who held these places in vassalage.

The term is now indiscriminately applied to every city and town throughout France from Paris to the meanest village; because the inhabitants of them are all free, and have the right of chusing their municipal officers, whose office it is to preserve rule and order, and to regulate all affairs concerning the community.

Every *commune*, that is to say, every city, town, or village, has its municipality, consisting at least of three members, including the mayor, who is the chief. Every *commune* has a justice of peace chosen by itself.

Large cities have a general council of the *commune*, composed of the mayor, the notables, council, administrators, and the national agent with his two substitutes (substituts adjoints). See *Maire*, *Notables*, *Municipalité*.

According to the french constitution, the sovereignty of France is essentially residing in the people, that is to say,

say, the active citizens united in their primary assemblies formed in the several communes. It may be then said that the *commune* is the spring, or fountain, from whence the french sovereignty flows, and that, taken all together, amounting as they do to above the number of 80,000 *communes*, they constitute the sovereign, for which reason it is held in France that the sovereign is a collective body. See *Citoyen actif, Assemblée primaire, Collectif.*

COMPLÉMENTAIRE, adj. complementary; whatever is added to any thing to make up its number, or complement. The five days added at the end of the year to make up the number of three hundred and sixty-five days are so called. (Les cinq jours *complémentaires* de l'année sont nommés *sans-culotides*—The five *complementary* days at the end of the year are called *sans-culotides*. Une ouvrage *complémentaire* d'un autre qui ne doivent faire qu'un ensemble parfait—A *complementary* work which makes but an entire one joined with the other.)

The following are the *sans-culotides*, or *complementary* days of the year, according to the new french republican calendar, viz.

- 1°. September 17, Primidi, the festival of Virtue.
- 2°. ————— 18, Duodi, the festival of Labour.
- 3°. ————— 19, Tridi, the festival of Genius,
- 4°. ————— 20, Quartidi, the festival of Opinion.
- 5°. ————— 21, Quintidi, the festival of Rewards.

This order is deranged every bissextile, on account of the intercalary day which occurs on the 29th of February, and which takes place in the republican calendar on the day corresponding with the 21st of September, and is called by the french, the *sans-culotide*.

COMPLÈTEMENT, s. m. completion; the act of filling up or completing whatever was wanting to any thing. (*Pour atteindre au complètement de l'année solaire, les cinq jours restans seront consacrés à des fêtes civiques et ajoutés à la fin de l'année—In order to make a completion of the solar year, the five remaining days are added to the end of the year, and consecrated as civic feasts.*)

CONCILIABULE, s. m. a cabal; the name formerly given to religious meetings not authorized by law, and, since the first revolution, applied to the secret councils of counter-revolutionists. (*Cette femme intrigante, connue pour avoir reçu et réuni chez elle en conciliabules les principaux chefs de la conspiration—This woman of intrigue, notorious for having cabals at her house, to which all the principal conspirators resorted.....Sentence of condemnation of la citoyenne Roland.*)

CONCILIATOIRE, adj. conciliatory; whatever is adapted to reconcile persons or things together. (*Moyens conciliatoires—Conciliatory means.*)

CONCORDER, v. a. to concord; to make a concordance, or bring into union. (*Concorder les rapports—To make a concordance in the reports.*)

CONFECTIION, s. f. a confection, making, or forming; a formation, or performance. This word, formerly used only by lawyers and pharmacopolists, is now applied to mechanical and moral subjects. (*Confection des étoffes, des voitures—Making stuffs, making carriages. La confection de tout travail concernant l'imposition des contributions—The performance of all the labour concerning the imposition of contributions. Confection des rôles des impôts—The formation of the tax-lists. Confection d'une loi—Making a law. Confection d'un journal national et des registres publics*

blics de tout ce qui se dit et se fait dans la convention nationale.—The *formation* of a national journal and a public register of whatever is said or done in the national convention.)

CONFECTIONNER, v. a. to work at the composition of any thing. (*Confectionner* des ouvrages à vil prix—*To work* at a low price. *Confectionner* des voitures—*To work* at making carriages. *Confectionner* des armes, des canons—*To work* at making arms, casting cannon.)

CONFIDENTIELLEMENT, adv. confidentially; with confidence.

CONFRATERNISER, v. n. to fraternize; to contract fraternal relations, either individually or in a body, or betwixt nation and nation, in order to unite and live in harmony together.

Though the substantive *confraternité* (fraternity or brotherhood) has been long in use, this verb *confraterniser* is entirely new, and has a different signification from that which the substantive formerly had. The words *fraternité*; *confraternité* (fraternity, confraternity), and *confraterniser* (*to fraternize*), by the acceptance given them on forming the popular societies or associations in France, were meant to inspire the members thus associated with true sentiments of good will towards each other, by reducing egoism under the influence of this plain maxim in morality: “Do to thy neighbour as thou wouldst wish he should do unto thee.” This principle being equally the foundation of all natural and political morality, fraternity has been made an essential qualification or requisite in all popular associations, in order to found civil society upon that principle, and bring political

egoism under the dominion of natural morality. And for the purpose of bringing to the recollection of citizens as often as possible this salutary maxim, it has been made the usual form of salutation in the popular societies, as well as in the national convention, and all the reports from the deputies and agents of the republic, are made to begin and end in the same form, viz. Salut et fraternité—Health and fraternity.

CONSCRIPTION MILITAIRE, s. f. a military roll, or list of citizens chosen for military services, according to classes.

CONSCRIT, s. and adj. one whose name is in the military roll, or who is liable to be enrolled in it. (*Les défenseurs conscrits*—The defenders on the *military roll*. *Les conscrits de toutes les classes*—Every class inscribed upon the *military roll*.)

CONSEIL DES CINQ-CENTS, the council of five-hundred, a section of the legislative body, according to the constitution of 1795, limited to five hundred members, who have exclusively the making laws or framing resolutions. See *Résolution*.

CONSEIL DES ANCIENS, the council of elders. Another part of the legislative body, composed of two hundred and fifty members, who, by the constitution of 1795, have the exclusive privilege of confirming or rejecting the resolutions for laws made in the council of five-hundred. See *Conseil des cinq-cents*.

CONSEIL GÉNÉRAL DE LA COMMUNE, s. m. the meeting of the municipal officers and notables of a commune were so called by the constitution of 1791. See *Notables*.

CONSEIL DE DÉPARTEMENT, s. m. by the constitution of 1791, the meeting of the members of administration of a department were so styled to the number of twenty-eight.

CONSEIL DE DISTRICT, s. m. by the constitution of 1791, the meeting of the members of the administration of a district is so named, to the number of eight.

CONSEIL DE JUSTICE, s. m. a tribunal established by the constitution of 1791 in sea-ports and on board every ship, to inflict the punishment adjudged by a military jury upon officers or soldiers belonging to the ship, according to the marine criminal code.

CONSEIL MARTIAL, s. m. a tribunal instituted by the constitution of 1791, in sea-ports and on board ships, to try the general officers of the navy.

CONSEIL MUNICIPAL, s. m. by the constitution of 1791, a meeting of two thirds of the members in municipalities, consisting of more than three.

CONSERVATOIRE, s. m. conservatory, or repository. This is the name given to a very large gallery, upwards of thirteen hundred feet in length, which formerly joined the palace of the Tuilleries to that of the Louvre, now called the palace of the nation (*palais national*). This gallery is converted into a national museum for the assemblage, exhibition and preservation of all ancient and modern remains and productions in arts and sciences, and the various collections of natural curiosities which were shut up in the different cabinets lately belonging to the former kings of France; it is now called the *conservatoire*, having a particular committee appointed for its inspection and management. See *Musée national*.

CONSERVATOIRE DES ARTS ET MÉTIERS, s. f. repository of arts and manufactures. This plan, when carried into execution, is intended as a receptacle for all kinds of instruments and models of machines of use, with respect to the food, raiment, or habitations of man. See *Conservatoire*.

CONSTITUANT, s. m. a member of the first national assembly, which was styled *constituante* (*constituent*) because it gave a constitution to France in 1791, ratified by the king in the hall of the national assembly on the 14th of September of that year.

CONSTITUTION, s. f. a constitution: a system of laws for the government of a country. Of these there have been in France, to the day on which this article is written (August 5, 1799), three, viz. the first, or the constitution of 1791; the second, the constitution of 1793; and the third, the constitution of 1795, otherwise called the constitution of the year 3.

CONSTITUTIONNALITÉ, s. m. consistency with the constitution, or the fundamental laws whereby a people or country are governed.

CONSTITUTION CIVILE DU CLERGÉ, s. f. organization of the french clergy, decreed by the constituent assembly, on the 12th of July, 1790. Every department formed one diocese; the number of bishops (all to be chosen by the electoral assemblies) was consequently reduced to eighty-three. This number included twelve metropolitans, to each of which there belonged nearly eight suffragans. See *Réfractaire*.

CONSTITUTIONNEL, LLE, adj. constitutional; that is conformable to the spirit of the fundamental laws of a people. (La monarchie *constitutionnelle*—The *constitutional* monarchy. Un roi *constitutionnel*—A *constitutional* king. Les lois *constitutionnelles*—*Constitutional* laws. C'est un principe *constitutionnel*, que chaque membre de l'état doit contribuer à ses charges à raison de ses facultés—It is a *constitutional* maxim that every member of a state should contribute to the expense of its government in proportion to his ability. Une doctrine *constitutionnelle*—A *constitutional* sional

tional doctrine. Forces constitutionnelles du royaume—The constitutional forces of the kingdom.)

ACTE CONSTITUTIONNEL DES FRANÇAIS, the constitutional act of the french. It is applied to that act in particular, the first article of which converted the royal constitutional government into a republic, one and indivisible, which was made on the 24th day of August, 1792. See the french constitution, read in the national convention on the 15th of February, 1793, beginning with these words: "The french nation constitutes itself into a republic, one and indivisible, and makes the rights of man, as they have been acknowledged and declared; the foundation of its government," &c.

CONSTITUTIONNEL is likewise a substantive; according to which acceptation, the partisans of the constitutional royalty are styled *les constitutionnels*. (*Le génie des constitutionnels s'arrêtoit à la démocratie royale—The genius of the constitutionals stopped at a royal democracy.*)

CONSTITUTIONNELLEMENT, adv. constitutionally, or agreeable to the constitution. (*Présenter au roi une pétition constitutionnellement—To present a petition to the king constitutionally. Défendre la patrie constitutionnellement—To defend the country constitutionally.*)

CONTINENTAL, E, adj. continental. (*Les puissances continentales—The continental powers. Guerre continentale—The continental war.*)

CONTRE-RÉVOLUTION, s. f. a counter-revolution. This new-coined expression is used in France not only to signify the violent overthrow or change of the first constitution, whereby the nation became a constitutional monarchy, but likewise the last, which made it a popular and republican government. (*Il y a un foyer de contre-révolution dans le*

Pays

Pays des Landes—There is a *counter-revolutionary* establishment in the Pays des Landes.)

Amongst the thousand instances of the application of this expression to be found in the publications of the day, and amidst the very numerous relations of plots and designs, true as well as false, of *counter-revolutions*, forged with a criminal purpose, or suggested to the imagination through fear and alarm, and heightened by the liveliness of description, there is one which characterizes in a manner strikingly ridiculous the revolutionary spirit, or rather frenzy and delirium of those turbulent times. Pinet, making a revolutionary and guillotinary report to the national convention during the existence of Robespierre's sanguinary system of government, writes thus: "Hébert, cet insigne imposteur, marchand de fourneaux, a soufflé par les tuyaux de ses pipes effrontément la *contre-révolution* aux quatre bouts de la république"—"Hébert, the dealer in iron stoves, that grand impostor Hébert, has blown the *counter-revolution* to the four quarters of the republic by means of the funnels he deals in." Since Robespierre and the Jacobins have disappeared from off the grand revolutionary stage, these counter-revolutionary blasts have not been repeated, or rather, they have swept away these blood-thirsty and blood-insatiate wretches.

CONTRE-RÉVOLUTIONNAIRE, s. m. a counter-revolutionist; one who is guilty of the crime of leze-nation by engaging in plots and conspiracies for the overthrow and destruction of the new french constitution. (La peine des *contre-révolutionnaires* prononcée dans la loi du 10 de Mars et dans les décrets postérieurs—The punishment of *counter-revolutionists* declared in the law of the 10th of March, and in subsequent decrees.) See *Leze-nation*.

CONTRE-RÉVOLUTIONNAIRE, adj. counter-revolutionary, or whatever has a tendency to overthrow or change the constitutional or republican revolution; and such in France has been the complexion of the times, that whatever was not instrumental or conducive to a revolution, was considered as *counter-revolutionary*. (Ou aperçoit de grands mouvemens *contre-révolutionnaires* dans plusieurs quartiers de Paris—In several quarters of Paris considerable *counter-revolutionary* movements are perceptible. Des propos et correspondances *contre-révolutionnaires*—*Counter-revolutionary* conversations and correspondence. Les écrits *contre-révolutionnaires* se colportent dans tout Paris—*Counter-revolutionary* publications are hawked about in Paris. La presque totalité de la population de la commune de N. est imprégnée du marasme *contre-révolutionnaire* et anti-républicain—Almost the whole of the people of the commune of N. are infected with the anti-republican and *counter-revolutionary* contagion.)

CONTRE-RÉVOLUTIONNAIREMENT, adv. counter-revolutionarily; in a counter revolutionary manner.

CONTRE-RÉVOLUTIONNER, v. a. to counter-revolutionize; to make or cause a counter-revolution. (Les ennemis de la patrie cherchent à *contre-révolutionner* toutes les mesures les plus salutaires du gouvernement républicain—The enemies of the country endeavour to *counter-revolutionize* the most salutary measures of the republican government. Les hommes pervers s'attachent à *contre-révolutionner* toutes les mesures du salut public prises par la convention nationale—Perverse men strive to *counter-revolutionize* all the measures of public safety used by the national convention.)

CONTRIBUABLE, adj. m. and f. liable to contribution.

CONTRIBUTIF, VE, adj. contributory. (La portion *contributive* d'un contribuable—The *contributory* share of one who is liable to contribute. Rejetter sur le peuple toute la portion *contributive* des pauvres—To throw upon the people the whole *contributory* portion of the poor.)

CONVENTION, s. f. convention. This word was only heretofore used to imply an agreement, bargain and compact, but never till lately to signify an assembly; though its diminutive, *conventicule* (a *conventicle*), was in use for a small secret society or meeting of people.

The word *convention* was borrowed from the english language, in which it meant an extraordinary meeting of parliament, and was first applied to the assembly of parliament which met in 1688 and declared that James the Second had abdicated the crown of these kingdoms.

CONVENTION NATIONALE, s. f. the national convention. In a general sense a national convention implies the assembly of the representatives of a nation met for the purposes of framing a constitution or altering matters, &c. In a particular limited sense, this is to be understood of the national assembly which constituted itself in France in September, 1792, and exercised all authority until the month of October, 1795. See *Assemblée Nationale*.

It began with the destruction of royalty in France and a proclamation declaring its government to be republican and popular.

According to the constitution and the declaration of the natural, civil, and political rights of man, the sovereignty in France is essentially inherent in the french people as a body, or in that part of the nation which is styled the sovereign.

All the constituted power and authority, according to the constitution, flows or emanates from this national sovereignty wheresoever it happens to be lodged. But as a nation consisting of a numerous people cannot itself exercise its powers, it becomes necessary that the exercise of it (but not its sovereignty) should be delegated, deputed, or placed with a body of elective representatives, who are removeable, having power in its name to sanction legislative acts and to exercise all other powers of the national sovereignty, and to receive the accounts of all public officers responsible to it.

This representative body of the french people is the *national convention*, which by its committees, or deputies, exercises the powers intrusted to it.

This body is styled the legislators representing the french people; citizens legislators; citizens representatives; the principal agents of the french people; depositories of its power and will and pleasure.

The *national convention* itself declares, by a decree dated the 11th of October, 1794, that, being the depository of the sovereignty of the people, it will not admit of the smallest infringement upon the exercise of the right of sovereignty on any pretence whatever; not even upon petition of popular societies, or partial union of citizens, or of every separate commune.

It is composed of seven hundred and forty-seven deputies; nine for each department. The president of it is addressed by the title of citizen president!

CONVENTIONNEL, LLÉ, adj. conventional; whatever relates to the actual prevailing government in France, of which the national convention is the organ or representative body.

(L'armée conventionnelle—The conventional army.) Les françois

cois conventionnels—The french *conventionals*. La marine *conventionnelle*—The *conventional navy*.)

CONVENTIONNEL, s. m. a member of the national assembly formed in France in the year 1792 under the name of a convention.

CO-ORDONNER, v. a. to co-ordain. This is a new verb, and signifies the uniting two or more things together in such a manner as to become inseparable; or (*les identifier*) to identify them.

CO-ORDONNÉ, ÉE, part. co-ordained. The word *co-ordonnées* (*co-ordinates*) was always used before in geometry. (*Sous un régime libre le gouvernement est co-ordonné avec le peuple. L'action du gouvernement sur le peuple et la réaction du peuple sur le gouvernement entrant essentiellement dans la confection des lois*—In a free state, government is *co-ordinated* with the people. The action and re-action betwixt people and government enter essentially into the formation of laws.)

CORDELIER, a cordelier, or franciscan monk; a monk of the order of St. Francis; a member of the society, or club, called the cordeliers, because they assembled in a convent formerly belonging to that order of monks. They styled themselves friends of the declaration of the rights of man and of a citizen. The *cordeliers*, during the system of terror, endeavoured to vie with the Jacobins, who overthrew them, as the party of the moderates afterwards did the Jacobins. See *Jacobin, Modéré*.

CORPS ADMINISTRATIFS, s. m. pl. assemblies charged with the administration of affairs.

The constitution of 1791 had established administrations for departments and administrations for districts; each of these bodies was divided into council and directory. After the

the constitution of 1795, there was no administration of districts; instead of which was substituted the municipal administration of the canton. That for every department bore the name of central administration. See *Administration centrale*.

CORPS LÉGISLATIF, s. m. the legislative body; a name given to the national assembly because it exercised the powers delegated to it by the nation of making laws. The constitutions of the years 1791 and 1793 had formed one entire house composed of seven hundred and forty-seven members, which was declared indivisible and permanent, removable entirely every two years. By the constitution of 1795, the *legislative body* is composed of seven hundred and fifty members, divided into two councils; one called the council of five hundred, the other, consisting of two hundred and fifty members, the council of elders, both renewable in a third part every year.

CORRECTIONNEL, LLE, adj. correctional; whatever tends to public correction, whether effected by fine, imprisonment or otherwise.

POLICE CORRECTIONNELLE, a correctional police. This is that tribunal of the police exercised by the justices of peace, who have power to inflict punishments of fine or imprisonment for offences committed against good order, by riots, scandalous behaviour, public begging, homicide from accidental causes, and what was formerly called in France *le petit criminel*, or petty offences. See *Juge de paix*.

COSTUME, s. m. dress. The word is applied to the badges, or marks of distinction, used by the public functionaries or officers whilst on duty.

COUR

COUR MARTIAL, s. f. court martial. By the constitution of 1791, a military tribunal, established for the application of the penal laws to military offenders after the jury has agreed upon the fact. See *Juré militaire*.

COURS FORCÉ. See *Mandat*.

CRIME DE LÈZE-NATION, s. m. a crime against the nation, which, according to the constitution of 1791, must be brought before the high national court. See *Haute cour nationale*.

CULOTTÉ, ÉE, adj. breeched, or wearing breeches; in opposition to those called sans-culottes (without breeches or unbreeched), *which see in its place*.—This is another term for an aristocrat (See *Aristocrat*), and all who are reputed rich and independent are thus styled. (Les gens *culottés* de Lyon—The people who are *culottés* (breeched) at Lyons.)

CUPIDE, adj. covetous. The substantive cupidité has been long in use: this adjective is new. (*Cupide des richesses*—Covetous of wealth. *Cupide des voluptés*—Covetous of pleasure.)

D.

DÉBAUCHEMENT, s. m. the act of debauching; sometimes applied to the act of inciting soldiers to desert the service. (Les délits contre les bonnes mœurs, le *débauchement* des jeunes gens de l'un et de l'autre sexe sont du ressort de la police correctionnelle—Offences against good order, the *debauching* of youth of either sex are within the province of the correctional police. See *Correctionnel*.)

DÉBÊTÉ, ÊE, adj. enlightened. or instructed. Un peuple *débêté*, implies a people who, from a state of stupidity and ignorance, have passed to one of intelligence and instruction.

DÉBLOQUER. v. a. to raise the blockade or siege of a place.

DÉCADAIRE, adj. decadary; relating to, or making part of a decade. (Une fête *décadaire* dédiée à l'Eternel—A *decadary* festival dedicated to the Eternal. Chaque autorité constituée doit rendre un compte exact de ses opérations *décadares*—Every constituted authority ought to give an exact account of its *decadary* operations.)

DÉCADE, s. f. the space of ten days, from primidi to decadi inclusive. These *decades* have taken place, of the former weeks, or space of seven days, in the french calendars: Three *decades* make a month of thirty days.

DÉCADI, s. m. the decadi; tenth, or last day of the decade. This day is set apart as a day of rest, and for the celebration of la fête *décadaire* (decadary festival) to the Eternal.

DÉCADINS and DOMINICAINS, s. m. pl. *Décadin* is the name given by way of ridicule to those who observe the new computation of time in France, as *Dominicain* is to the observers of the old.

“The spirit of opposition betwixt these two parties,” says Dr. Meyer, who visited Paris in 1797, “is remarkable, as it is discovered by the shopkeepers in the Maison-Egalité, the former Palais-Royal, and by those in every street in Paris, some of them shutting up on the decadi, but more on the Sunday, thereby tacitly discovering their political faith; whilst a third party, rather for the sake of an additional holiday than to keep well with the two others, is close shut on Sundays as well as the decadis.”

(En

(En général, la cause de cette célébration du Dimanche doit être moins attribuée à un zèle religieux qu'à un funeste esprit d'opposition qui s'étend à tout ce qui regarde les décrets constitutionnels et le gouvernement : il est très-indifférent à la plupart des *dominicains* si leurs églises sont changées en magasins à bled, ou en ateliers militaires, comme la plupart sont dans le cas, ou si au moyen de la pompeuse inscription : *Le peuple françois reconnoît un Etre Suprême et l'immortalité de l'âme*, elles sont r'ouvertes à la célébration du service divin. Ce ne sont pas ceux-là qui ont pris part à la joie extravagante du peuple, lorsqu'on lui a rendu sa foi, lorsque Robespierre a joué sa farce hypocrite, lorsque le peuple, mais surtout les gens de la campagne, transporté jusqu'à la frénésie, illuminèrent leurs villages, et ornoient leur entrée de cette inscription : *Vive l'Eternel*—In general, the cause of this celebration of the Sunday is rather to be imputed to a perverse spirit of opposition than to any regard for religion. This spirit discovers itself in every thing which relates to the government and its decrees ; for it is a matter of little importance in the opinion of the greater part of these *dominicains*, whether the churches be converted into barracks for soldiers or granaries for corn, as most of them are, or whether they be opened again for divine service, with the pompous inscription : *The french nation acknowledgeth a Supreme Being, and the immortality of the soul*. It was not these *dominicains* who participated in the extravagant joy which the people discovered when they were allowed to follow their religion, at the time that Robespierre exhibited his hypocritical farce, and when the people, especially the inhabitants of the country, in their enthusiasm illuminated their villages, and set up inscriptions at their entrance : *Vive l'Eternel*... Dumouriez, *Fragmens sur Paris*.)

DÉCADRIER, s. m. the french calendar or almanach so called by the rule of a part for the whole. (*Le nouveau décadrier de l'an premier de la république française une et indivisible*—The new *calendar or almanach* for the first year of the french republic one and indivisible.)

DÉCAGRAMME, s. m, according to the new system, this is a weight equal to ten grammes, and nearly equivalent to two gros, forty-four grains. See *Métrologie*.

DÉCALITRE, s. m. a measure equal to ten litres, according to the new system. In liquid measure it is substituted for the setier, or velte, and is equal to ten pints and an half. In dry measure, the *décalitre* is used in the room of the boisseau, or bushel, containing twenty-six litrons, and is nearly equivalent to twelve litrons and one half. See *Métrologie*.

DÉCAMÈTRE, s. m. according to the new system, this is now used in long measure, and is equal to ten metres. It supplies the place of the former chaîne d'arpentage, and is equal to five toises or fathoms, nine pouces or inches, and five lignes or tenths. See *Métrologie*.

DÉCIARE, s. m. in land measure, according to the new system is the tenth part of the are. See *Métrologie*.

DÉCIGRAMME, s. m. according to the new system, a weight which is the tenth part of the gramme, equal to ten centigrammes, and nearly equivalent to two grains. See *Métrologie*.

DÉCILITRE, s. m. according to the new system, a measure which is the tenth part of the litre. It is substituted in liquid measure for the poisson, and makes the four-fifth
part

part of it. In dry measure, the *décilitre* is equal to one-eighth of the *litron*.

DÉCIME, s. m. according to the new system, a coin making the tenth of the franc; and equal to ten centimes, or hundred parts, answering to the old *deux sous* or two pence. See *Métrologie*.

DÉCIMÈTRE, s. m. according to the new system, this, in long measure, is equal to the tenth part of the metre, or ten centimetres. It is nearly equal to three pouces or inches, eight lignes or tenths, and a third. See *Métrologie*.

DÉCISTÈRE, s. m. according to the new system of measures, the tenth of the stère. The *décistère* is nearly equal to the solive, and is used in the measuring of wood. See *Métrologie*.

DÉCLARATION, s. f. a declaration; the act or document whereby any matter is published or made known.

The word itself is indeed far from being new, but (*la déclaration des droits de l'homme et du citoyen*) the *declaration* of the rights of man and citizen, which was the work of the constituent assembly, merits the appellation of novelty, though the existence of such rights may be considered as not at all new.

The constituent assembly gave the name of *declaration* to this explanation of rights, because it judged that it was only necessary to set forth these natural and absolute rights of man to give them the force of law, and found on their basis the superstructure of the future legislature of France.

This *declaration*, which was the work of four days in the month of August, 1789, explains to the french nation the principles on which their government is to be formed,

formed, and of which the citizen ought ever to be mindful.

This table of the *declaration* of the rights of man and citizen, together with the act of the constitution (l'acte constitutionnel) are engraved in large characters by citizen Daguët, and placed in the hall of the national convention, now of the (*corps législatif*) legislative body. These tables are seven feet high, and three and an half broad, and are designed to be placed wherever citizens meet or assemble themselves together for the exercise of these rights. (La sainte *déclaration* des droits de l'homme est gravée par la nature dans tous les cœurs, et jurée par tous les français, et pour laquelle ils versent leur sang—The holy *declaration* of the rights of man is engraved by nature in the hearts of every frenchman, and is sworn to be observed by him; for this he is ready to shed his blood. L'immortelle *déclaration* des droits de l'homme, l'organe des lois sacrées de la nature crie: Arrête-toi, homme; tu frappes un homme libre avec un fouët homicide: arrête—la source des crimes est tarie—The immortal *declaration* of the rights of man, the organ of laws sacred to nature, cries: Stay thy hand, O man; thou striketh a free man with the murderous whip: stop—the source of crimes no longer exists.)

DÉCRET, s. m. a decree; an act of the legislative body, which, according to one of the articles of the constitution of 1791, could not be considered as law if it had not received the king's sanction.

By the constitution of 1793, the *decrete* differed from law, because its object was of inferior moment.

The constitution of 1795 gave the same name to divers resolutions, whether of the council of elders or of the

legislative body, particularly to that relating to the declaration of war.

DÉCRÉTER, v. a. to decree. The committees and administrative bodies can only make *arrêtés*, or resolutions. The decrees or resolutions of the legislative body have the force of law throughout the whole extent of the french republic.

DÉFÉDÉRALISER, v. a. to do away the federative faction, whose object it was to divide the french republic, one and indivisible, into a number of separate little republics. (En *défédéralisant* Lyon, le grand foyer des fédéralistes—By *destroying the federative faction* at Lyons, which is the great nursery of federalists.) See *Fédéraliser*.

DÉFENSEUR OFFICIEUX, s. m. an officer appointed for the defence of criminals brought before the tribunals for judgment.

DÉFINITIF, VE, adj. definitive. This was a law term. Sentence ou arrêt *définitif*, a *definitive* decree or sentence; but now applied to the completion or ending of other matters. (La conquête *définitive* de la Belgique—The *definitive* conquest of Belgium.)

DÉHONTÉ, ÉE, adj. shameful; shameless; lost to all sense of honour. (Une femme *débontée*—A *shameless* woman. Une proposition ou motion *débontée* faite en faveur du crime—A *shameful* proposal or motion made to promote crimes.)

DÉJOUER, v. a. to frustrate; to defeat. This word, which was used by seamen to express the motion of a pennant or flag of a ship when agitated by the wind, is used in a very extensive metaphorical sense to imply the means exerted to defeat or frustrate any secret design or plot. (Déjouer un complot—To *defeat* a conspiracy. Déjouer les

les projets liberticides.—To *defeat* the plans destructive of liberty. La conspiration qui vient d'être *déjouée* avoit des ramifications jusques dans les armées.—The conspiracy which has lately been *frustrated* had spread itself to the very soldiery. *Déjouer* la trame infernale d'affamer le peuple.—To *frustrate* the horrid plot for starving the people, Les intrigues *déjouées* par la vigilance de la convention nationale.—The designs *defeated* by the activity of the national convention. C'est un beau jour pour la république, que de voir *déjouer* la plus grande des conspirations, qui s'étendait de tous les bouts de la république.—It was a glorious day for the republic, to behold the *defeat* of the greatest of conspiracies, which extended over all parts of the republic. *Déjouer* les manœuvres des ennemis de la chose publique.—To *defeat* the designs of the enemies of the common weal.)

DÉLIRANT, *e*, adj. mad; senseless. (Une présomption *délirante*—A *mad* presumption.)

DÉMOCRATE, *s. m.* a democrat, or an advocate for democracy. See *Démocratie*, *Démocratie en France*.

DÉMOCRATE EN FRANCE, a french democrat; one who is of the democratical party in France, and defends the revolutionary government of it, agreeable to the following definition of the word democracy, and the explanation of the french democracy; according to which every french citizen is a *democrat*, as having taken the civic oath to live and die a free man, and to defend the republican government as constituted and actually existing.

The word *democrat* is, therefore, no more an odious epithet than that of patriot, because it implies only that fidelity

fidelity and attachment to the constitution which every citizen has sworn to observe.

DÉMOCRATIE, s. f. democracy. This word, borrowed from the Greek language, and formed of *demos*, the people, and *cratos*, government, signifies a state wherein the whole system of government rests with the people. This is equally a form of government with that of a monarchy, an aristocracy, or with any other form which can be devised.

DÉMOCRATIE EN FRANCE, the french democracy. Agreeable to the first article of the constitution every act of sovereignty can only take rise or emanate from the french nation.

According to the constitution of 1793, the french nation being constituted into a republic, and having founded its government on the rights of man, as declared and acknowledged by itself, has adopted a *democracy*.

The principal features of this political constitution are these: first, that every citizen of France has a voice in choosing the representatives, the magistrates, and judges, which is the only act they exercise in a body, entrusting these with their whole power, and making them amenable to themselves for any infringement of that power; and secondly, that these representatives are chosen only for a certain time, on the determination of which they are replaced by others, so that the other citizens may succeed in their turns.

The laws which ought to govern this political society should equally protect all who submit themselves to their government, favouring no one in particular, distributing reward and punishment, and settling the distribution of privileges and offices without distinction of person or rank, and without favour or affection.

These

These rights are delivered and laid down in the declaration or constitutional act which lay the foundation of the french republic and its democratic government. See *Déclaration, Constitutionnel.*

DÉMONARCHISER, v. n. to extirpate or overset monarchy.

(Peut-être, seroit-il difficile, cependant, d'imaginer deux règnes de suite plus propres à préparer une révolution républicaine que celui de Louis XV et de Louis XVI. Et ce ne fut pas seulement par les fautes de leur conduite politique, par la désordre de leurs finances, par l'ineptie et la versatilité de leurs ministres, que ces deux princes contribuèrent si puissamment à *démonarchiser* la France; c'est encore par le genre particulier de leurs mœurs, de leur esprit, de leurs habitudes, en un mot, par leur caractère personnel. Ils désaccoutumèrent la nation du joug qu'elle portoit si volontiers; ils la désaccoutumèrent, pour ainsi dire, d'avoir un roi. Car, enfin, quelque qualité, quelque vertu même qu'on daigne leur supposer, il faudra toujours convenir, qu'on ne pouvoit pas être moins roi, qu'ils ne le furent l'un et l'autre.—Perhaps it would be difficult to conceive reigns following each other so proper to pave the way for a republican revolution as the two reigns of Lewis the Fifteenth and Sixteenth. It was not altogether owing to mistakes in their political conduct, nor to the disorder in their finances, nor the unsteady weakness of their ministers; that these two princes contributed in so great a degree to *overset monarchy* in France, but rather to the particular cast of their morals, their understanding and their habits of life, in short, to their personal characters. They eased the neck of the nation from that yoke which was borne with so much cheerfulness; in a word, they suffered the people to be in a manner without a king; for, indeed, whatever degree of virtue may be allowed them,

— them, or however they may be characterized, it cannot be said that either the one or the other was by any means a king..... Meister, Voyage de Paris vers la Fin de 1795).

DÉMONÉTISER, v. a. to call in, as in the case of paper money; to take away the metallic value, or currency of paper money. (*Démonétiser les assignats—To call in the assignats.*) See *Assignat*.

DÉMORALISER, v. a. to pervert the morals. (*Les factions, les mauvaises lois démoralisent le peuple—Factions and unjust laws pervert the morals of a people.*)

DÉMUSCADINER, v. a. to render a person less of a muscadin, or fop: that is to say, to deprive him of his self-sufficiency and his egoism, and make him act naturally and like a good citizen. See *Muscadin*.

DÉPARALISER, v. a. to restore activity and feeling. The opposite to paraliser, *which see under the letter P.* (*Déparaliser une armée—To restore activity to an army.*)

DÉPARTEMENT, s. m. a department; a principal division of territory of the french republic with respect to its administration. The constitution of 1791 had subdivided the *departments* into districts, but that of 1795 distributed them into cantons. See *Canton, District*.

The word is likewise applied to the administrative assembly, the central administration of every principal section of France composed of cantons. It means, moreover, the place where the members of these administrations hold their meetings.

The substantive *département* is derived from the verb *départir* (to distribute), and was heretofore only used to signify divisions in the quartering of troops or collection of taxes, and such like matters of state in the marine and war departments, &c.

This

This division of France into eighty-three geographical sections, or *departments*, with their subdivisions of cantons or districts, was the work of the constituent national assembly, agreeable to the judicious plan suggested by the abbé Sieyès.

Upon the re-organization of the kingdom, it was considered, that to continue the ancient division into provinces, founded upon privileges of a remote antiquity, consisting of prerogatives, immunities and private interests clashing with the public good, would serve only to preserve the memory of claims, dividing the national interest, and preventing a perfect union of parties, from whence nothing could be expected but intestine war and dismemberment.

This ancient division was moreover found to impede the free communication and intercourse of trade betwixt the several provinces, because each of them having its appropriate and peculiar privileges and immunities, these acted as so many barriers to oppose such a liberal circulation as ought to take place in a healthy and well constituted body.

And lastly it was discovered, that the confused intermixture of so many divisions of different kinds, of bailiages, *sénéchaussées*, generalities, military governments, &c. in place of facilitating the administration of the whole, to which every division of a state ought to lead, served only to disturb every operation, and bring on disorder and confusion.

The national assembly considered all France as one entire large body of which the *departments* were the springs whereby to move it; and that it should be their work to form the several disproportionate parts into one beautiful whole.

In order to render the government of every part easy, the chief town of every *department* was to be the seat: 1°. of the general administration to which the cantons or districts were to be subordinate and accountable; 2°. of the criminal tribunal; 3°. of as many civil tribunals as there are cantons or districts; and 4°. of a bishop.

This new division of France has given rise to as many new geographical expressions as there are *departments*; which serve to mark them out according to the locality of their situations, either with respect to some remarkable mountain or river traversing through them, as the Garonne or Rhône which pass entirely over the *departments* of those names.

We have judged it more proper to exhibit these new terms in one view than to divide them throughout this work, as well to assist those who may wish to make themselves acquainted with the new names, having only in their recollection the old provinces and military governments, as to accommodate literary men, who may be desirous of making their observations on the names taken from the ancient inhabitants, or the characteristic denominations of the parts wherein these aborigines dwelt.

And to make this table useful to the reader, we shall add the chief town of every *department*, and the names of the former provinces; that so they may be severally found in the maps printed before this new geography took place.

See *Région*.

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF THE EIGHTY-THREE DEPARTMENTS
OF FRANCE;

Shewing the chief towns, directories, or seats of the general administration of government of each *department*, and the situation of the *departments* with respect to the provinces into which the country was formerly divided.

| <i>Departments.</i> | <i>Chief Towns.</i> | <i>Former Provinces.</i> |
|--|---------------------|---|
| Ain | Bourg | Bresse, Dombes. |
| Aisne | Laon | Isle de France, Picardie, Soissonnois, Vermandois. |
| Allier | Moulins | Bourbonnois. |
| Lower Alps (Basses) | Digne | Provence. |
| Higher Alps (Hautes) | Chorges | Dauphiny. |
| Ardèche | Privas | Languedoc, Vivarais. |
| Ardennes | Mezières | Champagne, Sedan. |
| Ariège | Foix | Foix, Conserans. |
| Aube | Troyes | Champagne. |
| Aude | Carcassonne | Languedoc. |
| Aveiron | Rhodes | Rovergue. |
| Bouches (Mouths of the) du Rhône | Aix | Provence, Principality of Orange. |
| Calvados | Caen | Normandy. |
| Cantal | Saint-Flour | Auvergne. |
| Charente | Angoulême | Angoumois. |

| <i>Departments.</i> | <i>Chief Towns.</i> | <i>Former Provinces.</i> |
|--------------------------------|---------------------|--------------------------|
| Lower Charente (Inférieure) | Saintes | Saintonge Aunis. |
| Cher | Bourges | Berri. |
| Corrèze | Tules | Limousin. |
| Corse | Orezza | Island of Corsica. |
| Côte d'Or | Dijon | Burgundy. |
| Côtes du Nord | Saint Brieux | Brittany. |
| Creuse | Gueret | Marche. |
| Dordogne | Périgueux | Périgord. |
| Doubs | Besançon | Franche-Comté. |
| Drôme | Chabeuil | Dauphiny. |
| Eure | Evreux | Normandy. |
| Eure and Loire | Chartres | Orléanois, Perche. |
| Finisterre | Quimper | Brittany. |
| Gard | Nismes | Languedoc. |
| Upper Garonne (Haute) | Toulouse | Languedoc, Comminges. |
| Gers | Auch | Armagnac, Condomois. |
| Gironde | Bordeaux | Guienne, Bordelois. |
| Hérault | Montpellier | Languedoc. |
| Ille and Villaine | Rennes | Brittany. |
| Indre | Châteauroux | Berri. |
| Indre and Loire | Tours | Touraine. |
| Isère | Moirans | Dauphiny. |
| Jura | Lons le Saunier | Franche-Comté. |
| Landes | Mont de Marsan | Landes, Marsan. |
| Loire and Cher | Blois | Orléanois and Blaisois. |
| Upper (Haute) Loire | Le Puy | Velai and Auvergne. |
| Lower (Infé- rieure) Loire | Nantes | Brittany. |

Depart-

| <i>Departments.</i> | <i>Chief Towns.</i> | <i>Former Provinces.</i> |
|--------------------------------|---------------------|--------------------------------------|
| Loiret | Orléans | Orléanois. |
| Lot | Cahors | Querci. |
| Lot and Garonne | Agen | Agénois, Condomois. |
| Lozère | Mende | Languedoc. |
| La Manche (the Channel) | Coutances | Normandy. |
| Marne | Châlons sur Marne | Champagne. |
| Upper (Haute) Marne | Chaumont | Champagne. |
| Mayenne | Laval | Maine, Anjou. |
| Mayne and Loire | Angers | Anjou, Saumurois. |
| Meurthe | Nancy | Lorraine, Barrois, Trois Evêchés. |
| Meuse | Bar le Duc | Barrois and Trois Evêchés. |
| Morbihan | Vannes | Brittany. |
| Moselle | Metz | Lorraine, Barrois, Trois Evêchés. |
| Nord | Douai | Flanders, Hainault, Cam- brésis. |
| Niévre | Nevers | Nivernois. |
| Oise | Beauvais | Isle de France. |
| Orne | Alençon | Normandy, Perche. |
| Paris | Paris | Isle de France. |
| Pas de Calais (Streight of) | Arras | Artois, Boulonnois. |
| Puy de Dôme | Clermont | Auvergne. |
| Upper Pyrenees (Basses) | Tarbes | Bigorre, Quatre Vallées. |
| Lower Pyrenees (Basses) | Pau | Béarn, Pays Basques. |

Depart-

| <i>Departments.</i> | <i>Chief Towns.</i> | <i>Former Provinces.</i> |
|-------------------------------|---------------------|----------------------------|
| Eastern Pyrenees (Orientales) | Perpignan | Roussillon. |
| Lower Rhine (Bas) | Strasbourg | Alsace. |
| Upper Rhine (Haut) | Colmar | Alsace. |
| Rhône and Loire | Lyon | Lyonnois, Beaujolois. |
| Upper Saône (Haute) | Vésoul and Guay | Franche-Comté. |
| Saône and Loire | Mâçon | Burgundy. |
| Sarthe | Le Mans | Maine. |
| Lower Seine (Inférieure) | Rouen | Normandy. |
| Seine and Marne | Melun | Isle de France, Champagne. |
| Seine and Oise | Versailles | Isle de France. |
| The Two Sèvres (Deux) | Niort | Poitou. |
| Somme | Amiens | Picardy. |
| Tarn | Castres | Languedoc. |
| Var | Toulon | Provence. |
| Vendée | Fontenai-le-Comte | Poitou. |
| Upper Vienne (Haute) | Limoges | Limosin. |
| Vienne | Poitiers | Poitou. |
| Vosges | Epinal | Lorraine. |
| Yonne | Auxerre | Burgundy, Auxerrois. |

DÉPOPULARISER, v. a. to render unpopular; to deprive a person of the favour of the people. (On travaille à *dépopulariser* Robespierre, c'est-à-dire, dans le temps qu'il fut l'idole du peuple.—They endeavour to *make* Robespierre *unpopular*, that is to say, at the time when he was a great favourite with the people. Les Brissotins *dépopularisés* par leurs efforts même de paroître populaires, quoiqu'au fond ils fussent ennemis du peuple, laissaient, dans ce combat de vantours, chaque jour une plume sur le champ de bataille, i. e. ils perdirent chaque jour dans l'opinion publique.—The Brissotines *become unpopular* by their very efforts to give themselves the appearance of popularity, though in reality they were enemies of the people, left every day, in this contest betwixt vultures, some plume or other on the field of battle; that is to say, they lost themselves daily in the public opinion.)

DÉPORTATION, s. f. banishment, or transportation. This word, which, amongst the ancient Romans, signified banishment to a particular place, has been applied in France in the same sense, and sometimes understood as banishment only out of the french dominions without exception of place.

DÉPORTER, v. a. to banish, or send away as a transport.

DÉPORTÉ, ÉE, part. from *déporter*. It is likewise used as a substantive, to imply one who is banished, or sent away as a transport.

DÉPRÉDATEUR, s. m. a plunderer; one who commits waste, or pillages, applied chiefly to depredations of public money or the property of a ward. (Des ministres ou tuteurs *déprédateurs*—Ministers or *plundering* guardians.)

DÉROYALISER, v. a. to divert any one's attachment to royalty; to detach any one from loyalty to his king.

(*D.roya-*

^s (*Déroyaliser les régimens des ci-devant troupes du roi—To detach the king's late troops from their loyalty to their sovereign*.)

DESCRIPTIF, VE, adj. descriptive; what is necessary to give a proper account, relation, or explanation of any matter or thing, in the way of inventory or catalogue. (Un état descriptif des munitions de guerre qu'on a trouvées dans une ville prise—A *descriptive* statement of warlike implements found in a town which has been taken. L'état *descriptif* des dépouilles—A *descriptive* account of plunder. Un catalogue *descriptif* des livres d'une bibliothèque—A *descriptive* catalogue of the books of a library.)

DÉSORGANISATEUR, TRICE, s, m. and f. a disorganizer; he or she who disorganizes or throws into disorder and confusion. (Les Jacobins sont les plus méchans de tous les *désorganiseurs*; à force d'organiser ils désorganisent tout—The Jacobins are the worst of all *disorganizers*; they disorganize every thing by their organization.)

It is used likewise adjectively. (Une faction *désorganisatrice*—A *disorganizing* faction. Il ne seroit ni glorieux ni convenable d'abandonner le champ de bataille aux principes *désorganiseurs* de nos ennemis—It would not be either glorious or profitable to give up the contest to the *disorganizing* principles of our enemies.)

DÉSORGANISATION, s. f. disorganization; the act of throwing into disorder and confusion. (L'armée sans chef représentoit le spectacle de la *désorganisation* la plus complète—The army without its commander afforded a spectacle of the most perfect *disorganization*. *Désorganisation* brutale de l'état social—A brutal *disorganization* of the state of society. La *désorganisation* de toutes les autorités constituées—The *disorganization* of all the constituted authorities. La *désorganisation* momentanée d'une bataille a été

été bientôt réparée—The momentary *disorganization* of a battle has been soon recovered.)

DÉSORGANISER, v. a. to disorganize; to throw into disorder and confusion. (*Désorganiser* l'armée par des actes de licence et d'indiscipline—To *disorganize* the army by licentiousness and want of discipline. On ne réussira pas mieux à *désorganiser* l'intérieur de la France par les troubles et par l'anarchie, qu'à la vaincre par la force des armes—It will be no more easy to *disorganize* the interior of France by anarchy and distress, than to conquer it by force of arms.)

DESPOUISER, v. a. to act despotically, with despotism, or like a despot. (Un pays *despotisé* dans son gouvernement—A country whose government is *despotism*. Une partie de la société a été *despotisée* par l'exagération de la patriotisme, et l'autre comprimée par la terreur—One part of the society has been *acted upon despotically* by the extravagance of patriotism, and the other withheld by terror.)

DÉTENTION, s. f. imprisonment, or detention of criminals. Imprisonment is one of the punishments ordered by the new code of crimes and punishments; and is only to be inflicted by sentence of the criminal tribunals. (*Peine de détention*—Punishment by imprisonment. *Maison de détention*—A house for the *imprisonment* of criminals.)

DÉVASTATEUR, TRICE, s. and adj. destructive; one who has made devastation or waste. (Un ennemi *dévastateur*—An enemy who *lays every thing waste*. Des excursions *dévastatrices*—*Destructive* incursions.)

DÉVERSER, v. n. to divert; to turn away. It is used only in a figurative sense. (*Déverser* le mépris—To *divert* scorn. *Déverser* l'opprobre, l'infamie—To *turn away* disgrace, infamy.)

It has been used improperly thus: *Déverser* les hommes dans la société—To *divert* (*i. e.* to take off) the society's attention.

DÉVIATION, s. f. deviation. This substantive, heretofore only applied in physics, is now used in a moral sense. (La *déviaton* des principes de la morale ne sauroit être que pernicieuse à la bonne politique—The *deviation* from the principles of morality cannot be hurtful to sound policy.)

DÉVIER, v. recip. to deviate. (Tendre à son but sans *se dévier* un seul instant—To pursue one's end without *deviating* a moment.)

It is likewise used in an active sense. (*Dévier* les patriotes de la montagne, qui n'ont jamais *dévié* des principes de la liberté et de la ligne révolutionnaire—To *divert* (to cause to *deviate*) the patriots of the mountain who have never *deviated* from the principles of liberty and the line of revolution.)

DIPLOMATE, s. m. an agent or minister publicly charged with a mission or embassy to foreign court. The term is particularly applied to such of them, as make use of every means which their situation furnishes to accomplish their designs.

DIPLOMATIE, s. f. this word is entirely new and implies the political negotiations, public as well as secret, carried on by the agents of the several potentates of Europe in different courts. It is sometimes applied strictly to the artful manner of conducting such negotiations. (La *diplomatie* entre les rois—The *negotiations* amongst kings. Les ruses de la *diplomatie*—The subtleties of *negotiation*.)

DIPLOMATIQUE, adj. diplomatic. The substantive *diplomatique*, or the study of ancient documents, and the adjective

tive

tive applied to this branch of science, are both very ancient, and differ from the adjective now under explanation, which, as well as the substantive *diplomatie*, is applied to political negotiations betwixt the several powers. In this sense, the French say, and we after them: Le corps *diplomatique*, the *diplomatic* body, which implies all the residents from foreign powers at a court; un repas *diplomatique*, a *diplomatic* dinner; cérémoniel *diplomatique*, a *diplomatic* ceremonial; violences et ruses *diplomatiques*, *diplomatic* stratagems and violences.

DIPLOMATIQUEMENT, adv. in a diplomatic manner.

DIRECTEUR, s. m. a member of the executive directory; of whom there are only five, chosen from among the legislative body. See *Corps législatif*, *Directoire exécutif*.

DIRECTEUR DU JURÉ D'ACCUSATION, s. m. the director of the jury of accusation, or the president of every correctional tribunal. See *Tribunaux correctionnels*.

DIRECTOIRE, s. m. the directory. According to the constitutions of 1791 and 1793, the section of an administrative body charged with the execution of the arrêtés and deliberations of the general assembly was so called.

DIRECTOIRE EXÉCUTIF, s. m. the executive directory, or council of five members, which, by the constitution of 1795, has the exercise of the supreme executive power delegated to it. These members are nominated from a list of ten offered from the council of elders to the council of five hundred. This directory is renewed in part every year by the election of a new member; the member going out of the directory is not re-eligible in less than five years.

DISETTEUX, EUSE, adj. famished; starving; having a scarcity of food. This adjective which has been marked

in the dictionaries heretofore as obsolete or seldom used, has been but too much employed during the late dearth of four successive years. (*Une année disetteuse*—A year of *famine*.)

It is remarkable that though the substantive *disette* is used to imply a famine, the adjective *disetteux*, formed from it, has been always used as an expression of ridicule, and to mean a poor needy devil; or, in a compassionate sense, for a distressed person. Furetière has said: The academicians, so far from rendering the french language rich and copious, have *starved and impoverished it* (*l'ont rendu disetteuse*).

DISSÉMINER, v. a. to disseminate; to distribute; to scatter here and there, in different places. (*Disséminer les troupes du midi au nord*—To *spread* the troops of the south towards the north. *Disséminer la population nombreuse de Lyon*—To *scatter abroad* the numerous population of Lyons. *Il faut disséminer les chevaux, et les bœufs de la plus belle espèce, tels que les troupeaux de Rambouillet dans toutes les contrées de la république, à qui la nature n'a pas donné les mêmes avantages*—The finest breed of horses and cattle, such as are the flocks of Rambouillet, should be *distributed* in every part of the republic, where nature has not been equally kind.)

DISSIDENCE, s. f. separation, or scission; disunion. (*La dissidence des Anglo-Américains*—The *separation, or scission* of the british colonies in America.)

DISTRICT, s. m. a district is the subdivision of a department, relative to its jurisdiction. See *Département, Canton, Section, Arrondissement*.

DIVAGATION, s. f. a matter irrelevant, or foreign to the point in discussion. A substantive of new creation. (*L'on ne s'occupe que de divagations frivoles et de personnalités*)

nalités dans la convention nationale—The national convention employs its time on personalities or on frivolous and irrelevant matters.)

DIVAGUER, v. n. to wander from the matter in hand. (*Divaguer* dans ses discours—To *wander* from the subject of his discourse.) This verb, which has been marked in dictionaries as being seldom used, has been often employed in the national convention, since the members of it have been accustomed to wander from the subject of debate, and run into disagreeable personalities, so as to occasion a frequent necessity of recurring to the order of the day.

DIVERGENT, e, adj. divergent. This adjective has been only used in geometry and physics to mean objects separating themselves from each other. (*Des questions divergentes* entr'elles—Questions *divergent* (or which diverge) from themselves.)

DIVISEMENT, adv. separately. (*Les propriétés qu'on possède* *divisement*—Property *separately* possessed.)

DIVORCER, v. a. to divorce; to obtain a perfect dissolution of the tie of marriage.

DIVORCÉ, ÉE, adj. and s. he or she that is divorced, having obtained an absolute dissolution of all marriage ties or obligations. (*Un divorcé*—A man who is *divorced*. *Une femme divorcée*—A woman who is *divorced*.)

DOMINICAINS, s. m. pl. See *Décadins*.

DONNÉE, s. f. a datum; a word used in mathematical and other sciences for a known quantity, or established truth from which a deduction is made of something that remains to be computed, known or established. (*Avoir des données* sur les trames que les agens des puissances étrangères ourdissent—To be in possession of *data* of the plots which the agents for foreign powers are forming.)

DRAPEAU

DRAPEAU NATIONAL TRICOLORE, s. m. the three-coloured national ensign. These are the colours of the french republican army, consisting of stripes of blue, white and red, disposed vertically, viz. the blue next the ensign-staff, the white in the centre, and the red waving in the air. (Le *drapeau tricolore* a été arboré sur la tour d'une ville—The *three-coloured ensign* has been placed on the steeple of a town.) See *Cocarde, Pavillon. Tricolore.*

DUODI, the second day of the decade, *which see in its place.*

E.

ECHARPE MUNICIPALE, s. f. the municipal scarf; a large wrapper of woollen stuff, blue, red and white, worn by the municipal officers whilst on duty.

ECLAIREUR, s. m. one who enlightens others. Philosophers have been styled *éclaireurs* (*enlighteners*), because they have applied themselves to remove blind prejudices, or furnish lights for the instruction and benefit of mankind in all ages.

In a vein of irony, they have been called *enlighteners* who have thrown out their false lights to the unsettlement of weak minds and disturbance of society.

These latter have likewise received the new term of *philosophistes* (*philosophists*) to distinguish them from the true philosophers who have ever been a blessing and ornament of the human race; from their fruits the difference is to be discovered.

ECLAIREURS D'ARMÉE, are, in the present french armies, what were heretofore called the *batteurs d'estrade*, or light troops, who take the lead of the army to make fires
in

in the woods, forest and defiles, to guard against the enemy's ambuscades.

These words, *éclaireur* and *éclaireurs d'armée*, in their different acceptations, are newly received into the french language.

ÉCOLES CENTRALES, s. f. pl. central schools; schools for the second degree of public instruction, confided to ten professors divided into three sections. There is a *central school* for each department.

ÉCOLE NORMALE, s. f. a school wherein the citizen already instituted in useful learning is instructed in the art of teaching. Pupils of the first schools of instruction established at Paris, after they had gone through their course were to repair to the district to which they belonged, and there open in three principal places of the cantons appointed by the administration what were called *écoles normales* particulières for the instruction of citizens of both sexes willing to acquire the art of teaching, and to devote themselves to public instruction. This establishment, made by decree of the 30th of October, 1794, was suppressed the 26th of April, 1795.

ÉCOLE POLYTECHNIQUE, s. f. polytechnical school. This is a school for instructing pupils in the science of artillery, and other branches of the military art. See *Ecoles de service public*.

ÉCOLES PRIMAIRES, s. f. pl. schools established in every canton for instruction in the elements of science. In these schools the pupils are taught reading, writing, arithmetic, and the principles of republican morality.

ÉCOLE DE SANTÉ, s. f. school of health. The institutions at Paris named *école de chirurgie*, and *société de médecine*, are now improved and continued under this name;
for

for which purpose twenty-nine instituteurs, or teachers are appointed. The instruction includes the two branches of medicine and surgery, which are no longer distinct professions, but practised jointly, the practitioners being styled officiers de santé (officers of health).

ÉCOLES DE SERVICE PUBLIC, s. f. pl. schools for the different professions of essential use to the public good requiring information in arts and sciences. These schools are nine in number: 1°. the polytechnical; 2°. artillery; 3°. military engineering; 4°. construction of bridges and roads; 5°. mining; 6°. geography; 7°. ship building; 8°. navigation; and 9°. nautical sciences. To be admitted to any one of these schools it is necessary to have passed through the polytechnical school. See *Ecole polytechnique*.

ÉCOLES SPÉCIALES, s. f. pl. special schools. These are schools intended for finishing public instruction, of which they constitute the third and last degree.

ÉCONOMISTE, s. m. economist, applied to one engaged in agriculture, or any other kind of rural industry; a farmer. A writer speaking of an annual work for the use of agriculturists, says: *Les économistes auront tout à prendre sur ce que je dirai; la théorie n'y entre pour rien; l'expérience parlera*—The *farmers* will have only to pursue my directions; theory will have no place here; practice and experience is all in all.)

ÉCRIVAIN, s. m. a scribbler; one who publishes voluminous works, ill digested and of little use.

EFFECTIF, VE, adj. effective; actual. This adjective, always in use, is now employed as a substantive. (*Un effectif rassurant de vivres qui se trouve dans les magasins*—An *actual account* of what provisions are in the storehouses.)

ÉGALITÉ,

EGALITÉ, s. f. equality; a uniformity or resemblance of two persons or things in quantity or quality, whereby there appears to be a similarity or relation betwixt them. This word, which is by no means new in the moral and physical language of mankind, has, however, made a considerable figure during the revolutionary government of France, and has been carried to as great a length as it could possibly reach. It is on that account necessarily distinguished in this collection of new phrases.

It is difficult to follow it through its different changes of acceptation during the turbulence of the french revolution; to give the curious speculatist some idea of them, it will be sufficient to mark the following.

Under the royal constitutional system of government, the sense of this word was limited to an *equality* in all men as to their rights and duties, (*égalité de tous les hommes en droits et en devoirs*), which consisted in a power of doing, possessing, or withholding, whatever any other person lawfully did, possessed, or withheld, and to exercise the same rights as any other person exercised whatever might be his rank in society.

This *equality* of rights excluded therefore all slavery, and became the basis of man's liberty. To set a man free from every obligation of duty, or to confer on him rights he does not possess by nature, is equally a violation of the *equality* of rights.

Under the republican system, this spirit of *equality* found room for its excursions, and accordingly expatiated over a field which afforded ample space for the purpose; it extended its speculations of natural *equality*, at first limited to rights and duties, to the levelling every social distinction, and had even gone so far as to project an equalization of the goods of fortune.

At length, good sense and moderation prevailed over this wild system, and the first principles of civil society were firmly established in the security of life and property, which was made the foundation of government.

Accordingly, the *equality* of rights (*égalité des droits*) is now properly defined to consist in laws, framed for all degrees of persons, both as to protection and punishment.

PALAIS D'ÉGALITÉ, MAISON D'ÉGALITÉ, ou MAISON-ÉGALITÉ, s. m. equality-palace. This was formerly the Palais-Royal, or the palace belonging to the duke of Orleans, who, as well as his palace, assumed the name of *égalité* (*equality*). The palace still preserves its name; but the memory of its owner is held in the utmost detestation, not only in his own country, but throughout all Europe, as one born for the disgrace and misfortune of the human race, and of his countrymen and cotemporaries.

ÉGOÏSME, s. m. égoism, or as commonly (but less properly) written, egotism; a sordid and immoral propensity to divert all good to ourselves, and to sacrifice our fellow creatures to our own particular benefit.

Self-love is, perhaps, one of the chief springs of action in the human breast; but there is a love of self implanted in the moral nature of man which urges him to the production of his own happiness, and which, by the influence of his reason, moderates his passions, and inspires a prudent desire of doing to others as he would have them do to himself; on the contrary, that vicious and immoral love of self (whether it be exercised towards man and man, or betwixt one nation and another, centering every thing within itself), inspires a hateful lust of engrossing every advantage, and promotes injustice.

It is this immoral disposition which is to be understood by *egoism*, and consequently the word is used with great latitude.

The progressive signification of the word in the french language is worthy of remark. For a long time there was only the verb *égoïser* in use; which was simply applied to the ridiculous vanity of a person who made himself the constant subject of his discourse. As the number of these vain persons increased a substantive was formed to name them by; and hence arose the word *égoïste*. At length, when in the ages of chivalry, acts of prowess became the general topics of discourse, the substantive *égoïsme* was invented for that personal disposition or quality. This gradation may be traced in the dictionary de Trevoux, in the several editions of the french academy's, and in other dictionaries.

Of late the word *égoïsme* has kept pace with the advances made in civil society of this immoral quality as discovered in its pernicious effects, and ought, therefore, to be taken and used in the sense given it in the beginning of this article.

(Un pays infecté d'*égoïsme*—A country infected with *egoism*. Un *égoïsme* exclusif—An exclusive *egoism*.)

Egoïste, s. m. an egoist; a man possessed of so little morality as to be willing to sacrifice his fellow creatures to his own interest, regardless of the happiness of his neighbour, so that he obtain his ends; very different from the disposition of mind which the poet Menander gives to Chremes, who pronounced in the theatre of Athens that noble sentiment, which had the effect of an electrical stroke upon ten thousand auditors, and made them burst into the most rapturous applause: *Homo sum,*

et humani nihil à me alienum puto—I am a man; therefore, whatever relates to man concerneth me.

The following sentences fully define the meaning of this word. (Les *égoïstes* sont toujours en contradiction avec le philanthrope heureux du bonheur de ses semblables—*Egoists* are ever in opposition to philanthropists who are happy whenever their fellow creatures are so. Les *égoïstes*, concentrés en eux-mêmes, indifférens à la chose publique, sont les fléaux de la société—*Egoists*, centered within themselves, indifferent to the public weal, are the pests of society. Ceux qui n'aiment les fonctions que pour leurs émolumens, ne sont que des *égoïstes*—They who desire employments only for the advantages belonging to them, are *egoists*. La voracité des *égoïstes* appelle la famine—The avarice of *egoists* bring on famine. Le sanctuaire des lois ne doit être qu'un asile ouvert au patriotisme, non à la basse cupidité des *égoïstes*—The sanctuary of the laws ought to be an asylum for patriotism only, and not for the infamous avarice of *egoists*.)

ÉHONTÉ, ÉE, adj. a man, or woman deprived of his or her honour. (Une femme *ébontée* de nos féroces ennemis—A woman *deprived of her honour* by our fierce enemies.)

ELAGAGE, s. m. loppings of trees. (Les *élagages* des arbres peuvent être brûlés, et leurs cendres converties en salin, ce salin en salpêtre, le salpêtre en foudre pour foudroyer nos ennemis—The *loppings of the trees* may be burnt, the ashes made into a lye, this lye converted to saltpetre, the saltpetre to gunpowder, with which to fire at our enemies.)

ELECTEUR, s. m. an elector, or one who has a power of giving his vote at an election. This word is applied by the French to those who choose the deputies representing them

in

in the legislative body. These electors are themselves chosen for this purpose by the active citizens in their primary assemblies. See *Citoyen actif, Assemblée primaire, Assemblée électorale.*

ELECTRIQUE, adj. m. and f. electrical. This adjective, heretofore applied to bodies affected by the subtle fluid of electricity is now used to express impressions or agitations of the mind. *Le feu électrique qui embrase tous les cœurs des soldats de la liberté; en combattant pour elle, ils disent qu'ils ont rempli les devoirs de la nature et de la raison—The electrical fire which enflames the hearts of all the soldiers of liberty, in fighting for which they say they fulfil every obligation of reason and nature.)*

ELECTRISER, v. a. to electrify. This verb is used in the same manner as the adjective foregoing to express the impressions or agitations of mind which others feel when affected with the like ardour. (*La nouvelle des victoires a électrisé toutes les cœurs des défenseurs de la patrie—The news of the victories has electrified the hearts of all the defenders of their country. La gloire nationale électrise toutes les âmes—The national glory electrifies every mind. Les intrépides défenseurs de la patrie, couverts d'honorables blessures n'ont qu'à se montrer dans les scènes publiques pour les électriser par leur présence—The bold defenders of the country, covered with their honourable wounds, have only to produce themselves on the public scene to electrify them by their presence. Le peuple est électrisé par les victoires—The people are electrified by the victories. Ce fut la nécessité de se défendre qui, électrisant le courage et l'énergie du peuple romain, centupla ses forces, et le rendit un colosse—It was a necessity of defending themselves which, electrifying the energy and resolution*

resolution of the roman people, magnified their strength a hundred times, and rendered them a colossus.)

S'ELECTRISER, v. recip. to electrify one's self. Used much in the same sense. (*S'électriser dans les épanchemens de l'amour fraternel—To electrify one's self by effusions of brotherly love.*)

ELÈVE, adj. m. and f. attentive to the raising, or breeding cattle. (*Une commune élève des bestiaux—A commune attentive to breeding cattle.*)

ELUSIF, VE, adj. elusive. This is a new adjective derived from the verb éluder, to elude. (*Il est enfin temps de mettre fin aux subtilités, et à tous les moyens élusifs—It is high time to put a finishing stroke to subtleties, and every elusive means.*)

EMBRIGADEMENT, s. m. a new coined word to signify the act of forming battalions into brigades and half-brigades.

EMBRIGADER, v. a. a new verb, signifying to form battalions into brigades. (*Embrigader les troupes—To form the troops into brigades.*) Our military phrase is similar; to brigade; brigading troops, &c.

EMETTRE, v. a. to issue; to declare; to publish; to make manifest.

This was only used in a law sense, as, *émettre un appel; to publish an appeal.*

(*Emettre son opinion dans une affaire—To declare his opinion on an affair. La majorité de la convention nationale représentant la masse du peuple dont elle ne fait qu'émettre le vœu général—The majority of the national convention, representing the body of the people, whose wish they declare. Emettre des décrets, des assignats nouveaux—To issue decrees, new assignats.*)

EMIS;

EMIS, *v.* part. issued; declared. (Un vœu librement *émis*—A wish freely declared. Le peuple a *émis* son vœu d'être réuni à la république—The people have *declared* their wish to be united to the republic.)

EMISSION, *s. f.* an issue; a declaration. (*Emission* solennelle et sérieuse des vœux de la nation—A solemn and serious *declaration* of the wish of the nation. *Emission* des assignats—An *issue* of assignats.)

S'EMBRANCHER, *v. recip.* to interweave; to entwine itself. This verb was formerly used only in an active sense, but is now become a reciprocal verb. (Cette question *s'embranché* avec une foule d'autres—This question *interweaves itself* with a number of others.) A metaphor taken from the interweaving, or entwining of the branches of trees, whether by art or nature. This verb is new.

EMIGRANT, *s. m.* an emigrant; from the verb *émigrer*, to emigrate, or quit one country for another. The term was applied to those who went to foreign parts on account of religion, but is now used for those who leave their country for the sake of political opinions; and more especially means such as have gone from France since the revolution; being dissatisfied with the new constitution, either the former royal, or the latter republican.

EMIGRÉ, *s. m.* an emigrant; derived from the verb *émigrer*. The term is particularly applied to such natives of France as have quitted the country since the revolution, without permission for so doing, and have not returned within the time limited by the law. (La constitution bannit à perpétuité les *émigrés* à peine de mort—

mort—The constitution banishes the *emigrants* for ever under pain of death.)

EMIGRÉ PAR LA LOI, an emigrant as declared by law; a name given to every Frenchman who has quitted the territory of the republic since the 1st of July, 1789, with hostile and counter-revolutionary designs, and had not returned on the 9th of May, 1790, the date which is to determine his non-emigration and residence in France; all such are declared to be (*hors de la loi*) outlawed.

Absentees before the 1st of July, 1789, are not considered as *emigrants* (*émigrés*), but as having renounced their rights as citizens, and all their possessions within the country.

EMIGRATION, s. f. emigration; the act of emigration or quitting one's country. The late emigrations from France are of so singular a nature, and so remarkable in their consequences that they have obtained the characteristic epithets of the *emigrations* of Coblenz, of Worms, and on the Rhine.

EMIGRATION DE COBLENCE, the emigration to Coblenz. The following are the circumstances principally remarkable in these famous emigrations. The taking the Bastille by the men of the 14th of July (See *Hommes du 14 Juillet*), and the entry of the king into Paris three days afterwards, when he passed between a lane formed by one hundred and fifty thousand men in arms, were epochs which, like the eruptions of Vesuvius, filled every road with fugitives. Some fled because they dreaded the vengeance of the people, others to transport into foreign countries their malice and desire of revenge; which, in the ferment all Europe was then in, soon caused torrents of blood to be spilt. These malcontents of the new
consti-

constitution forming in France, whether assembled on the Rhine, or scattered in bodies through other countries, were perceptibly increasing, and became known by the name of émigrés, or emigrants. The following extracts from the histories and correspondence of these emigrants will shew the nature of these emigrations, and the characters of the emigrants themselves. (Les émigrés, royalistes, aristocrates, au sortir de l'opéra dans une chaise de poste partirent sur le Rhin, afin d'y conjurer la tempête par des tentatives enfantines, et persuadés, absurdement, qu'une vaste monarchie de quatorze siècles, brisée en huit jours, se releverait d'elle-même par les progrès de l'anarchie, par la légèreté, l'inconstance de la multitude, et par quelques démonstrations extérieures d'énergie, s'endormans sur des adages et sur des lieux communs, tels que ceux-ci : que le désordre ramènera l'ordre ; que l'anarchie décomposera le despotisme ; que la démocratie meurt de sa propre mort ; que la nation française est la plus affectionnée à leur roi ; que ce n'est qu'une fièvre anarchique des Français, &c. Ces lieux communs gouvernèrent les esprits des dissidens émigrés, qui à leur tour influencèrent par leurs longues erreurs les esprits des étrangers. Jamais erreur eut des suites plus funestes, que celle des émigrés, et ne prouva plus d'inexpérience—

As soon as the opera was finished, the royalists and aristocrats threw themselves into post-chaises, and emigrated to the Rhine, in order by their weak endeavours to invoke a storm, with the absurd notion that an immense monarchy which had lasted for fourteen centuries, and had fallen to pieces in eight days, could be put together again by the progress of anarchy, by the fickleness and inconstancy of the populace, and by a trifling shew of force and exertion, chiefly depending upon such common-

place

place observations as these: that disorder restores order; that despotism is decomposed by anarchy; that democracy dies by its own hands; that the french nation has the strongest attachment to its king; that this is no more than a fever of anarchy which attacks the French, &c. By maxims like these the emigrant malcontents were themselves governed, and under their influence endeavoured to govern and lead foreigners. The consequences were fatal, and the inexperience of the emigrants was afterwards proved.)

The writings of both parties were spread over every country of Europe, with this difference, that the several courts countenanced only such as were agreeable to their own sentiments, and the emigrants were only attended to.

As the time drew near when the king was to attempt an escape, the emigrations increased; the *emigrants of Coblenz* rejoiced, thinking the moment of revenge was arrived. Messengers were dispatched to every court, and the emigrants set off to meet the king. At Paris, the first emotion was that of surprise, which was succeeded by calmness; the whole nation rallied about the constituent assembly, considering it as their sole support, while the emigrants expressed their joy in the most extravagant manner.

Europe, filled with wonder and astonishment, was expecting the moment to arrive, when, according to the information of the dispatches sent by the *emigrants of Coblenz*, scenes of blood were to be opened; but news came that the King had been stopped at Varennes by the sieur Drouet, post-master of St. Menchould. For three days the french nation was without a King; but the constituent assembly kept to the order of the day, and continued sitting,
without

without adjournment, for seven entire days and as many nights, to prevent disorder and war from within or without, to all which France was exposed.

Five hundred thousand men received the King on his return to Paris; neither murmur nor reproach was heard, but a sullen and reproachful silence was universally observed.

LE PETIT COBLENCE is a name given to a particular walk on the Boulevards at Paris, frequented by aristocrats and anti-republicans. (Quiconque a prétention au bon ton, c'est-à-dire, à l'aristocratie, doit se montrer quelquefois la semaine au *petit Coblençe* avec ses égaux—Whoever pretends to politeness, that is to say, aristocracy, ought to appear now and then in the week at the *little Coblentz* amongst his equals....Dumouriez, *Fragments sur Paris*, 1798.)

EMPAREMENT, s. m. seizure; invasion. (*L'emparement d'une ville—Seizing a town.*)

ENCADRER, v. a. to incorporate. This verb was applied to paintings and putting them into frames, but now used to other matters susceptible in a metaphorical sense of a similar operation. (*Encadrer les citoyens dans des différens corps de troupes, et les corps ou les brigades en d'autres corps pour en faire un ensemble—To incorporate citizens in different bodies, and these troops or brigades into other corps in order to the making them one entire body.*)

ENCOMBRANT, e, part. incumbering; whatever is cumbersome from bulk or otherwise.

This is a participle from the verb *encombrer* (to incumber, or impede), and is used as an adjective, to express the quality of goods which are of a bulky and heavy nature,

ture, as wool, cotton, timber trees, &c. See *Le tableau du maximum*. (Toutes les marchandises encombrantes augmentent le prix du transport, qui doit varier à raison de leur encombrement—All goods of a cumbersome nature increase the price of carriage, which must vary as they are more or less bulky.)

ENERGIE, s. f. energy; force. This word which was only applied in the french language to strength or force of expression, as discovered in a nervous diction or flow of language, has acquired, since the commencement of the revolution, new meanings and significations, more agreeable to its derivation from the Greek, *energos*, labour, or workmanship.

This word *énergie* (*energy*) seems to be at present a particular favourite with the french nation, and as such appears to have taken the upper hand of the word *galanterie* (gallantry) which, in the ages of chivalry and under the monarchical government, expressed the only quality esteemed worthy of admiration.

The following passages will prove the justice of this definition. (*L'énergie républicaine se développe, la nature humaine et la raison en travail triomphent*—The republican *energy* is displayed, human nature and reason in operation are triumphant. *La convention nationale a déployé toute son énergie pour sauver le peuple et la liberté de la conspiration la plus infernale qui ait jamais existé, en tuant la patrie au nom de la patrie*—The national convention has displayed all its *energy* to save the people and liberty from the most infernal conspiracy, which ever had existence, to destroy in the name of the country the country itself. *Votre énergie vient d'assurer un nouveau triomphe à la liberté*—Your *energy* has lately procured liberty a fresh triumph. *L'énergie de la liberté n'a point*

de sexe ; quand on parviendroit à détruire le dernier républicain, il y auroit encore à combattre les républicaines—
The energy of liberty is without sex ; when the last male republican shall be destroyed, there will be the female republicans left to contest with. L'amour de la patrie prend de l'énergie par les revers—*Patriotism derives an energy from misfortunes.* L'énergie est à l'ordre du jour—*Energy is the order of the day.* Communiquer son énergie à d'autres—*To communicate his energy to others.* La vieillesse a glacé mon énergie—*My energy is frozen with age.* L'énergie républicaine fait de toute la France un atelier d'armes, une fabrique de salpêtre pour forger le tonnerre et composer la foudre—*The republican energy makes all France one shop for forging arms, and a saltpeter-work for the composition of thunder and lightning.* Les lois de la nature, qui retentissent dans tous les cœurs, agissent d'un pôle à l'autre avec la même énergie—*The law of nature, which is felt in every heart, acts with the same energy from pole to pole.* Vous avez déployé cette énergie toute-puissante et supérieure à toutes les intrigues liberticides ; vous avez comblé l'abîme où devait s'engloutir l'édifice sublime de la liberté—*You have displayed that energy which is not to be withstood, and which is superior to all the designs destructive of liberty ; you have filled up the deep abyss in which the sublime edifice of liberty was to have been sunk.*)

ENERGIQUE, adj. m. and f. energetic ; energic ; full of energy.

The adjective, as well as the substantive, is used to imply an intenseness of force, both of mind, body and labour.

(Les membres les plus énergiques de la convention nationale

—The most energic members (the members of the greatest energy) belonging to the national convention,

Les défenseurs les plus énergiques de la liberté—The de-

(DEFENDERS. SAVANTES. FORMIDABLES.)

fenders

fenders of liberty of the greatest *energy*. Agir avec une sagesse *énergique*—To act with the *energy* of wisdom. Prendre des mesures *énergiques*—To use measures of *energy*. Un fonctionnaire d'un caractère aussi pur qu'*énergique*—An officer whose character is as uncorrupt as full of *energy*. Les vertus *énergiques* luttent contre les passions viles—Virtues of *energy* struggle with mean passions. Les femmes et tout le peuple criaient à l'entrée du roi à Paris, dans son langage *énergique*: Nous vous emmenons le boulanger, la boulangère, et le petit mitron—The women and the whole populace cried out as the King entered Paris, in their *energetic* language: We bring you here the baker, the baker's wife, and their little journeyman (meaning the king, queen, and dauphin). Un tableau *énergique*—A picture full of *energy*. Un discours mâle, vrai, et *énergique*—A discourse full of *energy*, strength, and truth.)

ENERGIQUEMENT, adv. energetically; forcibly. This adverb is applied in the like sense with the substantive and adjective. See *Energie, Energique.*

ENRAGÉ, s. m. one who is outrageous; a madman. This is a name given to such as are otherwise called ultra-revolutionists, and who act according to ultra-revolutionary principles. See *Ultra-révolutionnaire.*

ENTRAVER, v. a. to fetter; to fasten chains; to impede. This word, applied only in falconry and horsemanship, is now used for any constraint offered to the mind as well as body. (*Entraver* et contrarier toutes les opérations de la campagne—To oppose and *impede* every operation of the campaign. *Entraver* la navigation des puissances neutres—To *throw impediments in the way* of the navigation of neutral powers. Les ennemis de la patrie cherchent à *entraver* sans cesse le gouvernement—The enemies of the country endeavour to *impede* government without ceasing.)

ENTRAVANT, E. part. impeding; fettering. This participle is employed, in the nature of an adjective, in the same sense as its verb, *entraver*. (Les formes *entravantes* de la justice—The forms of justice which are of such impediment.)

ENVIRONNANT, E. part. from the verb *environner*, surrounding. (Les communes *environnantes* de Paris—The communes *surrounding* Paris.)

ÉPHÉMÈRE, adj. m. and f. ephemeral; existing for a day. From the substantive *ephemera* (the name which Aristotle has given to a species of fly, which lives only during the space of five hours, or for one short day), an adjective has been formed to express the quality of an existence which speedily passes away.

Its application heretofore only to fevers (the paroxysms of which are daily) and to certain flowers, is now extended to all the accidents of human life of sudden alteration.

The various and quick succession of the scenes on the great theatre of Europe during the space of a few late years has been well expressed by this newly adopted adjective; it is accordingly said, that the life of man is *ephemeral*, and that nothing is lasting round him but nature, reason, justice, and virtue. (Qu'est-ce que l'homme peut donc faire dans cet état *éphémère*? Il ne sauroit rien faire que ce qui est dans son pouvoir, c'est de mettre la nature, la raison, la justice, et la vertu, en permanence ou à l'ordre du jour; car, quoique le jour même soit *éphémère*, ce qui se fait chaque jour dans le dit ordre est aussi permanent et durable que la nature et la raison le sont elles-mêmes—What then can man do in his *ephemeral* situation? He can do no more than he is able, which is, to make nature, reason, justice, and virtue, permanent,

or

or the order of the day; for though the day is itself *ephemeral*, what is done from day to day in the said order must be as permanent and lasting as nature and reason are themselves.)

EPURATEUR, s. m. a name given to a kind of spy, or inspector. From the verb *épurer*, to refine, to purify. (Commissaires *épurateurs* pour démasquer les intrigans—Inspecting commissioners appointed to discover those who are concerned in conspiracies.)

EPURATION, s. f. depuration; inspection; the act of making that pure which was before impure. (*L'épuration* d'une société infectée du venin contre-révolutionnaire—The *depuration* of a society infected with a counter-revolutionary poison. Passer à l'*épuration* des membres d'une société—To pass to the *depuration* (*inspection*) of the members of a society.)

EPURATOIRE, adj. m. and f. purifying; whatever tends to purification. (Le scrutin *épuratoire*—The *purifying* scrutiny. La calomnie est pour l'homme un creuset *épuratoire*—Calumny is the *purifying* crucible of man.)

ÉPUREMENT, s. m. refining. (*L'épurement* de la morale politique—The *refining* of political morals.)

N. B.—*Épuration* is applied to persons, and bodies politic; *épurement* to things.

ÈRE, s. f. æra; era; epoch, or epocha; a period of time in chronology, from whence a computation of years begins, or takes place.

L'ÈRE DES FRANÇOIS, **ÈRE FRANÇOISE**, the æra of the french people; the french æra; the period at which the French begin their present reckoning, which is the 22d of September, 1792 (1st Vendémiaire), or the day of the foundation of the french republic.

The

The mutual fixed point at which the French begin their reckoning is then at midnight, between the 1st and 22d of September, when the autumnal equinox takes place; and as the origin of their republic coincides with this revolution of nature, they have considered it as an additional reason for commencing their computation of years from it.

It must be observed that they date the epochs of their liberty from the first revolution of constitutional monarchy; accordingly, the first year of the french republic, one and indivisible, agrees with the third year of liberty. See *France*.

EXAMEN, *vn*, *adj*, *craine*. A new word, borrowed from the english language, and now adopted in the last edition of the academy's dictionary. (*Réponses d'une manière craine*—To answer in an craine manner.)

EXAMEN, *vn*, *adj*, *subversive*. (*Principes essentiels de tout gouvernement*—Principles subversive of all government. *Des affaires essentielles de la représentation nationale*—Principles subversive of the national representation.)

EXAGÉRER, *v. a.* to exaggerate; to exaggerate. A verb admitted into the last edition of the french academy's dictionary, but either omitted or omitted as obsolete in all the dictionaries published before it. (*Exagérer la misère du peuple en hausant le prix des subsistances à un haut excès*—To exaggerate the misery of the people by raising the price of the necessaries of life to an excessive degree. *Les int. gains s'agissent pour exagérer le peuple sur le prix des subsistances et la pénurie des vivres*—The competition tends to exaggerate the people in the matter of the prices of the necessaries of life and the dearth of provisions.)

EXASPÉRATION, s. f. exacerbation; exasperation. (Dans cette *exaspération* des esprits on continue de brûler les châteaux et les archives dans les provinces—Under this *exasperation* of mind they go on in the provinces with burning castles and archives.)

EXASPÉRÉ, ÉE, part. exacerbated; exasperated. (Le peuple avoit l'âme *exaspérée* de tous les maux qu'il avoit soufferts—The people were *exasperated* in mind with the evils they had suffered. *Exaspérés* dans nos besoins, divisés en dedans, traversés dans tous nos projets, &c.—*Exacerbated* by necessity, divided within, counteracted in our plans, &c.)

EXCEPTIONNEL, LLE, adj. exceptionable. (Ajouter un article *exceptionnel* à une loi—To add an *exceptionable* article, to a law.)

EX-CONSTITUANT, s. m. an *ex-constituent*; the members of the first constituent national assembly are so called.

The latin preposition *ex* (out) is now with us in like manner often put before the names of the offices to express their non-possession, as *ex-minister*, *ex-general*, *ex-president*, and many others, answering to *ci-devant*, which see under letter C.

EXÉCRER, v. a. to abhor; to execrate. This verb, as well as its participle *exécré*, was only used in the canon law in contradistinction to *consacrer*, but is now applied to every thing that excites horror or disgust. (Les mots les plus *exécrés* et les plus repugnans sont ceux de *régie* et de *régisseur*—The words most *execrated* and disgustful are, those of *régie* and *régisseur*. La mémoire du duc d'Orléans *exécree* par toutes les nations—The memory of the duke of Orleans *execrated* by all nations.)

EXPLOITA-

EXPLOITATIF, VE, adj. capable of improvement. (*Une commune, terre, métairie, carrière exploitative*—A common, land, a farm, a quarry *capable of improvement*. Poser en principe d'agriculture, qu'il faut régler les portions *exploitatives* de terres et y ajouter les obligations selon les localités—To lay it down as a maxim in agriculture, to regulate the proportions of land *capable of improvement*, and impose restrictions according to the situation.)

EXPROPRIER, V. A. to dispossess, foreclose, or divest of property. (*La révolution a exproprié les émigrés*—The revolution has *dispossessed* the emigrants of *their property*.)

EXTENSIF, VE, adj. extensive. This adjective is of new creation, and differs from extensible, which implies a substance capable of extension, as gold. (*Un acte extensif d'autorité*—An *extensive* act of authority.)

F.

FABRICATEUR, S. M. a fabricator; a manufacturer. This word was only used to imply a forger, or a coiner, or a fabricator of counterfeit money, but now means one employed in lawful and allowed fabrications or works. (*Fabricateur de poudre et de salpêtre*—A *manufacturer* of gunpowder and saltpeter. *Fabricateur des armes*—A *manufacturer* of arms, an armourer.) The French say likewise: *Fabricateur des complots*—A *fabricator* of conspiracies.

After the French, we are frequently saying, and writing, fabrics (from *fabriques*) for manufactories; though the word has been heretofore only used to imply the workmanship itself or manufacture of goods.

FANATISER, v. a. to make a fanatic; to inspire any one with fanaticism. It has been usually applied to religious notions, but is now used with respect to political opinions. (*Fanatiser* les habitans laborieux de la campagne—To make fanatics of the hard working inhabitants of the country.)

FANATISÉ, ÉE, part. made, or become fanatics. (Les Vendéens, *fanatisés* par les prêtres, furent excités à la guerre—The Vendéans, become fanatics through their priests, were stirred up to war.)

FÉDÉRAL, E, adj. federal. (La division *fédérale* auroit affoiblie le corps politique, et seroit devenue une source intarissable de dissensions intestines et de guerres civiles—The *federal* division would have weakened the body politic, and become an inexhaustible source of intestine disputes and civil war.)

FÉDÉRALISER, v. a. to federalize; to form confederacies, or factions, as that of the Brissotines, or Girondistes. See *Fédéralisme*.

FÉDÉRALISME, s. m. federalism; a name given to a faction which had its birth in the southern parts of France, particularly in the cities of Lyons, Bourdeaux, Marseilles, and Toulon: the design of which was to parcel out into several federations, or republics, the great republic which had been declared by two constitutional acts one and indivisible. This is likewise called the Brissotin, or Girondiste faction. See *Brissotin*, *Brissotinisme*.

The following passages will explain the senses in which this word has been received. (Le *fédéralisme* du midi, de Lyon—The *federalism* of the south, of Lyons. Accuser quelqu'un de *fédéralisme*—To accuse any one of *federalism*. Bourdeaux, le foyer de *fédéralisme*—Bourdeaux, the seat of

of *federalism*. La force de la révolution est dans l'unité et l'indivisibilité de la république. Par le *fédéralisme* de Marseille, la France semble se déchirer comme Caton déchira ses entrailles de ses propres mains; mais Caton ne fut qu'un simple mortel, et le peuple, image de la nature, est impérissable comme elle. Les quatre cents mille fédérations auroient fait autant de sociétés isolées et corporations à part, qui les auroient isolées les unes des autres—The strength of the revolution consists in the unity and indivisibility of the republic. By the *federalism* of Marseilles, France seemed to be tearing out its entrails with its own hands, like Cato; but Cato was but a man, and a nation, like nature, of which it is the image, is immortal. The four hundred thousand confederacies would have formed so many distinct and separate societies and corporations, which would have kept each other apart.)

FÉDÉRALISTE, s. m. a federalist, or a partisan and defender of federalism, as were Brissot and those of his faction. (Les *fédéralistes* de Marseille—The *federalists* of Marseilles. La cabale infernale des *fédéralistes* propage ses principes destructeurs—The infernal cabal of *federalists* are spreading their destructive principles. *Fédéralistes*, feuillans, soit aristocrates, soit modérés, tous tendent à la destruction de la république, de la liberté, et à la dissolution de la convention nationale—*Federalists*, feuillans, whether aristocrats or moderates, all promote the destruction of the republic and of liberty, and the dissolution of the national convention.) See *Feuillans*, *Aristocrat*, *Modéré*.

FÉDÉRALISTE, adj. m. and f. federalist; appertaining to federalism. (Mouvements, intrigues *fédéralistes*—*Federalist* motions and intrigues.)

FÉDÉRATIE,

FÉDÉRATIF, VE, adj. federative; confederated. Gouvernement *federative*—A *federative* government, or state composed of several other states, or governments, united together by a general alliance, submitting in certain cases to the determinations, or resolutions, of a general assembly, but having each its separate and distinct laws, as the Swiss for example. (Etat *fédératif*, république *fédérative*—A *confederated* state, a *confederated* republic. La faction *fédérative* avoit établie un foyer de division, de scission, et de discorde, en abolissant l'unité et l'indivisibilité de la république naissante—The *federative* faction had established a focus of division, separation, and discord, in abolishing the unity and indivisibility of the growing republic.)

FÉDÉRATION, s. f. confederacy; federation. The french word *confédération*, from the latin preposition *cum*, and the substantive *foedus*, has been long in use, to imply a mutual engagement of several states or governments for the defence of each other, as were those confederacies which heretofore existed in Poland; but the word *fédération* is as new as the object it explains happens to be in France: we have, therefore, been obliged, in order to keep pace with the french nation in the matter of explanation to give it an english form, *federation*.

FÉDÉRATION GÉNÉRALE DE PARIS, the general federation of Paris; the assembly of deputations from the armed citizens and the troops of the line, decreed by the national assembly to take place on the 14th of July, 1790, being the first anniversary of the taking of the Bastille, from which the æra of the liberty of the french nation takes its date. The intent of this meeting was to enter into a pacte *fédératif*, or solemn confederacy and engagement to maintain their liberty and the new constitution.

This

This ceremony took place on a large spot near Paris, formerly called le Champ de Mars, but on this occasion it was named le Champ de Fédération, the Field of Confederacy; where, in the presence of four hundred thousand spectators, seated round the King and national assembly, an oath to maintain the new constitution, and (*de vivre libres ou de mourir*) to live free free or to die, was taken by all present.

The same oath was solemnly taken on the same day in every part of the kingdom.

(*La fédération du 14 Juillet, 1790*—The *federation of the 14th of July, 1790.*)

FÉDÉRÉ, s. m. a confederate. In France, those are called *féderés* who took the oath mentioned in the preceding article, as are those in whose name it was taken. Every citizen is under an obligation of taking the same, called the civic oath. See *Civique*.

(*Les féderés arrivés des provinces à Paris, émus du spectacle de voir une multitude immense des habitans de cette ville, leurs femmes, leurs filles, les mères avec leurs enfans, les pelles et les bèches à la main, travailler à construire le plus vaste théâtre qui ait jamais été préparé par la main des hommes, joignirent leurs bras vigoureux à ceux de cette multitude plus molle et délicate*—The *confederates*, who were arrived at Paris from the provinces, struck with the sight of an immense multitude of the male inhabitants of that city, their wives, their daughters, their mothers, their children, all with spades and shovels in their hands, working to form the most spacious theatre which had ever been made by human hands, joined in the labour, adding their vigour to the weak exertions of this crowd of more delicate and enervated people.)

FÉODA.

FÉODALITÉ, s. f. (qualité de fief, foi et hommage; the privileges annexed to the demesne of the nobility, entitling the noble possessor to homage and certain services from the serf or tenant cultivating the soil); whatever relates to the feudal system, now entirely abolished in France, for which reason, the word is introduced here, not as a new one, but as one which will of necessity become every day more and more obsolete. (La nomenclature de la *féodalité* est devenue un idiome inintelligible en France, et effacée dans le dictionnaire de la langue nationale—The vocabulary of the *feudal system* is become an unintelligible speech in France, and blotted out of the dictionary of the language of the nation.)

FEUILLANS, s. m. pl. See *Moderé*.

FILIATION, s. f. filiation; descent. This is used not only with respect to an inheritance from father to son, but of other things; as for example of a man's actions. (Je puis prouver par la *filiation* de mes actions que je suis fils et petit-fils de parens honorables roturiers—I can prove by the *filiation* of my actions that I am the son and grandson of reputable parents who were not noble.)

FILTRER, v. a. to filtrate. The operation of filtration is figuratively applied to insinuate into the mind. (L'irréligion *filtrée* dans les cœurs des enfans—Irréligion *filtrated* into the minds of children.)

FINANCIER, ÈRE, adj. financiering. This adjective, heretofore only used in the feminine to express a species of writing (l'écriture *financière* de lettres rondes—the round hand), is now applied to every thing which relates to the finances. (Compagnie *financière* et commerciale—A commercial and *financiering* company.)

Financier,

Financier is likewise used in much the same sense. (Les principes *financiers* et commerciaux—*Financial* and commercial principles.)

FLOREÁL, s. m. flower month; the month in the new french calendar commencing the 20th of April, and ending on the 19th of May, both inclusive. This is the eighth month of the year, and the second of the spring; all three of which months are made to terminate in *al*.

FLUCTUATION, s. f. fluctuation. This word, only used in anatomy, is now applied to the fluctuating state of affairs and persons. (La *fluctuation* de la faveur populaire—The *fluctuation* of popular favour. Dans l'état de la *fluctuation* actuelle des affaires il n'est guère permis à l'analiste de fixer ses regards sur tous les événemens, &c.—In the state of the present *fluctuation* of affairs it is scarcely allowed the historian to cast a look upon the events, &c.)

FONCTIONNAIRE, s. m. functionary. This word, entirely new to the french language, is from the Latin *functio*, and signifies one who is in the execution of an office, or duty.

FONCTIONNAIRE PUBLIC, a public functionary, or officer. In France, one who, for the people, and in their name, performs any of the offices of government, for which he receives pay and allowance, whether the said office be spiritual or temporal.

From this definition, it appears that the members of the legislative body, the judges, ministers, mayors, officers of the army and navy, ambassadors, bishops, curates, are all *public functionaries*, responsible to the nation for the performance of their duty, whether appointed by the people or legislative body.

FORCEMENT, adv. forcibly; by force. (Adopter *forcement* un genre de guerre fait pour révolter la nature entière, c'est de ne donner aucun quartier aux troupes ennemies—

To adopt a kind of war *by force* capable of revolting all nature against it, which is, to give the enemy's troops no quarter.)

FORME, s. f. shape; beauty. This word, which, connected with body, is of as ancient use as that has been itself, merits a place in this collection, because it has been applied to the *beauty* of the human figure, in the same sense as the Latin *forma*, in that sentence of Terence: *Elegans formarum spectator.*

Accordingly, the French now say: Tout ce que les *formes* aimables ont de plus enchanteur a été employé pour dévier les patriotes de la droite ligne révolutionnaire— Whatever there was most bewitching in *beauty* has been employed to divert the patriots from the direct line of the revolution (meaning the most lovely women). Ces *formes* enchanteresses, qui embellissent même la vertu— That bewitching *shape*, which might adorn virtue herself.

FOURNÉE, s. f. This word, which has been long in use to signify the quantity of bread placed in the oven at a single baking, or what in English is called a batch, has, since the commencement of the revolution, been applied in a horrid sense to the number of unhappy wretches hurried away at the same time in carts, in consequence of a condemnation by the revolutionary tribunals to undergo the punishment of the guillotine. See *Guillotine.*

FRANC, s. m. the unity of coin, according to the new republican division of money. The *franc* is used instead of the *livre tournois*, being nearly of the same value which that bore with respect to the crown of six livres. It differs from the old *livre*, inasmuch as the *franc* is not only used in accounts, but is an actual coin, whereas the *livre*, like the english pound, was imaginary, and used in
accounts

accounts only. The *franc* has nine-tenths of fine silver and one-tenth of alloy, and weighs five grammes, or about ninety-five grains. See *Métrologie*.

FRANCIADE, s. f. *franciad*. According to the new republican æra, the period of four years, at the end of which a day is to be added, to preserve the agreement of the civil year with the motion of the celestial bodies.

This intercalary day is to be stiled the *Sans-Culottide*, when a grand festival is to be held, and the oath renewed of maintaining the republican constitution, and living and dying free. See *Ère des Français*, *Sextile*, *Sans-Culottide*.

FRATERNISATION, s. f. *fraternization*; the act of uniting as brethren. This substantive, from the verb *fraterniser*, is new to the french language. (*Toutes les sociétés unies par une douce fraternisation*—All the societies united by a gentle *fraternization*.)

FRATERNISER, v. a. to *fraternize*; to unite as brethren. (*Fraterniser se dit particulièrement des sociétés populaires entr'elles, comme aussi des sociétaires entr'eux*—To *fraternize* is applied particularly to popular societies, and the members thereof amongst themselves.) See *Sociétaire*.

FRATERNITÉ, s. f. *fraternity*; brotherly love. There is a natural *fraternity*, which is that warm friendship, love and regard betwixt children sprung from the same parents.

The *fraternity* of institution amongst a number of distinct families for mutual support, and general protection, is coeval with civil society itself.

The title of brother, given by crowned heads and princes, to each other, and by the societies of knights amongst their own orders, marks the progress of civiliza-

tion and closer connexion of interests betwixt nations and kings in their several political relations.

Since the revolution in France, the members of the same society, and the different popular societies, which amounted to no less a number than sixty thousand, affected to unite themselves in the bond of friendship and brotherly love.

These new fraternal institutions have had their established forms of address, to wit, the salutations of health and fraternity (*salut et fraternité*), and the accolade fraternelle, or embrace.

The principal maxim of these societies in France, (which must be every where admitted with applause), has been declared founded on the universal principle of doing to every one as we would wish to be donè unto; excluding all political and private egoism, and establishing a general rule of rectitude for governing and directing the actions of mankind. See *Confraternité*.

FRÈRES D'ARMES, brothers in arms; a title now given to the soldiers of the french republic.

FRIMAIRE, s. m. frosty month; the month of the new calendar of the french republic, beginning on the 21st of November and ending on the 20th of December, and thus named on account of the *frimats* (hoar frosts) of these months. This is the third month of the year, and last of the three months of Autumn, all of which terminate in *aire*.

FROMENTEUX, EUSE, adj. productive of, or proper for the culture of corn. (*Un pays fromenteux*—A country which produces corn. *Une terre fromenteuse*—Land fit for sowing corn.)

FRUCTIDOR,

FRUCTIDOR, s. m. fruit month; the month of the new french republican calendar beginning on the 18th of August and ending on the 16th of September, being the most fruitful month of the year. This is the twelfth or last month of the year, and third month of the summer, terminating, as the two foregoing, in *dor*.

G.

GALLOPHILE, s. m. and f. gallophilus; a friend to the French. It was the saying of Anacharsis Cloots: *Gallophile* de tout temps, mon cœur est sans fard, et mon âme sans culotte—Ever a *gallophilus*, my heart is without disguise, and my soul a sans-culotte.

GARDE NATIONAL, s. m. a national guard; one belonging to the army of the french republic.

GARDE NATIONALE, s. f. the national guard; a name given in France to the army, whether at home or abroad. By the constitution of 1795, the *garde nationale* is divided into two bodies, one called *sédentaire* (stationary), the other *en activité* (on service): the first, formed of all the citizens, or sons of citizens, capable of bearing arms; the second implies all on actual service by sea or land.

GARNISAIRE, **GARNISER**, **GARNISONNAIRE**, s. m. These words are new, and are used to imply soldiers placed in garrison in a town where the contributions have not been satisfied. See *Contributif*.

GENDARME NATIONAL, s. m. a cavalry soldier, substituted since the revolution in the room of the *maréchaussée*.

GENDARMERIE NATIONALE, s. f. a military body of horse, in the room of what was formerly called the *maréchaussée*.

Their

Their duty is to patrol the public roads for the security of the interior parts of the republic; they are to pursue and take robbers on the highway, and malefactors of every kind; to forward the informations of crimes which have been committed, to summon evidence for the conviction of criminals, and to assist the officers of police; to escort the public money, ammunition, and condemned prisoners; and to be constantly on the watch for the preservation of the peace and security, as well public as private.

They do duty both on foot and on horseback; are divided into twenty-eight divisions, having each three departments assigned them; each division is commanded by a colonel. The uniform is blue, lined and faced with red; on the buttons are these words: Force à la loi (to add strength to the laws), which shew the nature of their institution.

GÉNÉRATION, s. f. generation. This word is now applied very extensively to every production, physical, moral, or political. (*La génération de la révolution républicaine et ses progrès excessifs font l'étonnement de tous les contemporains—The generation of the republican revolution and its vast progress afford matter of astonishment to every person living.*)

GERMINAL, s. m. blossom month; the month of the new french calendar which begins on the 21st of March, and ends on the 19th of April, when the germes, buds, or blossoms of vegetation appear. This is the seventh month of the year and the first spring month, all three of which terminate in *al*.

GLORIOLE, s. f. ridiculous vanity, or boasting; a diminutive of gloire (glory). (*La petite gloriole d'être officier—*

The

The trifling *vanity* of being an officer. C'est une sorte de *gloriole* que de faire l'abandon de son traitement attaché à la place de fonctionnaire public, que ne doit pas être consacrée par une mention honorable dans le bulletin de la république—To give up the allowance annexed to the charge of a public functionary is a kind of *vanity* which ought not to be sanctioned with honourable mention in the bulletin of the republic.)

GOUVERNANT, s. m. a governor. Used only in the plural number. (Les *gouvernans* et les *gouvernés*—The *governors* and governed.)

GOUVERNEMENT RÉVOLUTIONNAIRE, s. m. the revolutionary government; a form of government which, having for its object the preservation of the progress of the revolution, and the conduct of it to its period, was only established on a constitutional basis by the decrees of the national convention, having the law of circumstances for its principles.

GRADE, OU DEGRÉ DÉCIMAL DU MÉRIDIEN, s. m. the grade, or decimal degree of the meridian; a name given to the hundredth part of the quadrant of the meridian, the length of which has been made the basis of the new republican division, or system of weights and measures. The *grade* contains one hundred thousand metres, or fifty-one thousand three hundred and twenty-four toises or fathoms, one foot, nine pouces or inches, seven lignes and one-ninth. See *Métrologie*.

GRADUEL, LLE, adj. gradual; whatever is done by degrees. Formerly used only in the civil and canon law. (L'abolition *graduée*, ou progressive, de l'esclavage—The *gradual*, or progressive abolition of slavery.)

GRADUELLE-

GRADUELLEMENT, adv. gradually, or by degrees. (*Etre graduellement surchargé d'impôts*—To be *gradually* loaded with taxes. *Les établissemens de l'instruction publique seront distribués graduellement*—The establishments for public instruction will be settled *by degrees*.)

GRAMME, s. m. the unity of weight, or gravity, according to the new republican system. The *gramme* is the exact weight of a volume of pure water, equal to the cube of the hundredth part of the metre, when the water is of the temperature to thaw ice; it is nearly equal to 19 grains; the gros, or dram weight, answers in decimal parts to 3.8215 *grammes*. See *Métrologie*.

GRAND JUGE MILITAIRE, the military high justice. By the constitution of 1791, this was a commissary of war who presided at the courts martial in every military circuit, or *arrondissement*. See *Juge*.

GUILLOTINADE, s. f. execution with the guillotine, or decapitation by that new republican instrument.

The executioner who managed this fatal instrument at Paris during the revolutionary government was named Adams; he, as well as the government itself, was compared to Saturn, who, according to the heathen mythology, devoured his own children.

GUILLOTINE, s. f. the guillotine, or instrument for capital punishments, used for decapitation, by an easy and mechanical operation, in the room of the sword or axe. It was invented, or rather revived, perhaps improved (for it appears to have been of ancient use), by a physician of the name of Guillotin, after whom it is called; and this, it is said, for a double reason, not only as the inventor, or improver, but as having suffered, that is to say, having been himself guillotined by it.

GUILLOTINÉ,

GUILLOTINÉ, s. m. a guillotined man, or one who has been decapitated by this instrument.

GUILLOTINER, v. a. to guillotine. This newly-coined verb active has been employed with great activity during the revolution, especially under the system of government of which Robespierre was the head; we scarcely need to add, as a further explanation, that the word implies the act of decapitation by the machine called a guillotine.

H.

HACHE, s. m. an axe, or hatchet; a sharp iron instrument with a wooden handle, used for the purpose of cutting with a forcible blow. *Hache et glaive de la loi* (the *axe* and sword of the law) implies criminal justice. This expression is only remarkable because the word *loi* (law) is here substituted in the place of justice (justice). Since France has formed herself into a republic, she has had a remarkable predilection for the word *loi*, which has been constantly used instead of *la justice*, unless with the adjunct *nationale*. The reason of this is, that, according to the principles of the french republican government, *la loi* springs out of the general will of the people; law is then the proper work of the french nation, or people themselves, and the citizen suffering under it for any crime committed by him, is condemned according to his own and the nation's will. The distribution of justice under the former government appeared to be multiplied over much, and too liable to an iniquitous partiality not to admit of the substitution of the expression of law for that of justice. (Tomber sous *la hache de la loi*—To fall under the *axe* of the law. Les *s* exécuteurs

exécuteurs de la justice nationale tiennent en mains la *hache* de la loi—The executors of the justice of the nation retain in their hands the *axe* of the law.)

It has likewise been used with the adjunct républicainé, as in the following example taken from the translation by general Dumouriez of the *Fragmens sur Paris*, written originally in German. (Après de longs et vains efforts, la commission temporaire des arts parvint à sauver ce qui avait échappé à la *hache* républicaine; c'est ainsi que le forcené Hébert nommait cette œuvre de destruction des monumens des arts—The temporary committee of the arts, after a long, and, in many instances, a vain endeavour, at length were able to save what had escaped the republican *batchet*; for thus did that furious fellow Hébert style the engine made use of in the destruction of the monuments of the arts.)

HAINÉUX, EUSE, adj. hateful; bearing hatred. This adjective, which had grown obsolete, is newly revived. (Un pays *haineux* et intolérant dans ses prêtres—A country bearing *hatred*, whose priests are intolerant (inclined to persecute on account of religion).)

HAUT-JURÉ, s. m. the grand jury. According to the constitution of 1791, this jury made a part of the haute cour nationale, and is likewise established, by the constitution of 1795, in that of the haute cour de justice.

HAUTE COUR DE JUSTICE, s. f. high court of justice; a tribunal established to adjudge such accusations as are brought by the legislative body, whether against its own members or those of the executive directory. According to the constitution of 1793, it is to be composed of five judges and two accusateurs nationaux (attornies general), taken from the tribunal of cassation, and the high juries,

ries, nominated by the electoral assemblies of the departments.

HAUTE COUR NATIONALE, s. f. high national court; a tribunal established by the constitution of 1791, to adjudge the crime of lèse-nation. See *Crime de Lèse-nation*.

HECTARE, s. m. a superficial measure for land, according to the new system, equal to an hundred ares; it takes the place of the former arpent, or acre, and is equal to two arpens of an hundred perches carrées (square perches), having twenty-two feet on each side. See *Métrologie*.

HECTOGRAMME, s. m. a weight, according to the new system, equal to an hundred grammes, which is used instead of the quarteron, and nearly equal to three ounces, two gros, or drams. See *Métrologie*.

HECTOLITRE, s. m. a measure of the new system, equal to an hundred litres. It is used for liquids in the place of the feuillette, and contains an hundred and five pintes, equal to as many english quarts. In dry measure, the *hectolitre* supersedes the old mine, and is equal nearly to three minots. See *Métrologie*.

HECTOMÈTRE, s. m. in the long measure of the new republican division, is equal to one hundred metres, about fifty toises or fathoms, seven feet, ten inches, and two lines. See *Métrologie*.

HEURE, s. f. an hour; the twenty-fourth part of the natural day.

By the twelfth article of the decree of the national convention, passed on the 5th of October, 1793, for the reform of the french calendar, it was regulated, that the day, from midnight to midnight, should be divided into ten parts, each part into ten others, and so on to the least measurable portion of time. This was not to be

compulsory for public acts 'till the first day of the third year of the republic, which was the 22d of September, 1794.

If this regulation has been carried into execution, the french hour makes the tenth part of the natural day; consequently, it will be equal to two hours and twenty-four minutes of the common division of time, and to our hour, in the proportion of five to twelve.

This new republican division of the natural day into tenths and hundredths appears less evident and practicable than the system of weights and measures. (See *Métrologie*.) There seems to be less necessity for such a revolution, and the utility of it to the public is not easily discoverable. The division of the day into twelve hours seems better adapted to the nature of the subject than the new decimal division, by which morning, noon, evening, and midnight will lose their places. Time-pieces and watches, which are divided into twelves and sixties, must now be laid aside: or, if used, arithmetical calculations must be made every time to adjust the difference, which many cannot, or will not do; and those who can, will think a trouble, which may be avoided by following the old practice. The french mathematicians have, indeed, undertaken to compute new tables to adapt the old divisions to the new system: but all the curious chronometers will be no longer of any use; and what will France have gained by the sacrifices she will make?

During the revolutionary system of government, the figure chiefly used to express the last scene of mortal life was this: *Sa dernière beure frappe, a sonné, ou sonnera bientôt*—His last *hour* is striking, has struck, or will soon strike; in the room of the old expression: *Son beure est venue*—His *hour* is come. (*La dernière beure sonnera bientôt*

bientôt pour ceux qui ont creusé le précipice dans lequel ils ont voulu précipiter les autres—Their last *hour* will soon strike who have dug the pit into which they would thrust others. La dernière *heure* frappe pour tous les traîtres de la patrie—The last *hour* is striking for all traitors to their country.)

HOMME, s. m. a man. To the several denominations of that animal endowed with the gifts of speech and reason, called *man*, which are to be found in the different vocabularies, from the vassal who tills the ground of his landlord to the lord of the land himself, the following are to be added, as being all of new creation.

HOMME DE LOI, the man of law, or lawyer; one skilled in the new republican system of french jurisprudence, who undertakes the defence of the causes of citizens before the tribunals. The lawyers who have succeeded the former *avocats* (advocates) are now so called in France.

HOMMES, OU GENS DE COULEUR, men, or people of colour; a name given to the negroes in the West Indian colonies. (La convention nationale, toutes les autorités constituées, les corps électoraux, les sociétés populaires, les sections et comités, assistèrent à la célébration de la fête des *hommes de couleur*. Le président de la convention donna à l'*orateur de couleur* l'accolade fraternelle, après avoir proclamé l'abolition de l'esclavage, au milieu des applaudissemens mille fois répétés dans les airs: Vive la liberté!—The national convention, the constituted authorities, the electoral bodies, the popular societies, the sections and committees, were all present to celebrate the festival of the *people of colour*. The president of the convention gave the *speaker of colour* the fraternal embrace, after having proclaimed the abolition of slavery amidst the applause and acclamations

acclamations of the people, whilst a thousand voices repeated the cry of Liberty for ever!)

HOMMES DU 14 JUILLET, the men of the 14th of July, 1789. These are otherwise styled *les vainqueurs de la Bastille* (the conquerors of the Bastille). The state prison at Paris, called the Bastille, which was supposed to be impregnable, and which a well disciplined army, with a great leader, had endeavoured in vain to reduce, was on this day taken by an irregular mob in a few hours: an event so unlooked-for, and deemed so far from being possible, that when the news reached Versailles, it met, for some time, with no credit. (*Ce que le grand Condé ne peut faire fut réservé aux hommes du 14 Juillet*—What the great Condé was unable to do, was reserved for the *men of the 14th of July* to accomplish.)

On the 14th of July, 1790, one year after the taking of the Bastille, the grand feast of the confederation was held throughout the whole kingdom. See *Fédération*.

HOMMES DU 20 JUIN, the men of the 20th of June, 1792. This was a mob at Paris, particularly of the poor inhabitants of the suburbs of St. Marceau and St. Antoine, who had before received the name of *sans-culottes*, set on by persons of the first rank, who are said to have mingled in disguise amongst this rude rabble. This mob broke down the gates of the palace of the Tuilleries, where the king and queen then resided, forced themselves into the royal apartments, destroyed the furniture, and behaved with the most shocking indecency towards the unhappy monarch, and his unfortunate consort.

HOMMES DU 10 D'AÔÛT, the men of the 10th of August, 1792. This was a mob which attacked the palace of the Tuilleries, massacred the guard and the servants of the
king,

king, whom they conducted, with the queen and royal family, to the Temple. Pétion, Manuel, and Santerre, the brewer, were the ringleaders of this day of blood, which was immediately followed by the king's suspension. See *Chevalier du poignard*.

HOMMES DU 2 DE SEPTEMBRE, the men of the 2d of September, 1792. An appellation given to a number of blood-thirsty people, who, during one of the paroxysms of the french revolution, formed a plan of taking off all those who were suspected of entertaining counter-revolutionary opinions. Accordingly, many thousands of persons were massacred at Paris, as well as in other parts of the kingdom; amongst others, were great numbers of the nobility of France, and many priests: these were all deliberately murdered, without the least regard to the forms of justice. These horrid assassins have been otherwise stigmatized with the name of *Septembriseurs*. See *Septembriser*.

(Les journées de Septembre ne furent que l'ouvrage d'un petit nombre de tigres enivrés—The massacres of September were the work of a small number of intoxicated tigers....Mémoires de la Citoyenne Roland.)

HOMMES DE SANG, bloody-minded men. The massacres which Pétion, Santerre, the brewer, and their party, had only effected by means of sudden tumults and insurrections, though sufficiently bloody, Robespierre and his adherents reduced to a system. They had formed a government founded on the basis of terror and death being made the order of the day, as a revolutionary principle, and as the only means of securing liberty and equality, and saving the republic. The number of victims to this revolutionary government, made by the guillotine, by
the

noyades (drowning) and the fusillades (shooting with muskets), are not to be computed. This will ever be denominated le règne de terreur et de sang en France (the reign of terror and blood in France), during which Robespierre, Carrier, and their infernal club called *les hommes de sang* exercised such shocking barbarities towards their fellow citizens as are not to be paralleled in the history of mankind.

HUMORISTE, adj. m. and f. humorous, having humour. This is an adjective newly introduced into the french language to express a quality for which we have long had an appropriate word in the english language. The substantive *bumeur* by no means expressing that peculiarity of pleasantry which we imply by our word *humour*, the French are still under the necessity of joining an adjective to it (as *belle*, *gaie*, and the like) to convey the same meaning as we are able to do by our substantive: they can, however, now say, un homme *bumoriste*—a *humorous* man. Un ouvrage rempli de traits et pensées *bumoristes*—a work abounding with *humorous* and witty strokes. Des saillies *bumoristes*—*humorous* sallies.

I.

ICONOCLASTE, s. m. an iconoclast, or breaker of images. A word of greek derivation. A name given to the french republicans, who, in the height of their revolutionary frenzy, threw down and broke the statues of their kings, and other national monuments of the arts, because they hated royalty and detested the feudal system. (Je vis avec chagrin la place du monument du chevalier Linnée. Là était le buste de cet homme célèbre sur un piédestal

pedestal élevé. Mais les *iconoclastes* l'avoient brisé.—Pour-
 quoi?—Parce qu'il portoit un cordon de chevalerie—I saw
 with regret the spot whereon the monument to Linnæus
 had been erected. The bust of this famous man was
 placed on a high pedestal; but it had been demolished by
 the *iconoclasts*.—And for what reason?—Because it was de-
 corated with the ribbon of an order of knighthood.
 C'est après le 10 Août, qu'est tombée sous la hache des
iconoclastes la statue équestre d'Henry IV: cette statue
 qu'adoroient encore peu de mois avant, les Parisiens, aux
 quels elle rappeloit le souvenir de cet homme noble et ai-
 mable, de ce bon roi.—The equestrian statue of Henry
 the Fourth (of France) was demolished by the *iconoclasts*
 after the 10th of August: a statue which a few months
 before the Parisians so greatly venerated, as it called to
 their recollection a noble-minded and amiable man, and
 a good king... (Dumouriez, *Fragments sur Paris*.) See
Hommes du 10 d'Août.

ILLITÉRÉ, ÉE, adj. illiterate; that can neither write or
 read. *Illétré* is to be found in some vocabularies in
 this sense; but *illitère* is of new creation. (Les gens de
 la campagne, très-souvent *illitères*, et les femmes *illitères*,
 ignorant la disposition de la loi du maximum, en vendant
 au-delà des prix fixés dans cette loi, peuvent-ils être pu-
 nis?—Country people, and women in particular, for the
 most part *illiterate*, and not comprehending the directions
 of the law of the maximum, if these sell above the prices
 fixed by that law, can they be punished?) See *Loi du*
maximum.

IMAGE, ÉE, adj. rich in imagery, or expression. A new
 word. (Une langue sonore et *image*, telle que l'Italienne)

—A musical language, *rich in expression*, like the Italian tongue.)

IMITATIF, VE, adj. *imitative.* (L'esprit *imitatif*—An *imitative* genius. Les fabricateurs des complots ont l'esprit *imitatif* en imitant le patriote dans son zèle pour la chose publique: vrais Tartuffes en patriotisme, et hommes à deux faces—The conspirators have an *imitative* genius, mimicking the patriot in his zeal for the public good: very hypocrites in patriotism, men with double faces.)

IMMINÉMENT, adv. *imminently.* (Péril qui menace *imminément*—Danger *imminently* threatening.)

IMMORAL, E, adj. *immoral.* This adjective has only been introduced into the french academy's dictionary with the last edition of 1798, and is to be found in no others, or at least but few, although it will be seen by the following examples that it has been extensively used. (Homme *immoral*—An *immoral* man. Caractère *immoral*—An *immoral* character. Loi *immorale*—An *immoral* law. Conduite *immorale*—*Immoral* conduct. Dans un siècle aussi *immoral* que le nôtre, on est assez équitable pour ne pas faire grâce à l'homme *immoral* en faveur de son talent—In an age as *immoral* as ours is, we are so just as not to countenance an *immoral* man because he has talents. Principes *immoraux* des factions liberticides—The *immoral* principles of those factions destructive of liberty. L'égoïste est un homme *immoral*—The egoist is an *immoral* man.)

IMMORALITÉ, s. f. *immorality.* This substantive is equally new in its introduction. (L'*immoralité* de tant d'êtres corrompus et pervertis—The *immorality* of so many corrupted and wicked people. Faire connoître l'*immoralité* de ces individus sur les moyens de s'enrichir aux dépens du peuple, qui cherchent à éterniser la guerre pour se procurer des
géné-

généralats—To publish the *immorality* of those individuals who seek to enrich themselves at the expense of the people, and endeavour to prolong the war that they may procure themselves the commands of generals. *L'immoralité et la corruption par laquelle chacun sacrifie à soi-même tous ses semblables*—The *immorality* and corruption through which every one sacrifices his fellow creatures to himself.)

IMPASSIBILITÉ, s. f. insensibility to compassion. (*L'impassibilité des juges*—The *insensibility to compassion* of the judges.)

IMPASSIBLE, adj. m. and f. insensible; not to be moved with compassion. (Les juges doivent être *impassible* envers les traîtres de la patrie—Judges ought *not to be moved with compassion* for the traitors of their country. Être *impassible* au milieu des instigations des scélérats—To be *insensible* to the solicitations of bad men.)

IMPÉRATIF, VE, adj. imperative; commanding. This has been used in familiar speech, and ironically, instead of impérieux; but is sometimes employed in a serious sense speaking of a strict obligation. The following is an example of the former: Les ministres, en restant toujours dans les formes *impératives* et dans leur dédain pour le peuple, se rendirent enfin odieux—The ministers, adhering to *imperative* forms and despising the people, have rendered themselves odious. This is agreeable to the latter acceptance: Travailler sans relâche au bien public est la plus *impérative* de toutes les lois—To labour without ceasing for the public good is the most *imperative* of all laws.)

IMPÉRATIVEMENT, adv. imperatively; in an imperative manner. (Le peuple voulut *impérativement* la république une et indivisible—The people insisted *imperatively* upon a republic one and indivisible.) This is a new acceptance of the word.

IMPÉRIEUSEMENT, adv. imperiously; in an imperious manner. This adverb is much in use; and is applied in the same senses as the adjective following, likewise much used. (Le commerce demande *impérieusement* des routes solides, des canaux, jonctions des rivières, &c.—Trade *imperiously* demands good roads, canals, the junction of rivers, &c. La nécessité et l'intérêt de la république commande *impérieusement*—The necessity and interest of the republic *imperiously* demand. Le salut public commande *impérieusement* d'arrêter le progrès du crime—Public safety *imperiously* directs a stop being put to the progress of crimes. Un intérêt plus pressant me fit *impérieusement* la loi de, &c.—A more pressing interest with me *imperiously* made the law of, &c. L'introduction des troupes étrangères dans le royaume *impérieusement* exigée par les circonstances d'un péril imminent—The introduction of foreign troops into the kingdom *imperiously* required by circumstances of imminent danger.)

IMPÉRIEUX, EUSE, adj. imperious; pressing; urgent. (Des besoins *impérieux*—Pressing necessity. Circonstances *impérieuses*—Urgent circumstances. La loi du maximum est une mesure *impérieuse*—The law of the maximum is an *imperious* measure.) See *Loi du maximum*.

IMPIÉTER, v. n. to encroach upon. This verb is new. (Nous avons fait provisoirement ce qu'exigeoit l'intérêt urgent du peuple français sans *impiéter* sur l'autorité qui ne nous étoit point déléguée—We have provisionally performed whatever the urgent interests of the french people required without *encroaching upon* an authority not delegated to us....Discours de l'assemblée constituante à la convention nationale, le 21 Septembre, 1792.)

IMPOLITIQUE, adj. m. and f. *impolitic*. This word is not to be found in any french dictionary, though certainly great use is made of it; for example, the French say: Principes *impolitiques*—Principles that are *impolitic*. Une démarche *impolitique*—A proceeding that is *impolitic*.

IMPOLITIQUE, s. f. *impolicy*. (*L'impolitique* de la guerre—The *impolicy* of war, or of the war.)

IMPROBATEUR, s. m. one who disapproves of any thing.

IMPROBATEUR, adj. m. *disapproving*. (Un silence *improbateur* régnoit partout sur le passage du roi, lorsqu'il revint de Varennes à Paris—A *disapproving* silence (silence of disapprobation) prevailed every where on the road as the king was on his return from Varennes to Paris.)

IMPUTABLE, adj. m. and f. whatever may be deducted. (La trésorerie nationale payera au citoyen N. la somme de ———, *imputable* sur ses appointemens—The national treasury will pay to citizen N. the sum of ———, to be deducted from his allowance.)

INAPPERÇU, **INAPERÇU**, adj. m. and f. *unperceived*. (Ces individus restèrent *inaperçus*—These individuals remained *unperceived*.)

INCARCÉRATION, s. f. *imprisonment*; *incarceration*. This substantive, with the verb following derived from it, owes its origin to the revolutionary government under the tyrant Robespierre; during which, it is supposed, there were not less than ten thousand *incarcérés* (imprisoned persons) in the places of confinement within Paris, and in the different jails in other parts of the republic at least one hundred thousand.

INCARCÉRER, v. r. to *incarcerate*, or *imprison*. A new verb.

INCARCÉRÉ, **ÉE**, part. *incarcerated*; *imprisoned*.

INCI-

INCIVIQUE, adj. m. and f. devoid of civism, *i. e.* contrary to the oath taken by citizens, and the public good. (Conduite *incivique*—A conduct devoid of civism. Des sentimens *inciviques*—Sentiments devoid of civism. Une motion *incivique*—A motion devoid of civism. Prêtres *inciviques*—Priests having no civism. Accorder des certificats de civisme à des citoyens *inciviques*—To grant certificates of civism to citizens without it, *i. e.* civism. Réclamations *inciviques* auxquelles il est temps de mettre un frein—Claims devoid of civism to which it is time to put a stop.) See *Civism*.

INCIVISME, s. m. incivism; the want of civism. (Un individu noté d'*incivisme*—A person notorious for incivism. Reprocher à quelqu'un des principes d'*incivisme*—To reproach some one for his principles of incivism.)

INCOHÉRENCE, s. f. incoherence; incoherency. (L'*incobérence* de ses démarches—The *incoherence* of his proceedings. L'*incobérence* de nos lois demande un nouveau code civil—The *incoherency* of our laws calls for a new civil code. L'*incobérence* d'une armée révolutionnaire avec nos principes demande qu'on réorganise les troupes qui la composent, ou qu'on les dissémine dans les départemens—The *incoherency* of a revolutionary army with our principles requires that the troops composing it should be reorganized, or that they should be distributed amongst the departments.)

INCOHÉRENT, adj. m. and f. incoherent. This adjective had been long used in the french language before the substantive formed from it (*incohérence*) was introduced.

INCONSTITUTIONNALITÉ, s. f. inconsistency with the constitution of government.

INCONSTITUTIONNEL, LLE, adj. unconstitutional; whatever is inconsistent with the constitution of government. (Une doctrine *inconstitutionnelle*—Unconstitutional doctrine. Une mesure, une taxe *inconstitutionnelle*—An unconstitutional measure,

measure, tax. Un monarque *inconstitutionnel*—An *unconstitutional* monarch.)

INCONSTITUTIONNELLEMENT, adv. *unconstitutionally*. (La chambre ne doit s'ériger *inconstitutionnellement* en cour d'appel contre les sentences des tribunaux sans appel—The house ought not *unconstitutionally* to form itself into a court of appeal for sentences of tribunals from which there is no appeal.)

INCONVENANT, e, adj. *inexpedient*; the contrary of *convenant*. This is a neological, or newly-created word. (Ceux qui pensent que cette guerre est *inconvenante*, injuste, destructive, et sans nécessité, n'ont-ils pas le même droit de le dire, que ceux qui disent qu'elle est *convenante*, juste, nécessaire?—Have not they who think this war *inexpedient*, unjust, destructive, and without necessity, an equal right of calling it so, with those who maintain it to be expedient, just and necessary?)

INCRIMINER, v. a. to criminate; to impute a crime to any one. This verb, and the participle following, derived from it, are of new creation.

INCRIMINÉ, ÉE, part. *criminated*. (Etre *incriminé* d'infidélité dans la gestion, ou de malversation—To be *criminated* with infidelity or malversation in the conduct of the affair.)

INCULTURE, s. f. *uncultivation*; the state of land which is not tilled. The adjective *inculte* (*uncultivated*) has been long in use; but this substantive is only to be found in the last edition of the french academy's dictionary. (Après de longues années d'*inculture* rappeler la terre à la fécondité—To make land productive after many years of *uncultivation*.)

INDEMNITÉ, s. f. *indemnification*. The word is used to imply the annual allowance or salary of the members of the legislative

legislative body and directory. This *indemnité* is thus settled by the constitution of 1795: each of the members of the two councils receive annually the value of three thousand myriagrammes of wheat, which is about six hundred and thirteen quintals and thirty-two pounds, amounting to three hundred louis d'ors, valuing the quintal at twelve francs; the five members of the executive directory are each paid the value of fifty thousand myriagrammes, equal to ten thousand, two hundred and fifty quintals. See *Myriagramme*.

INDUSTRIEL, INDUSTRIAL, LLE, adj. labouring; laborious; whosoever is occupied in labour and industry, and whatsoever is the object of such labour and industry. (La classe *industrielle* du peuple—The *labouring* class of the people. Toutes les parties du corps manufacturier, *industriel* et commercial, sont glacées en France—Every branch of the manufactures, whether trading or *laborious*, is at a stand in France.)

INERTE, adj. m. and f. inert. This adjective is new to the french language, though the substantive *inertie* has been long in use in philosophy to express an incapacity for motion, or *vis inertie*. (La masse *inerte* et bornée des capitalistes—The circumscribed and *inert* mass of capitalists.)

INFLUENCER, v. a. to influence. This verb is new; the substantive *influence* has been long used. (*Influencer* le peuple, une société—To *influence* a people, a society. Les différens motifs qui doivent *influencer* les esprits—Different motives which may *influence* the mind. La convention nationale ne doit pas se laisser *influencer* par des motions particuliers—The national convention should not suffer itself to be *influenced* by motions of a private nature. La France n'est pas un pays qu'on puisse *influencer* par la terreur—

France

France is not a country to be *influenced* by terror. Un journal impartial doit être soustrait à l'influence de certains individus, qui viennent *influencer* les articles du rédacteur—An impartial journal should not be under the direction of certain individuals who have lately *influenced* the editor's articles. La ligue Helvétique est assez puissante pour ne se laisser *influencer*—The Helvetic league is too powerful to suffer itself to be *influenced*.)

INFRANGIBLE, adj. m. and f. *infrangible*; not to be broken. (Des liens *infrangibles*—*Infrangible* ties.)

INJUSTIFIABLE, adj. m. and f. *unjustifiable*; not to be justified. (Un aveuglement *injustifiable*—An *unjustifiable* blindness. C'est un but *injustifiable* de la guerre de forcer une nation de se soumettre à une forme de gouvernement qui n'est pas approuvée par elle-même—It is an *unjustifiable* object of war to force a nation to submit to a form of government which it does not approve of.)

INSCRIPTION CIVIQUE, s. f. the civic inscription. This is an enrolment on the registers of a municipality of every inhabitant of a commune, of the age of twenty-one; who is required to take the civic oath, and to enter into the national guards. This was a regulation of the constitution of 1791; but by that of 1795, the same enrolment is required in a canton of every citizen of the same age, but no mention is made of the civic oath.

INSERMÉ, adj. m. *unsworn*. Under this denomination are included the priests who have not taken the oath required by the constitution civile du clergé (*which see in its place*), or that of liberty and equality. These priests were assigned pensions and allowances, on condition they attempted nothing against the new order of things; in which

which case, they were, besides the loss of such pension, to be punished with banishment. See *Réfractaire*.

INSIGNIFIANCE, s. f. insignificance. (Avoir un air d'*insignifiance* très-nuisible—To have an appearance of *insignifiance* very prejudicial.)

INSIGNIFIANT, e, adj. insignificant. (Une dénonciation vague et *insignifiante*—A vague and *insignificant* denunciation. Un homme *insignifiant*, qui n'est qu'un instrument passif—An *insignificant* man, one who is a mere tool. Cette inscription mille fois répétée sur tous les bâtimens publics de France, est devenue sans effet et *insignifiante*; *Unité et indivisibilité de la république, liberté, égalité, et fraternité*; mais au moins on a effacé la finale terroriste, ou *la mort*, et on y a substitué *humanité, justice*—This inscription on the public buildings of France, is to be found in a thousand places, and with little effect at present, being now *insignificant*, viz. *Unity and indivisibility of the republic, liberty, equality, and fraternity*; however, the terrific conclusion, or *death*, is omitted, and *humanity, justice*, substituted for it....Dumouriez, *Fragments sur Paris*.)

INSOUCIANCE, s. f. negligence; want of care and attention. (C'est dans l'agriculture que le gouvernement doit être vraiment paternel, et réparer l'*insouciance* dont il s'est rendu si long-temps coupable pour cet art nourricier des peuples, le plus estimable de tous les travaux—It is in the culture of the soil that government ought to shew its paternal regard, to make amends for that *negligence* for which it has been so long blameable, with respect to that art by which the people are fed, and which of all kinds of labour is most to be esteemed.)

INSOUCIANT, e, adj. negligent; careless; inattentive. (Ceux qui, dans les crises orageuses de la république, se montrent

trent *insoucians*, doivent inspirer aux amis de la liberté les plus grandes alarmes—They, who amidst the critical struggles of the republic discover themselves to be too *inattentive* observers, ought to be looked upon with much suspicion by the friends of liberty.)

INSPECTER, v. a. to inspect; to overlook. (Les fonctionnaires publics doivent *inspecter* tous ceux qui travaillent sous leurs auspices—The public officers ought to *overlook* all those who work under them.)

INSTITUT AÉROSTATIQUE. See *Aérostatique*.

INSTITUT NATIONAL DES SCIENCES ET DES ARTS, s. m. national institution for the sciences and arts.

A literary establishment, decreed in the fourth year of the french republic (1796), to be fixed at Paris, and employed in the advancement of the arts and sciences.

This establishment was designed to supersede the three ancient academies, which being royal foundations, were deemed aristocratical, and likely to be influenced in favour of their founders.

Those famous academies had existed from the last century, and were instituted during what is styled the Augustan age of France, the long and splendid reign of Lewis the Fourteenth.

The académie française (french academy), intended for the improvement and perfection of the french language, was founded in 1635, by cardinal Richelieu; the académie des sciences (academy of sciences), and the académie des inscriptions (academy of inscriptions), a kind of antiquarian society, towards the close of the seventeenth century.

As these had existed under the monarchical government they must necessarily have appeared in an obnoxious

light to rigid republicans, particularly in the eyes of many of them who despised learning and learned men; however, as there were a number of deputies sent to the national convention who either cultivated letters themselves or favoured literature, the prejudices and aversion of the unlettered members were worked upon to promote the establishment of an institution of a more republican form, which might be supposed less liable to the influence of private partialities, and more capable of producing benefit and advantage to the nation.

The *institut national* is composed of one hundred and forty-four members, residing in Paris, in conjunction with the same number of associates who dwell in the several departments of the republic; to these will be added twenty-four foreign associates, to be chosen on the conclusion of a general peace.

The institution is divided into three classes, each of which is subdivided into several sections. The meetings are held in the old palace of the Louvre; of these meetings four within the year are public ones.

The following is the division of the classes and the sections.

FIRST CLASS.

Philosophical and Mathematical Sciences.

Section 1: mathematics; 2. mechanics; 3. astronomy; 4. experimental philosophy; 5. chemistry; 6. natural history and mineralogy; 7. botany and the vegetable system; 8. anatomy and zoology; 9. medicine and surgery; 10. rural economy and the veterinary art. Ten sections, each consisting of six members, resident in Paris, and six associates, dwelling in the departments: in all, one hundred and twenty.

SECOND

SECOND CLASS.

Moral and Political Sciences.

Section 1. analysis of sensations and ideas; 2. ethics; 3. social knowledge and legislation; 4. political economy; 5. history; 6. geography. Six sections, consisting each of six Parisian members, and six departmental associates: in all, seventy-two.

THIRD CLASS.

Philology and the Fine Arts.

Section 1. grammar; 2. the ancient languages; 3. poetry; 4. antiquities and ancient monuments; 5. painting; 6. sculpture; 7. architecture; 8. music and declamation. Eight sections, each having six members in Paris, and six associates in the departments: in all, ninety-six.

INSTITUT DES SOURDS ET MUETS, s. m. institution for the deaf and dumb.

An establishment supported by the republic for the education of such unfortunate objects as being born deaf are consequently dumb, under the direction of Sicard, in the Rue Jacques, Faubourg Germain; fifty of these were in 1797 maintained by it, and were publicly examined every decade.

Sicard has paid great attention to his pupils, who perform to admiration; but it is painful, says Dr. Meyer, to see the contorsions and grimaces of a deaf and dumb person labouring to speak, in sounds harsh and grating to the ears....Dumouriez, Fragmens sur Paris.

This good man, Sicard, was unfortunately included in the proscription of the 4th of September, 1797, (18th Fructidor), and actually transported to Cayenne.

INSTRUC.

INSTRUCTIONNEL, LLE, instructive; whatever tends to instruction or information. (Correspondance *instructionnelle*—*Instructive* correspondance. Adresser au peuple pour les jours décadaires, consacrés à l'Eternel, des lettres *instructionnelles* propres à faire connoître à tous les citoyens ces vertus simples, qui forment les élémens du bonheur social, des ouvrages de morale, des journaux patriotiques, &c.—On the days of the decades, which are dedicated to the Eternal Ruler, to address letters of *instruction* to the citizens, in order to diffuse the knowledge of those plain virtues which form the rudiments of social happiness, together with works of morality, patriotic journals, &c.)

INSUCCÈS, s. m. ill-success. (Tenter une attaque sur une place, et en cas d'*insuccès* sur une autre—To make an attack upon a place, and in case of *ill-success* to attack another.)

INSURGÉ, s. m. an insurgent; one who is engaged in insurrection. (Les *insurgés* s'exercent sans cesse aux armes—The *insurgents* are constantly exercising with arms.)

INSURGENT, E, adj. insurgent; belonging to or being in a state of insurrection; not as a lawless body, but as the word is applied to the Hungarian militia, styled *insurgents*. (Les troupes *insurgens*, l'armée *insurgente*.—The *insurgent* troops, the *insurgent* army.)

INSURGENT, s. m. an insurgent. (Les *insurgens* de l'Amérique, de la Pologne—The *insurgents* of America, and of Poland.)

S'INSURGER, v. recip. to rise in a body. (Le peuple ne *s'insurge* que pour soutenir et affermir sa liberté—The people *never rise in a body* but to strengthen and support their liberties.)

INSURREC-

INSURRECTION, s. f. insurrection; the acts of insurgents. The use which was made of this word was at first confined to the militia of Hungary and Poland; it afterwards extended itself to North America; and, lastly, it hath reached France.

It is derived from the latin verb *insurgere*, to rise against; and is now applied to the rising of an entire people in opposition to their rulers on the ground of oppression.

It is as distinct in its original meaning from revolt as that is from mutiny, which are acts of rebellion against the established laws, and powers in authority duly made and constituted, through popular animosity, violence and misapprehension. See *Insurgent*.

(*L'insurrection s'est propagée de proche en proche, de citoyen à citoyen, et l'esprit national s'est prononcé fortement pour la constitution—The insurrection spread itself from neighbour to neighbour, from one citizen to another, and the national mind declared loudly for the constitution. Toutes les actions contraires au but de notre insurrection seront soumises au suprême tribunal national, comme des délits commis contre le salut de la patrie—All acts contrary to the end and design of our insurrection shall be submitted to the supreme national tribunal as offences committed against the security of the country. Les Cordeliers, en prêchant l'insurrection au peuple, et en couvrant l'immortelle déclaration des droits de l'homme et du citoyen d'un crêpe noir, ne voulaient-ils pas faire insurger le peuple contre lui-même?—The Cordeliers, preaching insurrection to the people, and concealing behind a cover of black crape the immortal declaration of the rights of man and of the citizen, would they not instigate thereby the people to an act of insurrection against themselves? (See Cordeliers.) Et les Jacobins, prêchant l'insurrection du peuple contre la convention nationale, le corps représentant du*
 peuple,

peuple, et contre les droits sacrés de la sûreté des personnes et des propriétés, la base de tout ordre social, ne voulaient-ils pas faire insurger le peuple contre lui-même en creusant un abîme à sa liberté par des vues ultra-révolutionnaires et tyranniques?—And the Jacobins, by preaching *insurrection* to the people against the national convention, the body representing the people, and those sacred rights, security of person and property, the basis of society, would they not thereby instigate the people to *insurrection* against themselves, by digging a pit for their own liberties, with ultra-revolutionary and tyrannical intentions? (See *Jacobin*.) On peut arrêter l'*insurrection* du corps, mais on arrête en vain l'*insurrection* de l'esprit humain—Bodily *insurrections* may be stopped; but mental *insurrections* it is in vain to oppose.)

INSURRECTIONNEL, LLE, insurrectional; belonging to insurrection. (Mouvement *insurrectionnel*—An' *insurrectional* movement.)

INTRIGUILLERIES, s. f. pl. petty intrigues. This diminutive of the substantive intrigue has hitherto found no place in any dictionary. Madame Roland says, in her Mémoires Particulières: Louis XVI ne se prêta qu'à des misérables *intriguilleries*, seul genre familier aux personnes qu'il sut choisir, ou que sa femme protégeoit—Lewis the Sixteenth was much inclined to engage in pitiful *little intrigues*, which was all the people were skilful in, whom he was capable of choosing, or whom his wife protected.)

INVESTIR, v. a. to invest. (This was a law term appertaining to the feudal system, which is now used with great latitude. They say now: Etre *investi* de la confiance publique, d'une autorité quelconque—To be *invested* with the public confidence, with authority. *Investi* d'une charge

charge, du droit de la vie, de l'opinion publique—To be *invested* with an office, with the privilege of life, with the public opinion. Le comité de sûreté générale *investi* du pouvoir de veiller à la sûreté de la république—The committee of general safety *invested* with the power of watching over the security of the republic.)

INVIOLABILITÉ, s. f. *inviolability*. The privilege which belongs to a person in any public employment of not being liable to arrests, or to undergo a trial for acts done in virtue of his office.

INVIOLABLE, adj. m. and f. *inviolable*; being in possession of the privilege annexed to any public employment, as explained under *inviolabilité*.

INVRAISEMBLABLE, adj. m. and f. *improbable*; unlikely. New in its present usage, as well as the substantive derived from it.

INVRAISEMBLANCE, s. f. *improbability*. (L'histoire de nos temps ne doit paroître à la postérité qu'un tissu d'*invraisemblances*—The history of the present times must appear to posterity as a collection of events of great *improbability*.)

IRRÉFLÉCHI, E, adj. *unreflecting*; without reflexion. (Un homme *irréfléchi*—A man *without reflection*. La multitude *irréfléchie*—The *unreflecting* multitude.)

IRREUSSITE, s. f. *ill-success*. (L'*irreussite* d'une entreprise—The *ill-success* of an enterprize.)

ISOLÉMENT, s. m. *insulation*; the situation of any thing which is insulated, *i. e.* separated or detached from something else. This is a term used in architecture to imply such parts of a building as do not join; and it is now applied to signify every kind of separation, of per-

sons as well as of things. (Un *isolément* affreux menace la France—France is threatened with an alarming *insulation*. On voudroit établir un système d'*isolément* et d'inertie parmi les patriotes—Endeavours are used to introduce a system of *insulation* and inactivity amongst the patriots.)

ISOLÉMENT, adv. after an insulated manner, *i. e.* without support. A new word. (Agir *isolément*—To act *after an insulated manner*.)

ISOLER, v. a. to insulate; to separate, or detach. This verb, only employed as a term in architecture, implying the action of separating different parts of a building from each other so as not to join, and of which the participle alone was admitted into the french academy's dictionary, at present signifies, to deprive any one of support and assistance, and leave him alone and unprotected. (Tous les efforts de nos ennemis en dedans et en dehors sont concentrés dans ce point, de nous *isoler* au milieu de l'Europe—All the endeavours of our enemies, as well within as without, centre in this, to *insulate* us in the midst of Europe.)

ISOLÉ, ÉE, part. insulated. (Les quatre cents mille fédérations auroient fait autant de sociétés *isolées*—The four hundred thousand confederacies would have become so many *insulated* societies.)

S'ISOLER, v. recip. to insulate one's self or himself. A new word. (*S'isoler* au milieu de l'Europe, c'est nous abandonner absolument à nous-mêmes, et nous priver de tous les secours des autres nations et leur refuser les nôtres—To *insulate ourselves* in the midst of Europe, were to be left entirely to ourselves, to be deprived of every assistance from other nations, and to refuse the same to them. Comme la société générale des hommes est un échange journalier

journalier des secours réciproques, il faut apprendre à l'homme comme aux peuples à ne pas être égoïste, ou concentrer le bonheur en lui-même, à ne pas *s'isoler*—As society in general is a daily exchange of reciprocal aid, we should teach mankind, as well as the people, not to become egoists, centering all happiness within their own persons, and not to *insulate themselves*.

J.

JACOBIN, s. m. a Jacobin; a name given to the member of a society of the people, established in the year 1789, in the old convent of the Jacobins, Dominicans, or white friars, at Paris. The same name has been given to the societies connected or affiliated with this Paris club; as well as to such individuals, not joining any society, as have professed similar principles.

The society of *Jacobins* called themselves the friends of liberty and equality; they corresponded with the other clubs, not only in France, but in every country where societies of the like kind were to be found. The number of these clubs in France was not less than twelve hundred, and the whole amount of these societies was thought to be sixty thousand; they formed together a political confederacy, uniting in one point, of a nature the most alarming to the established governments of Europe ever known.

The following is an account of the rise of the *Jacobins*, given by a writer at the time this formidable club existed. (*Les Jacobins* doivent leur naissance à la génération de la république; ou plutôt la république doit sa naissance aux *Jacobins*, les grands régulateurs de la révolution—The

Jacobins owe their rise to the creation of the republic; or rather, to the *Jacobins*, the grand regulators of the revolution, is the rise of the republic itself owing.)

The french *Jacobin* societies, which governed and directed the national convention, many of the deputies to which belonging to the principal club at Paris, proved a most cruel scourge to the people. They were for reducing and levelling all ranks and fortunes to an equality; at length its members being guilty of every enormity under Robespierre, the club fell with him, or rather in consequence of his fall. Robespierre was executed by the guillotine on the 27th of July 1794, now celebrated as a feast under the name of the 9th Thermidor, and the society of *Jacobins* was abolished in November following.

An address from a section of the city of Paris to the national convention soon after this horrid society was dispersed, has the following passage, which shews the detestation in which it was held by the people. (Vous devez désigner tous les hommes de sang, ces vautours carnivores, qui se sont nourris de la chair humaine sous le régime sanguinaire de Robespierre et des *Jacobins*; le club des *Jacobins*, repaire dans la capitale, où l'humanité est bannie comme aristocratie, et la raison comme contre-révolutionnaire—You ought to mark out those men of blood, those devouring vultures, fed with human flesh under the sanguinary government of Robespierre and the *Jacobins*; the club of *Jacobins*, that den of wild beasts in the capital, from whence humanity was driven away as being aristocratical, and reason as counter-revolutionary.)

JACOBIN, *e*, adj. belonging, or appertaining to the club of *Jacobins*. (Le bonnet rouge *Jacobin*—The red cap of the *Jacobins*. La société *Jacobine*—The *Jacobin* club.)

JACO-

JACOBINISME, s. m. Jacobinism; the principles of democracy, as supported by the Jacobin party in France, and elsewhere, in opposition to royalism and moderantism, of which the society was the avowed enemy. (Un émissaire du *Jacobinisme*—An emissary of *Jacobinism*. Les principes du *Jacobinisme* sont les boulevards de la révolution—The principles of *Jacobinism* are the bulwarks of the revolution.)

JACTANCE, s. f. boasting. This word, nearly become obsolete according to the dictionaries of the language, has lately been revived, and used to signify the self-praise which has its rise in vanity. It has its derivation from the latin verb *jactare*, and appears to have superseded the french word *gasconnade*, which is at present but seldom used.

The following story of a braggadocio, or boaster, will shew the sense in which this substantive is now received.

(Un Gascon se vanta d'avoir tué son homme chaque fois en dix et onze différentes affaires d'honneur. Son ami, qui avoit écouté son beau conte, qui n'étoit qu'une pure *jactance*, lui demanda: "Eh bien! et la douzième fois, "tuâtes-vous votre homme?" Le Gascon, qui sentit la force de son argument, répondit: "Par ma foi! pour "cette fois-ci il me tua."—A Gascon bragged of having killed his man every time, in ten and eleven different affairs of honour. His friend, who had listened to his fine tale, which was no other than mere *boasting*, said to him: "Well, and the twelfth time, you killed your man too?" The Gascon, who felt this observation in its full force, replied: "Upon my word, that time I was killed myself."

JALOUSER, v. a. to covet. (Jacobins, il n'y a aucune société qui ne *jalouse* votre estime—Jacobins, there is no society but *covets* your esteem.)

JOCKEYS,

JOCKEYS, s. m. pl. a word borrowed from the English, which has obtained nearly the same meaning as in that language. (Depuis la chute du papier-monnaie et la résurrection du numéraire, on remarquoit de jour en jour plus de voitures élégantes, de beaux chevaux de selle, de livrées, de *jockeys*, surtout dans les promenades publiques— Since the downfall of paper money and the renewed circulation of cash, the places of fashionable resort have displayed a remarkable increase, from day to day, of elegant carriages, beautiful saddle-horses, livery servants and *jockeys*.... Dumouriez, *Fragments sur Paris*.)

JUGE, s. m. a judge. The judges are elected for a time certain, and may be dismissed from their office for misconduct. See *Grand juge militaire*.

JUGE DE PAIX, judge of the peace. If these words are not new in the french language, the office, as now conducted, is certainly so to the french nation.

The *judge of the peace* is an officer of justice and police, who, according to the constitution of 1795, must be chosen by the primary assemblies. His duty is to hear matters which are brought before him, arising within his canton, or circle; some of which he determines finally, whilst others admit of appeal. Causes which can only be determined upon by the civil tribunals, must be brought before a *judge of the peace* and his four assessors, in order that they may (if possible) reconcile the contending parties before their application to those courts.

Judges of the peace continue in office for two years, and may be re-elected.

JURÉ, s. m. a juryman; or the jury itself.

The appendix to the french academy's dictionary thus defines this word: A commission of private citizens, inhabitants

habitants of the neighbourhood, and persons well known, called upon to establish the reality of an offence, and to determine whether the party accused of it be guilty or not. This commission is commonly styled the *juri*. Every active citizen is liable to be called upon to perform the office of juryman.

Thus far the appendix; the institution as well as the word are both new to the french people; both are evidently borrowed from the English; the word itself appears to be derived from the latin verb *jurare*, or from *jure dicendo*. This institution was made by the first constituent assembly, which resolved that the life of a citizen ought not to remain at the mercy of a judge, liable to the influence of passions, or of a degree of indifference and unconcern equally culpable; but that his case should be decided upon by his peers, or equals; and this seems to be that equality which has been so generally misunderstood, and construed falsely into an assimilation of rank and of the goods of fortune, not reducible into practice in any state of society.

JURÉ MILITAIRE, s. m. a military jury, or juryman.

According to the constitution of 1791, before a military offence can be tried by a court martial, the ground for such trial must be enquired into, and determined upon by a jury formed of soldiers. See *Juri militaire*.

JURI, s. m. a jury. The appendix to the french academy's dictionary (1798) thus defines this word: An english name commonly given to the commission called the *juré*. It is likewise written *jury*.

JURI D'ACCUSATION, s. m. jury for the accusation. A jury which determines whether the accusation ought to be admitted

mitted or rejected. In every department there are as many juries for accusations as correctional tribunals.

JURI D'INSTRUCTION, s. m. jury of instruction. These are three citizens chosen by the administration of the departments to inspect into the several branches of public instruction. There should be six of these juries in every department. See *Département*.

JURI DE JUGEMENT, s. m. the jury for judgment; the jury which determines upon the existence of the crime, and the criminality of the accused person.

By the constitution of 1795, there is to be one *jury for judgment*, composed of twelve jurymen for every department. See *Département*.

JURI MILITAIRE, s. m. the military jury. By the constitution of 1791, there are juries of this kind both for land and sea service. See *Juré militaire*.

K.

N. B.—According to some, the three words here brought under the letter K, should be written with *cb*, as being all derived from the greek *cbilos*, which signifies a thousand.

KILOGRAMME, s. m. a weight, according to the new republican system, equal to one thousand grammes, and nearly two livres, or pounds, and six gros, or drams. See *Métrologie*.

KILQLITRE, s. m. a measure of the new system, equal to one thousand litres, used for liquids instead of the tonneau de mer, and equal to five pièces de Mâcon; and for dry measure, instead of the muid, containing nearly six setiers and seven boisseaux. See *Métrologie*.

KILO-

KILOMÈTRE, s. m. According to the new division of measures, this is to be used for the admeasurement of distances on the public roads in France. The *kilomètre* is equal to ten thousand metres, or paces; and supplies the place of the old measure of the quarter of a league; it is about five hundred and thirteen toises, or fathoms (1026 yards), five *cinches*; and three lines. See *Métrologie*.

L.

LANTERNE, s. f. the lantern. A mode of punishment hastily adopted by the people at the beginning of the french revolution; which was, by hanging such persons as were obnoxious to the cause with the ropes from which the street-lanterns were suspended. (Condamner à la *lanterne*—To condemn to the *lantern*. Mettre à la *lanterne*—To put to the *lantern*. On crioit: A la *lanterne*, qu'on le mette à la *lanterne*—They cried out: To the *lantern* with him, take him to the *lantern*.)

LANTERNER, v. a. to inflict the punishment described in the preceding article.

LATITUDE, s. f. *latitude*. This word, formerly used by geographers and geométricians only, now serves to imply every kind of extension, whether corporeal, or intellectual. (L'essor de la liberté a donné une *latitude* prodigieuse à l'acception des mots—The rapid advances made by liberty have given a very great *latitude* to the acceptation of words.)

LÉGISLATURE, s. f. the legislature. This is a new word introduced into the french language with the first consti-

tuent assembly, and implies the duration of a legislative body, from its first assembly, or installation, to the expiration of its powers, and the re-election of its members. The first legislature of France commenced on the 1st of May, 1791; and succeeded the national assembly convoked in the month of May, 1789, without any limited duration, for the purpose of forming a constitution. The legislative body, whilst assembled, is likewise styled the legislature; accordingly, it is said: *La legislature présente organisera l'armée*—The present *legislature* will organize the army.

LÈSE-MORALE, a breach of morality. Every action which is disgraceful to the nature of man, placed in the situation he is by the great Author of existence, who has enjoined him not to do to others what he would not they should do to him.

The following measure was adopted by the national convention, which will serve to shew the sense in which the word is used. (*Les femmes publiques, ce fléau de la société, commencent à reparaitre à Paris. Que le commandant général, qui s'est déjà infiniment bien comporté dans ces occasions, soit donc invité à veiller sur une des principales sources de tous ces délits de lèse-morale, qui ne peuvent que mettre le comble à la corruption totale des mœurs*—Common women; that nuisance of society, begin to make their appearance at Paris. Let the commandant-general, who has gained himself so much credit on the like occasions, be invited to watch over one of the principal sources of every *breach of morality*; which cannot but produce in the end a general corruption of morals.)

CRIME DE LÈSE-NATION, the crime of treason against the nation.

The

The verb *léser* signifies, to wrong or to injure: thus, they who attempt any thing to the prejudice of the liberty and equality of the french people are guilty of the crime of *lèse-nation*; as are all such as oppose the constitution which the majority of the nation has thought good to receive. This definition of the word, therefore, includes all counter-revolutionists. (Toute autorité constituée se rend criminel de *lèse-nation*, en abusant de ses pouvoirs, et en trahissant les intérêts de la nation—Every constituted authority becomes guilty of the crime of *lèse-nation*, by abusing its power, and betraying the interest of the nation.)

LEVÉE EN MASSE. See *Masse*.

LIBERTÉ, s. f. liberty. This word, as well as that of *égalité*, is only introduced here as being new to the french language in a revolutionary sense. The following passages from the declaration of the rights of man by the constituent assembly, as presented to the King by that assembly, on the 3rd of September, 1791, and accepted by his majesty on the 14th of the same month, will shew the sense in which the word *liberty* is now received in France. (Le but de toute association politique est la conservation des droits naturels et imprescriptibles de l'homme. Les distinctions sociales ne peuvent être fondées que sur l'utilité commune. La *liberté* consiste à pouvoir faire tout ce qui ne nuit pas à autrui. Ainsi l'exercice des droits naturels de l'homme n'a de bornes que celles qui assurent aux autres citoyens la jouissance de ces mêmes droits. Ces bornes ne peuvent être déterminées que par la loi—The end of all political society is the security of the natural and imprescriptible rights of man. Distinctions in society can be founded only in the common good. *Liberty* consists in a

power of doing every thing which shall not injure another: Thus the exercise of the natural rights of man has no boundary but that which secures to other citizens the enjoyment of the same rights. These boundaries can only be fixed by the law.)

LIBERTICIDE, adj. m. and f. *liberticidal*. A new word, implying whatever is destructive of the liberty of mankind, and in particular that of the people of France, obtained through the new constitution, and acknowledged as a natural and imprescriptible right by the declaration of the rights of man, and of the citizen; which no political association whatever ought to deprive him of. (Factions et efforts *liberticides*—*Liberticidal* factions and endeavours. Les Brissotins, êtres *liberticides*—The Brissotins, a set of *liberticidal* beings. Nous jurons de faire de nos corps un rempart contre les conspirateurs *liberticides*—We swear to oppose our bodies as a bulwark against *liberticidal* conspirators.)

LISTE CIVILE, s. f. *civil list*. After the example of the British Parliament, which allows the king an annual sum by this title to support the splendour and dignity of his crown, the national assembly in France settled on Lewis the Sixteenth a civil list amounting to twenty-five millions of livres.

LITRE, s. m. the unity, according to the new system, for liquid and dry measures. It is equal in its contents to the cube of the tenth part of the metre.

The *litre* is used for liquids, instead of the pinte, and is nearly equal to a pinte, and one-twentieth part. For dry goods, it supersedes the litron, of which it makes one and a quar-

a quarter. The pinte, in decimal parts, answers to 0.9512 of the *litre*, and to 0.7927 of the *litron*. See *Métrologie*.

N. B.—The Paris pinte was forty-eight cubical inches; and the pot, equal to two pintes, made an English quart:

LOCALITÉ, s. f. locality. A new word, which signifies whatever has relation to a particular spot, and its local varieties. (*Moyens propres aux localités*—Means adapted to the *locality*. Calculer les circonstances des *localités*—To calculate circumstances of *locality*. La législation économique et commerciale doit surtout avoir une connoissance exacte des *localités*—An economical and commercial legislation ought especially to be well acquainted with *localities*. La convention nationale a établi une comité d'agriculture de trente membres, pour connoître par lui-même toutes les *localités* sur lesquelles il aura à travailler pour faire un code rural, utile et praticable—The national convention has established a committee of agriculture, consisting of thirty members to acquire the knowledge of *localities*, in order to form a rural code, at once useful and practicable.)

Loi, s. f. the law; the rule laid down for the conduct and direction of a people being the result of the wisdom of the legislative body, lawfully constituted and authorized. According to the constitution of 1795, the resolutions of the council of five hundred, adopted by that of the elders, constitute the law.

By the constitution of 1793, the measures agreed upon by the legislative body were to be transmitted to the communes and, unless returned within forty days with objections from the tenth part of the primary assemblies, they were to be considered as law.

LOI MARTIALE, martial law. The English were probably the first institutors of this species of summary justice; which has been lately adopted by France in all its terrors, and with all the horrid attributes accompanying it.

This law, to which recourse is only had when the ordinary sources of justice are become of no force, puts an entire stop to the usual course of proceedings, and substitutes instant execution by force of arms, to the milder deliberations of Themis.

The national assembly, taking into consideration that states are strengthened by liberty, and weakened by licentiousness, decreed the observance of *martial law* in times particularly critical, thereby to restore the general tranquillity and security through a strenuous exertion of force.

In case of riotous assemblies of the people, whether armed or not, on a red flag being hoisted, a municipal officer appears attended with guards, and declares that the military force will be ordered to act.

If the people do not disperse upon this declaration, the proclamation of *martial law* is made in the following words: Avis est donné, que la *loi martiale* est proclamée, que tout attroupement est criminel. On va faire feu. Que les bons citoyens se retirent—Notice is given, that *martial law* is proclaimed, and that it is unlawful to assemble in bodies. Orders will be given to fire. Let all good citizens depart.

At the second and third proclamation, these words only are used: On va faire feu. Que les bons citoyens se retirent.

If any persons remain after these several proclamations are made, the soldiers are ordered to fire, and no one can be made responsible for the consequences.

ETRE

ETRE MIS HORS DE LA LOI, to be outlawed. This phrase, which is new to the french language, was at first invented in order to put a stop to the counter-revolutionary designs of the emigrants, who had retired to foreign courts with hostile intentions; and afterwards extended to all such as departed from the republic during the revolution, and did not return within the time prescribed by law.

LOUANGEUR, EUSE, adj. panegyrical; flattering. This word has been long in use as a substantive, and is now of late employed with elegance as an adjective. (Rélever la fadeur d'un discours *louangeur* par le sel de l'épigramme—To set off the dulness of a *panegyrical* discourse with the wit of an epigram.)

LUTTE, s. f. contention; wrestling; a struggle. This substantive, applied only to the contests of prize-fighters has been figuratively used to express the difficulties which the french republic has had to combat, in regard to the powers in coalition. (Déjà cinq années des *luttés* les plus orageuses contre des ennemis tels que la famine et la disette, la royauté, l'aristocratie, le fanatisme, et la *lutte* avec tous les rois de l'Europe—Already have five years been spent in the most violent *struggles* with enemies, such as dearth and famine, royalty, aristocracy, fanaticism, and a *contention* with all the kings of Europe.)

The following passage is from Rabaut, and are the concluding words of his history of the first revolution. (Tandis que la France achevera la *lutte* pénible dans laquelle elle est engagée, les peuples de l'Europe ne verront pas sans émotion s'accomplir les destinées étonnantes de qui dépendent les destinées de l'univers—Whilst France shall be putting an end to the painful *contention* in which she is engaged, the people of Europe will not behold without emotion

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tion the accomplishment of the surprising destinies on which the fate of the whole universe depends.)

LUTTER, v. a. to wrestle with. (La république françoise *lutte* contre la plus redoutable ligue dont l'histoire a conservé le souvenir—The french republic *wrestles* with the most formidable league ever recorded in history. Les vertus énergiques *luttent* contre les passions viles—The virtues of energy *wrestle* with hateful passions.)

LYCÉE DES ARTS, the lyceum of the arts. This began with a private meeting of the members of the royal academy of sciences, on the suppression of that institution; accordingly it suffered under the attacks of anarchy, and the general demolition of every thing that related to science. It has since been put on a footing with the other national establishments, and supported by the government, at the instance of the committee of public instruction.

The design of this lyceum is to encourage the sciences, but especially the arts and trades of public utility; to make known their progress, and to afford protection to inventions, as well as to reward skilful workmen.

Since its institution, it has brought to light three hundred and eighty inventions or improvements in the useful arts, and rewarded the inventors.

LYCÉE RÉPUBLICAIN, the lyceum of the republic. This was founded by the unfortunate aeronaut, Pilâtre du Rozier, some little time before he met with his fatal Phætonic tumble. He gave it the name of *lyceum*, to which has since been added that of *the republic*.

It is supported by voluntary subscriptions, and is the only institution not maintained at the expense of the government. It has a lecture-room, and rooms for conversation and reading, furnished with books and newspapers.

It

It is open from ten in the morning till ten at night. It has likewise a complete chymical laboratory. The lectures read daily are on physics, or natural philosophy, chymistry, anatomy, botany and agriculture, history, geography, grammar, and the english and italian languages.

M.

MAIRE, s. m. the mayor. This word, derived from the Latin *major*, and the old French *mayeur*, signifies the head of a municipality.

He is chosen every two years by a majority of active citizens in their primary assemblies. See *Citoyen actif*, *Assemblée primaire*.

The office of the *mayor* is to superintend and inspect every part of the municipal administration; to preside at their several councils, and to sign and ratify all their acts. In the discharge of his office, he wears a sash laced with gold; and takes the lead in all public processions and at all meetings.

MAJORITÉ, s. f. the majority. The number of votes which exceeds the half. (*Avoir la majorité des voix*—To have the majority of voices. *Une grande majorité*—A great majority, *i. e.* considerably more than half.)

When it is used to signify the majority of voices of all the voters of an assembly, it is called *la majorité absolue*, the absolute, or clear majority; if it be the majority of the strongest votes, it is called *la majorité, ou pluralité relative*, the relative majority, or plurality.

MAISON COMMUNE, s. f. the name given since the french revolution to what was before styled *la maison*, or *l'hôtel-de-ville* (the town-house, or guildhall).

MAISON D'ARRÊT, s. f. house of arrest; a place appointed for securing such persons as are taken up by mandat d'arrêt, or order of arrest or apprehension. See *Mandat*.

MAISON DE DÉTENTION, s. f. house of confinement; a place appointed by law for the confinement of such persons as are by law ordered to be imprisoned.

MANDAT, s. m. an order. (*Mandat d'amener*—An order to appear before a judge; likewise an order for apprehending any person. *Mandat d'arrêt*—An order to arrest a person, and to lodge him in the maison d'arrêt.)

MANDAT TERRITORIAL, s. m. bills issued by the french republic in May 1796, and intended to supersede the assignats and rescriptions. They were secured in the same manner as these latter, upon national property. The creation of this paper money was never completed; all that was ever done towards it was to make what were called promesses de mandat, to which the legislative body gave the same value and the same cours forcé (forced currency). This cours forcé was taken away on the 6th of February, 1797, by a resolution of the council of five hundred, approved two days afterwards by the council of elders. See *Assignat*, *Rescription*, *Dépréciation du Papier-Monnoie*.

MANIFESTATION, s. f. manifestation. This word was only applied to signify a declaration of the public opinion respecting matters of religion, but is now used in the same sense as to morality and politics. (*Manifestation de ses sentimens*—A *manifestation* of his sentiments and opinions.)

MANIPULATION, s. f. manipulation; hand-labour. This word was heretofore confined to imply such chymical operations as were employed in working minerals, but has

now

is now obtained a greater extent, and is used to signify all kinds of labour by hand. They say now: *La manipulation du vin*, of wine; *du pain*, of bread; *de l'huile*, of oil; *du sel*, of salt. *Perfectionner la manipulation de foudre, mouler et forer le canon*—To bring to perfection the *hand-labour* of casting, turning, and boring cannon.

MANIPULER, v. a. a new word, which signifies, to manipulate, or work with the hands. (*Manipuler un navire*—To work a ship. *La déesse de la France a communiqué d'un seul mot à tous les citoyens le secret de manipuler les élémens du tonnerre et de la foudre; le patriotisme et la science ont opéré ce prodige*—The divinity of France has in a single word communicated to all its citizens the secret of *working with hands* the elements of thunder and lightning; patriotism and science have wrought this miracle.)

MARAI, s. m. the marsh, or lowland. There being a party in the national convention styled, by way of burlesque, the mountain, that in opposition to it was denominated the *marais*. The members of this party were called aristocrats; and were sometimes charged with favouring royalism, and at other times, the principles of the Girondine and Brissotine factions, which went to divide the nation into small republics. Robespierre and his adherents were on all occasions exceedingly violent in their speeches against this party, declaring it inimical to the cause of liberty and a republican government. Their sarcasms often bordered on the ridiculous, as when they said: *Les crapauds du marais ont essayé de gravir sur la cime de la sainte montagne; mais les braves montagnards les ont précipité dans l'abyme*—The toads of the *marsh* have endeavoured to climb up to the holy mountain, but the brave mountaineers have driven them down to their pools and ditches.

MARQUANT, E, adj. whatever serves to mark or distinguish a person or thing. This adjective was used formerly to signify no more than the card which marked the progress of a game at cards, but is now applied to remarkable persons and actions. Accordingly, the French say now: Toutes les nations *marquantes* de l'Europe—All the *distinguished* nations of Europe. Les traits de bravoure, les plus *marquans* de nos frères d'armes seront consignés dans le livre des actions héroïques de la nation—The most *distinguished* marks of bravery of our brethren in arms will be recorded in the nation's book of heroic actions.)

MASSE (EN), s. f. in a body, or mass. The word *masse*, of frequent use to signify a collection of several things into one entire body, has, since the french revolution, been applied, in a sense altogether new, to persons; as the following examples will shew, all of them of late use. (Aller, se porter *en masse*—To go, to convey themselves *in a masse*, or *body*. L'assemblée s'est portée *en masse*—The assembly went *in a body*. Une levée *en masse* des citoyens—A rising of the citizens *in a body*, and by extension, des habitans d'un pays, of the inhabitants of a country. Attaquer *en masse*—To attack *in a body*.) They likewise say: La *masse* des preuves—The *body* of proof. La *masse* imposante des devoirs envers la patrie—The powerful *mass* of duties respecting our country.

MAXIMER, v. a. to conform to the law of the maximum.

MAXIMUM, s. m. the maximum. A name given in France to a tariff, or list of articles of merchandize or consumption, with the highest prices fixed, beyond which the dealers in the several articles were to make no exaction.

Maximum

Maximum is likewise used to signify the highest degree. (C'est le *maximum* en impolitique—It is the *maximum*, or highest degree of bad policy. Le *maximum* en folie—The *maximum*, or highest degree of folly.)

LA LOI DU MAXIMUM, the law of the maximum. This law, which was considered, at the first rise of the republic, by the national convention and a great part of the french nation as a very proper measure, and absolutely necessary to be enforced, was repealed in the third year of the republic, as destructive of industry, and particularly injurious to agriculture and commerce.

LE TABLEAU DU MAXIMUM, the table of the maximum. This table, formed for the regulation of the *maximum*, and comprised in two octavo volumes, containing every article employed in manufactures, or made an object of commerce, exhibits to the consumer and mercantile part of the french nation a chart of whatever is necessary in the different branches of manufactures and the arts, with the several productions of nature and human labour, their first cost, as charged by the grower and manufacturer, together with estimates of the expenses of freight and carriage, and the profit of the wholesale dealer and retailer: in short, it is a geographical and topographical map of agriculture, manufactures, and industry in general, calculated for the meridian of France; a curious work, and the only one of its kind that is existing. Although this table is no longer in use, the law of the *maximum* being abolished, yet, considered as a work of information, it may hereafter be found of use in operations of finance of greater importance to the nation. It is one of those enquiries which resembles that made in former times after the philosopher's stone; though it proved to be in vain, and labour lost, yet it became afterwards productive

ductive of something more beneficial than the gold which was the original object of the research.

MENEUR, s. m. a leader. This word, heretofore applied only to the *écuyer des dames* (gentleman usher to ladies), or the *meneur d'ours* (bear-leader), is now given to the *mencurs d'un complot* (the leaders of a conspiracy), and every *faiseur de menées, d'intrigues et de pratiques secrètes* (conductor of plots, intrigues and secret practices).

MENTIR, v. n. to lie; to tell an untruth. This verb, of an ancient use in France and other countries as the vice itself, of which it expresses the commission, is introduced here because it has been a late practice in France to join it with the substantive conscience. *Mentir à sa conscience*—To lie against one's conscience: which is a new phrase.

It has often been said by one member of the legislative body to another: *Mon frère, tu as menti à ta conscience*—Brother, thou hast lied against thy conscience.

The following anecdote will shew how this polite apostrophe has been applied in that assembly. One of the deputies to the army of the north, boasting how the bullets had saluted his tri-coloured plume of feathers (*avaient caressé son panache tricolore*), another deputy from the national convention, who was actually present at the battle in question, stopped him short with this reply: *Mon frère, tu as menti à ta conscience, car tu fus, avec ton panache tricolore à trois lieues du champ de bataille*—Brother, thou hast lied against thy conscience, for thou, and thy tri-coloured plume of feathers, were at the distance of three leagues from the field of action.

MERCANDIER, s. m. an itinerant butcher who carries meat for sale from one town to another, and has no settled shop any where, a kind of occupation common to the Low

Low Countries. (Les *mercandiers* complottent ensemble pour accaparer les viandes—The *hawking butchers* join together to forestal and raise the price of meat.)

MÉRITER DE LA PATRIE, to deserve well of the country.

Though this phrase was in use during the french monarchy, yet it demands a place in this vocabulary on account of its particular application at the present moment, it being the form through which patriotic citizens receive the thanks of the republic as the reward of their civism; either by recording these words in the annals of the nation, or inserting them in the bulletin, or national register of heroic exploits, or, lastly, by inscribing the citizen's name on the pillar in the national temple, or pantheon, amongst other names of citizens who have proved themselves eminently meritorious in the service of their country.

MÉSESTIME, s. f. disesteem. The verb *mésestimer* (to disesteem) has been long in use; but this substantive is new.

MESSAGE, s. m. a message. By the constitution of 1795, all communications betwixt the executive directory and the legislative body, and *vice versa*, are made by what is called a *message*.

MESSAGER D'ÉTAT, s. m. a messenger of state; an officer whose duty it is to convey the messages which pass betwixt the executive directory and the legislative body. The two councils and the directory have each of them four *messengers of state*.

MESSIDOR, s. m. the harvest month; the tenth month of the year, according to the new french calendar, beginning on the 19th of June and ending on the 18th of July, when the cultivator of the land is gladdened with the prospect of the waving corn and approaching harvest, hoping

hoping by an abundant crop to reap the reward of the labour of the year.

This is the first summer month; its name terminating, as the two following, in *dor*.

MÈTRE, s. m. the principal unity of the measures of the french republic, according to the newly-received system. It is one out of ten millions of parts into which in imagination the distance of the arc of the meridian, or fourth part, betwixt the north pole and the equator, is divided. It is nearly equal to three feet, eleven lines, and an half. The word is derived from the Greek *metron*, which signifies a measure. See *Métrologie*.

MÉTROLOGIE, s. f. metrology; the name given to the new republican system of weights and measures lately established throughout France.

The difference and infinite variety of the weights and measures, throughout all the provinces of France, had engaged the attention of mathematicians long before the æra of the revolution. Before that great event, they had made known their intention of introducing a methodical, uniform and invariable system of weights and measures, which should be found equally useful in national transactions, and in foreign commerce; rendering the communication at home and abroad more easy, by removing the inconvenience and disadvantages that arose from the confusion and variety, which, in that respect, had hitherto prevailed over the whole country.

It was, therefore, a happy thought to settle a weight taken from nature, singular in its kind; and applicable to all others; a metre, for the measurement of lengths, superficies, and all dimensions of bodies; and by this metre to settle a gramme, or common weight. What added

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to the merit of this idea was the connecting it with decimal divisions. By such a progression, notwithstanding the numerous difficulties attending it, this noble idea, which had been generally considered as an idle speculation, became actually realized in France. See *Mètre, Gramme*.

The revolution in France promoted this plan of a total change of weights and measures, which had been thought of under the ancient government, and which from the nature of its constitution had been delayed in its execution, if not totally laid aside. So long since as the year 1790, the members of the academy of sciences, in conjunction with several deputies of the national convention, had laboured and completed this plan. Several men of learning in France had been fellow-labourers in producing this new system, which is now enforced throughout the republic, with the view not only of advantage to the french nation, but to all others, amongst which it is hoped it will by degrees be generally adopted.

All weights and measures are liable to be affected by age, climate, the seasons, and other accidents, so that their unity becomes altered at different times in the same place. To remedy this unavoidable alteration as much as possible, it has been an idea to borrow an invariable measure from nature herself, with which at all times to correct and restore the standards, or proofs of assize. For this purpose Huygens proposed the length of a pendulum beating seconds; the french philosophers have chosen the distance from the equator to the pole, the quadrant, or fourth part of the circle of the meridian; which dividing in their thoughts into ten millions of equal parts, they have called one of these parts the metre. This sublime idea has, however, after an impartial consideration, met

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with objections from philosophers both in France and Germany; and principally because no precise measurement of the quadrant of the meridian has been hitherto, or is likely to be obtained.

At present, this measurement has been provisionally determined to be 5,132,430 toises, or fathoms, equal to 30,794,580 Paris feet: according to which, the metre is in decimal parts, 3.0794580; that is to say, 3 feet, 0 inches, $11\frac{44}{100}$ lines; and it will remain thus settled until the new admeasurements from the Mediterranean Sea to the North Sea, and from Barcelona to Dunkirk, are completed. See *Grade*.

The divisions of the new weights and measures adopted by the french republicans, and the names which they have given to them are simple, and easy to be remembered; they are greek words latinized, made French, and readily assimilate with other tongues.

The table in the next page shews the whole system in a clear and distinct point of view.

Table of Weights and Measures adopted by the French Republic.

| SIGNS. | LONG MEASURE. | SUPERFICIAL, OR LAND MEASURE. | MEASURE OF WOOD. | DRY AND LIQUID MEASURE. | WEIGHTS. | COIN. |
|--------|---------------|-------------------------------|------------------|-------------------------|-------------|---------|
| 10,000 | Myriamètre | Myriare | Kilostère | Kilolitre | Myriagramme | |
| 1,000 | Kilomètre | Hectare | Hectostère | Hectolitre | Kilogramme | |
| 100 | Hectomètre | | | Décalitre | Hectogramme | |
| 10 | Décimètre | ARE | STÈRE | LITRE | Déagramme | |
| 1 | MÈTRE | Déciare | Décistère | Décilitre. | GRAMME | FRANC |
| .1 | Décimètre | Centiare | | Centilitre | Décigramme | Décime |
| .01 | Centimètre | | | | Centigramme | Centime |
| .001 | Millimètre | | | | Milligramme | |

Every method has been used to introduce this new system of weights and measures into general use throughout the republic, and particularly at Paris. According to the twenty-fifth article of the law constituting the national institution of arts and sciences in 1796, an original measure, or standard, is to be there deposited, made of platinum, or white gold, found to be the closest known metal, and least subject to variation. Against all the principal buildings, and in all places of public resort a neat tablet of white marble is set up, with a metal metre fixed in it; and on all the great roads round Paris, a stone is placed in the antique form, at the distance of every thousand paces, inscribed with the word *Kilometre*. See *Kilometre*.

A council of weights and measures has been established, charged with the propagation of this new system, for which purpose they have sent printed accounts of it to all the foreign societies for the promotion of arts and industry.

Doctor Meyer, a learned German, who was at Paris in 1797, (to whom we are indebted for this and other articles), says, the new metres, or measuring rules, sold there, are by no means exact, and are ill divided; and the doctor adds, that he saw two bought out of the same shop which differed from each other, notwithstanding the council before-mentioned have been very minute and exact in their instructions. In short, the introduction of these measures has to encounter with much prejudice and many difficulties; and several worthy and learned characters wish the nation fairly rid of it, and that it had never taken place at all.

These weights and measures appear to be used according to the shopkeeper's political opinions. With some, the old ell is still retained; and as the metre differs from the ell

ell in being somewhat shorter, much dispute and litigation is thereby occasioned betwixt buyer and seller.

To amuse the reader, after his perusal of this dry article, we shall present him with a story related by the before-mentioned Dr. Meyer.

A female citizen had bargained for an ell of cloth, but on bringing it home, and measuring it by her own ell, she found her measure short, and went to the shopkeeper, who, having given her the measure of a metre, refused to take it back, or make her any allowance for the difference. Upon which she applied to the citizen judge of the peace, whose name was Delorme, for redress, when the following dialogue took place.

LA FEMME.

Monsieur . . .

DELORME (*interrompant*).

Comment! je ne suis pas un monsieur.

LA FEMME.

Ah, pardon, Citoyen! Dimanche passé . . .

DELORME.

Qu'appellez-vous Dimanche? Nous n'en avons plus.

LA FEMME.

Eh bien! le quintidi de la semaine.

DELORME (*impatient*).

Vous m'ennuyez. Je ne connois point de semaines.

THE WOMAN.

Monsieur . . .

DELORME (*interrupting her*).

How's that! I am no monsieur.

THE WOMAN.

I beg your pardon, Citizen! Last Sunday . . .

DELORME.

What do you mean by Sunday? We have no Sundays now.

THE WOMAN.

Well, well! the quintidi of the week.

DELORME (*hastily*).

This is past bearing. I know nothing of weeks.

LA FEMME.

Mais, Mons . . . Citoyen,
je veux dire; la décade du
mois d'Avril.

DELORME (*en colère*).

Encore une sottise. Avril!

LA FEMME.

De Floréal. J'achetai une
aune . . .

DELORME (*furieux*).

Finissez, enfin. Vous par-
lez de mètres. Allez, allez,
allez; vous avez encore des
Dimanches, des semaines,
des mois d'Avril, des aunes
et des messieurs. Retirez-
vous; vous êtes une aristo-
crate!

THE WOMAN.

But, Monsieur . . . Citi-
zen I should say; I mean
the decade of the month of
April.

DELORME (*in a passion*).

There again! April!

THE WOMAN.

Floréal, I should say. I
bought an ell . . .

DELORME (*in a violent rage*).

I'll hear no more. You
are talking of metres. Be
gone about your business.
You still keep to your Sun-
days, your weeks, your
months of April, your ells
and your *monsieurs*. Away
with you; you are an aris-
tocrat!

The poor female citizen, much confused on having made so many unfortunate blunders, quitted the presence of the judge, and was fain to put up with the loss she had sustained.

MILLIGRAMME, s. m. a weight according to the new republican system of the thousandth part of a gramme, and about the fiftieth of a grain. See *Métrologie*.

MILLIMÈTRE, s. m. according to the new system of measures, this is the length of one thousandth part of the metre. It supplies the place of the former ligne, or line, of which it is nearly the half. See *Métrologie*.

MINISTRE,

MINISTRE, s. m. the minister. The principal agent for the execution of the laws under the authority and inspection of the executive directory. According to the constitution of 1795, the number of ministers is not to be less than six, nor more than eight. They are in the nomination of the directory, which can revoke them at pleasure.

MINORITÉ, s. f. the minority; any number less than half the whole number of votes. (*Une grande minorité des voix*—A great *minority* of voices, *i. e.* a very few.) It is spoken likewise of the members. (*La minorité des votans*—The *minority* of members who voted.)

MISE EN LIBERTÉ, s. f. a discharge; liberation; setting at liberty. This phrase is new, and arose from the revolutionary system of government, when imprisonment was had recourse to on the slightest pretences. (*La convention nationale a décrété la mise en liberté de tous les citoyens incarcérés pendant le régime de sang de Robespierre reconnus innocens par la commission*—The national convention has decreed the *liberation* of all citizens imprisoned during Robespierre's sanguinary system of government, who are found by the committee guilty of no crime.)

MISSION, s. f. a mission, or sending forth. This word was heretofore applied to the religious function discharged by missionaries, who were sent into different parts to enlighten heathens with the mysteries of the gospel; but it has now acquired the same sense as the substantive agency.

During the time of royalty, the deputations from the constituent assembly to the King, for the sanction of its decrees were styled *missions*. The word was afterwards used to imply the power, or direction in any public or political interest and concern, which any of the republic's agents

agents might have assigned to them in the departments, or with the armies, or at any foreign court. (L'objet d'une *mission*—The object of a mission. La *mission* d'un ministre près d'une des principales puissances de l'Europe—The *mission* of a minister with one of the principal powers of Europe. Les représentans du peuple en *mission* dans un département—The representatives of the people on a *mission* into a department. Remplir une *mission* honorable avec énergie—To fulfil an honourable *mission* in a spirited manner. Les *missions* d'une république doivent être confiées au courage, à la vertu, et au mérite—A republic's *missions* should be confided to resolution, virtue and merit. Etre en *mission*—To be on a *mission*. S'acquitter d'une *mission*—To acquit himself of a *mission*. *Mission* d'un envoyé—The *mission* of an envoy. Un tel envoyé, ayant rempli sa *mission*, est retourné à Paris—A certain envoy, having fulfilled his *mission*, is returned to Paris)

The national assembly styled the grand object of the kingdom's re-organization its *mission*, in the proclamation made in the last sessions. These were the words used on that occasion: L'assemblée constituante déclare que sa *mission* est remplie, et que ses séances sont finies—The constituent assembly declares its *mission* to be completed, and that its sessions are over.

MITRAILLADES, s. f. pl. shooting from cannon loaded with grape-shot: a new mode of punishment devised under the revolutionary government of France, and principally practised in the commune of Lyons. Cannon loaded with grape shot were fired on citizens bound hand and foot, and such as were wounded only by the discharge were afterwards put to death with the sabre.

MODE, s. m. and f. mode; fashion; manner; way; modulation; mood; the rule of government in dress, behaviour,

viour, sentiments, and entire conduct through life. This substantive is of both genders. Under the monarchical government of France, the feminine *mode* prevailed over the masculine; and, indeed, obtained a sort of absolute sway over the minds of men which few other words had ever arrived at before it. *Les modes françoises* (french *fashions*) were followed in every nation, and presided over the taste of the people of Europe. The masculine *mode* was then confined wholly as a term in philosophy, grammar and music, and was banished from polite society.

Under the republican government, the masculine *mode* has gained the superiority, and the feminine is disgraced as unworthy rational beings. *Les modes françoises* are no longer followed or sought, because the ascendant of the person is now changed for that of the mind; and citizens in France, male and female, dress according to their respective tastes, whether in the grecian or roman manner, or according to the mannekin, or doll, sent heretofore to the several courts of Europe for the purpose of regulating fashions.

The following examples will shew the use made of *mode*, masculine, and the different senses in which it is employed. (Un *mode* de gouvernement, qui fait le bonheur ou le malheur d'un peuple—A *mode* of government which constitutes the happiness or misery of a people. Le *mode* le plus simple et le plus facile de lever des impôts sur le peuple est de recevoir les contributions des terres en nature—The simplest and easiest *mode* of raising taxes on the people is by receiving contributions from the land in kind. Le *mode* d'exécution de percevoir les impôts en nature—The *mode* of execution for receiving taxes in kind. Un *mode* d'organisation—A *mode* of organization. Un *mode* de combat—A *mode* of fighting. Un *mode*

d'exception d'une loi—A *mode* of exception to a law. Une loi sans *mode* d'exécution n'a point d'effet—A law is of no effect without a *mode* of execution. Le *mode* concerté pour la levée des recrues des troupes—The *mode* settled for raising recruits for the forces. Déterminer le *mode* d'une levée extraordinaire dans toute la Belgique—To settle the *mode* of an extraordinary levy throughout Belgium.)

MODÉRANTISME, OU FEUILLANTISME. As the French have coined new words adapted to the several changes in the revolution of their country, so the English have been under the necessity, in pursuing the thread of its history, to introduce many which were unknown in their language; hence we have been accustomed to meet with the words *moderantism* and *feuillantism* in the course of our reading, implying the doctrine or principles of the moderates or Feuillans, who professed moderation with respect to the revolution.

This moderate system of political government in France was the very opposite of that of Robespierre and the Jacobins; accordingly, the latter declared that of moderation to be a dangerous principle during the crisis of a revolution, and productive of greater hazard to liberty than the violences of the ultra-revolutionary system. After the fall of Robespierre, and his sanguinary Jacobins, *moderantism* became the prevailing system of government in France.

MODÉRÉ, s. m. they who in France professed principles of moderation with respect to the system of a revolutionary government, were called *modérés*.

The *modérés* (*moderates*), convinced from their knowledge of human nature, that a system of violence and of sanguinary

guinary measures was repugnant to it; and that an equality of conditions and of fortune was incompatible with a state of civil society, and destructive of the social order, opposed every attempt to introduce principles tending to anarchy and the overthrow of society. These equitable and reasonable notions were considered by Robespierre and his adherents as strongly favouring aristocracy, and as the ideas of a party which was pleased with a weakness in the revolutionary government, and the inactivity of the national convention; accordingly, the *moderates* were charged with endeavouring by their writings and motions to skreen the aristocrats from the punishment due to their crimes, and to aim at a design of forcing the national convention to lay aside its revolutionary character, and to forget itself so far as to pardon the betrayers of their country.

The *modérés* are likewise styled Feuillans, because when they were persecuted by the Jacobins, and expelled that club, they assembled themselves as a distinct society in the refectory of the convent of the Feuillans at Paris; these worthy patriots, however, were far from forming a numerous or flourishing club during the reign of terror and violence under Robespierre.

In the hall of the national convention, the *modérés* at first occupied the right side, and the *violents*, or opposite party, the left; when these last ascended the mountain, the former took la plaine (the plain); and those suspected of aristocracy, belonging to the Brissotin faction, were said to creep into what was styled le marais (the marsh): this was the origin of these denominations of parties, the principles of each of which are herein explained under their several names.

Mois, s. m. a month; one of the twelve divisions of the year, which, according to the calendar of the french republic, are each to consist of thirty days, and three decades of ten days each, making in the whole three hundred and sixty days. The five remaining days, *i. e.* the 17th, 18th, 19th, 20th and 21st of September, are called Sansculottides, and are days of festival. See *Sansculottides*.

The first month of the year is called Vendémiaire (vintage month); the last, Fructidor (fruit month). The names of the twelve months are expressive and well sounding; those of the autumn quarter end in *aire*, those of winter in *ose*, those of spring in *al*, and those of summer in *or*; they are all to be found in this vocabulary under their proper letter.

MOMENTANÉMENT, adv. momentarily. (On a dû céder *momentanément* à la supériorité du grand nombre des ennemis—It is proper to yield *momentaneously* to the superiority of a great number of enemies. Les citoyens divisés *momentanément*—The citizens *momentaneously* divided.)

MONARCHIEN, s. m. a partisan of constitutional monarchy, as it made part of the constitution of the year 1791.

MONARCHIEN, ENNE, adj. belonging, or appertaining to the late royal or monarchical government of France.

(La frugalité et les mœurs sont les principales vertus des républiques, et ne sont pas assez à l'ordre du jour, parce que la société *monarchienne* n'est pas épurée de la corruption de quatorze siècles. Morality and thrift are the chief republican virtues, and are not yet sufficiently made the order of the day, because *monarchical* society is

not

not fully cleansed from the corruption of fourteen centuries.)

MONARCHISTE, s. m. a partisan of monarchy. This substantive appears to have been first made use of by Raynal, and has since been adopted by others,

MONTAGNARD, s. m. a mountaineer; a zealot for the french revolution. This was a favourite appellation given by the Jacobins to one another, and by which they endeavoured to entrap popular applause.

(*Républicains montagnards*, qui marchent dans la vraie ligne de la révolution républicaine, continuez, braves *montagnards*, restez à votre poste. Vous avez dans vos mains la massue du peuple; frappez-en les ennemis. Foi de *montagnard*, nous tiendrons parole—*Mountaineers* of the republic, who step in the direct path of republican revolution, go on, brave *mountaineers*, maintain your post. You hold in your hands the club of the people; strike your enemies down with it. On the faith of a *mountaineer*, we will keep our word.) See *Jacobin*.

MONTAGNARD, e, adj. appertaining to the party of the mountain.

(Principes *montagnards*—Principles maintained by the mountain party.)

MONTAGNE, s. f. the mountain; a name given to a party of the members of the national convention, who placed themselves on the highest seats of the hall of the assembly, and who espoused the opinions and voted for the measures proposed by the most zealous revolutionists. The opposite party were for a contrary reason called le marais and la plaine. See these words.

(Grâces

(Grâces te soit rendues, sainte *montagne*, tu as sauvé la patrie en détruisant la plus horrible conspiration, immense dans ses ramifications; la *montagne* a encore une fois écrasé le crime—Thanks be to thee, blessed *mountain*, thou hast preserved thy country by destroying the most horrid conspiracy, immense in its ramifications; the *mountain* has once more crushed criminality.)

MORAL, *e*, adj. moral. This adjective always much used has been lately employed as a substantive to signify a moral disposition, conduct, or manners.

(Donner des développemens étendus sur le *moral* d'un homme—To give full information concerning the *moral conduct* of a man. Il est nécessaire d'inspecter le *moral* des troupes—It is necessary to inspect into the *moral conduct* of the troops.)

MORCELLEMENT, *s. m.* a partition into small parts or divisions.

(Le *morcellement* d'un pays—The *division* of a country into *small parts*. Tous les maux viennent du *morcellement* de nos forces—All the evils arise through a *division* of our troops into *small bodies*.)

MOTION, *s. f.* a motion. This word, borrowed from the language of the British parliament, is used in the sense it is applied to therein, and signifies a proposition offered to the deliberation of the assembly.

Every deputy of the legislative body has a right to move the assembly, or make a *motion* on any question, which is liable to be quashed, if, on some other member moving the previous question (*i. e.* whether the assembly shall proceed to a deliberation on it, or not), it shall be resolved in the negative.

A *motion*

A *motion* stopped by the previous question may be renewed during the same sessions; but not if it has been debated, or deliberated upon. The like forms are observed in the french popular societies, in which public affairs are discussed.

(Faire, une *motion*—To make a *motion*. Une *motion* insidieuse, indécente, incendiaire, inconstitutionnelle—An insidious, indecent, incendiary, unconstitutional *motion*.)
See *Question préalable*.

UNE MOTION D'ORDRE, a motion of order, or for order. This is a *motion* to restore order in the assembly which any member may move for when he judges there is occasion for it. When the president (the speaker) of the legislative body finds his endeavours to bring the assembly back to order become fruitless, he rings a bell, and puts on his hat, which is a signal to the deputies that he craves their support and assistance in the execution of his office.

MOTIONNAIRE, ou MOTIONNEUR, s. m. one who makes a motion, or offers a question to be deliberated or debated on by the legislative body, or popular society.

MOTIONNER, v. n. to move a question; to make a motion, or propose a matter for discussion and debate to the legislative body, or a popular society.

MUNICIPALISER, v. a. to municipalize, or to introduce the municipal form of government into cities, or states.

(*Municipaliser* une ville, province, un état—To *municipalize* a city, province, or state.)

MUNICIPALITÉ, s. f. municipality.

This word is only new to the french language as a term for a form of government introduced with the revolution, whereby the police and administration of affairs within
a city,

a city, town or village are now regulated. The officers chosen for this purpose are likewise called the *municipalité*; as is the place wherein they assemble for transacting business. These officers have nothing to do with the judicature, neither can officers of justice be chosen municipal officers. There are forty-three thousand, three hundred and sixty *municipalities* in France. The *municipalités* de canton (*municipalities* of a canton) are abolished by the constitution of 1795. According to this constitution, every commune chooses an agent and his adjoint, or assistant, and these officers meeting at the chief town of the canton, together with a president elected by the primary assemblies, form the *municipality* of it.

The municipal officers, whilst in the execution of their offices wear sashes of the national colours, with a white fringe; that of the mayor, or president, is distinguished from the others.

MUSCADIN, s. m. this appellation has taken place of the french words petit-maitre, adopted by the English, and long used by both nations to denote that effeminate, conceited, selfish being, which we likewise style a fop, or fribble.

Though this kind of inoffensive animal, which it should seem is found in France of the female gender, does not owe its origin to the revolution, which has certainly produced both men and women of undaunted resolution, unshaken courage, and indefatigable perseverance, it undoubtedly owes its present name to it, which is far more expressive of the qualities and properties of these creatures than the former denomination of petit-maitre, and seems derived either from the sweet wine called muscat, that powerful odour, musk, or those delicate words (*paroles musquées*) which usually issue from their perfumed lips.

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The following passages will serve to characterize the present generation of *petit-mâtres*, or, as they are now styled, *muscadins*, in France.

(Défiez-vous d'une nue de *muscadins* et de *muscadines*, qui va pleuvoir à Paris, non pour contre-révolutionner par la force de leurs bras, mais par l'énergie de leurs mâchoires. En mangeant tous les jours deux cent francs par tête à l'hôtel d'Egalité pour un repas, ils consomment et renchérissent les vivres, et font naître la disette—Be mistrustful of a cloud of *muscadins* of both sexes which hangs over Paris, not to bring about a counter-revolution by the vigour of their arms, but by the strength of their jaws. Eating, as they do, respectively, to the daily amount of two hundred francs each meal at the hôtel d'Egalité, they must occasion a consumption of provisions and a rise in the price, which in the end will produce a scarcity.

Les *muscadins*, qui roulent sur le pavé de Paris, qu'on ne peut faire un pas sans les rencontrer, pour s'exempter de la réquisition de servir dans l'infanterie, déclarent qu'ils veulent servir dans la marine. Quand ils sont arrivés dans un port de mer, ils font si bien par leur conduite, qu'il faut les chasser de là, où ils déclarent qu'ils n'ont point d'aptitude pour la marine, mais bien pour les troupes à cheval. Arrivés à l'escadron réformés par défaut d'aptitude dans la cavalerie, ils veulent rentrer dans la marine, ou dans les ambulances, ou dans les charcois. Enfin, on s'est lassé si bien de leurs subterfuges de sauver la patrie, qu'on auroit mieux réussi à organiser l'armée du Pape, qu'une armée de *muscadins*—The *muscadins*, who are rolling over the pavement of Paris in such numbers that you cannot make a step without meeting some of them, in order to excuse themselves from the requisition for the land service, say they will enter with the navy. When

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they come to a seaport, their conduct is such, that they are either ordered away, or they declare themselves not fit for the marine service, but very well qualified for the cavalry. From the cavalry they are discharged as unfit for the service. They next engage either in the sea service, with the field hospitals, or corps of waggons. In short, we are so tired with their sham pretensions of serving their country, that we would sooner engage to organize the Pope's army, than an army of *muscadins*.

Les muscadins croquent tous les jours avec toute l'énergie de leurs dents les petits ortolans et les tendres perdreaux de Périgord; petits messieurs, petits frères d'armes, petits révolutionnaires, petits en tout, excepté en repas somptueux. Je fais la motion qu'ils soient logés aux Petits-Pères jusqu'à la fin de la révolution, afin que par la disette qu'ils occasionnent dans Paris, ils ne concourent au renversement de la constitution—The *muscadins* are daily devouring with all the powers of their teeth the little ortolans, and the delicate Périgord partridges; they are a little gentry, little warriors, and little revolutionists; little in every thing, except in the article of good eating. I move that they be placed with the Petits-Pères (little fathers) till the end of the revolution, that the scarcity they are the cause of in Paris may not contribute to overthrow the constitution....Motion de Charlier, Moniteur, No. 214, 1794.)

MUSÉE NATIONAL, s. m. national museum. This is the depository of all the monuments of the sciences and arts, ancient as well as modern; with the natural curiosities brought from the royal palaces, and the collections of nobility and other persons, who have either been massacred, or have emigrated; together with the plunder of Holland,

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the Austrian Netherlands, and the countries on the Rhine; the whole forming an immense treasure of inestimable value.

This grand collection of the miracles of nature and art is under the direction of a committee, and placed in the Palais-National (the palace of the nation), which is a building joining the Thuilleries to that of the Louvre.

There has been an affectation of drawing comparisons betwixt Paris and ancient Rome; but these cities bear a resemblance in no particular so much as in the accumulation at Paris of these immense treasures of the works of art, which the French, in imitation of the plunderers of Greece, have collected, either as the spoils of conquests, or as the extorted considerations of treaties of peace and neutrality. In this system of pillage, there is certainly a striking likeness betwixt the two cities; but whether taste and genius will flourish at Paris in the degree it has done at Athens and Rome, is more than the active defenders of this equivocal method of forming museums, should they declare in the affirmative, will be able to obtain credit for.

MYRIAGRAMME, s. m. a weight, according to the new system; equal to ten thousand grammes; making about twenty pounds and an half of the old weight. See *Métrologie*.

MYRIAMÈTRE, s. m. a measure of distance, agreeable to the new system, equal to ten thousand metres, supplying the place of the former poste, being nearly equal to five thousand, one hundred and thirty two toises or fathoms, or about two leagues. See *Métrologie*.

MYRIARE, s. m. a measure to be used in surveying land agreeable to the new republican system of measures, which is equal to ten thousand ares, or about one hundred and ninety-six arpens, or acres, composed each of one hundred perches carrées (square perches) of twenty-two feet square. See *Métrologie*.

N.

NATIONAL, *n*, adj. national; whatever relates to the nation. No word has ever been known to acquire such general use. The French now say: Fortune *national*—*National* fortune. Souveraineté *nationale*—*National* sovereignty. Convention, assemblée *nationale*—*National* convention or assembly. Travaux *nationaux*—*National* works. Justice *nationale*, qui s'appesantit sur les têtes conspiratrices—*National* justice, falling on the heads of conspirators. Journal *national* de tout ce qui se dit et se fait dans la convention, aussi sacré, que les annales de la Chine, dont on dit que lorsqu'un empereur vouloit contraindre le mandarin annaliste d'altérer un fait, celui-ci ne voulut jamais y consentir, à moins qu'il ne put écrire sur la marge, que ce fait était altéré par l'ordre exprès de l'empereur—A *national* journal of whatever is spoken or done in the convention, as sacred as the chinese annals, of which it is said, that when the emperor insisted upon the mandarin who compiled it altering a fact, the annalist would not consent unless he was permitted to write in the margin, that it was done by order of the emperor.

NATIONALISEH,

NATIONALISER, v. a. to nationalize; to make any thing become *national*, or to appropriate it to the nation.

(*Nationaliser la guerre, en enflammant les cœurs des citoyens pour la cause commune—To make the war national, by inflaming the minds of the citizens for the common cause. Nationaliser la fortune—To make fortune become national. La fortune est nationalisée; presque tous les trésors de la république s'y trouvent—Fortune is become national; the whole treasures of the republic are in her possession.*)

NATURALISER, v. a. to naturalize. This word is applied not only to the naturalization of foreigners into a country; but likewise to every production of nature, which is capable of being transferred from one nation to another; as well as to the phrases and expressions of foreign languages, and the good and bad qualities of foreigners, introduced into another country.

(*Une république ne peut reposer ses fondemens que sur la nature et sur les mœurs. Nos plus dangereux ennemis sont donc ceux qui voudroient y naturaliser leurs propres corruptions, qui voudroient nous corrompre et dénaturer par leur immoralité en la naturalisant chez nous—A republic can only lay its foundations on nature and morality. Our most dangerous enemies then are those who would naturalize their vices in it, who would corrupt and spoil us with their immorality by naturalizing it amongst us.*)

NAVRANT, e, part. sharp; acute; bitter; heartbreaking. This participle, used as an adjective, is derived from the verb *navrer*, which in most dictionaries is marked as obsolete, and has lately been restored to use, and employed on the occasion of the tragical death of the last queen of France,

France, a princess of the house of Austria, and eldest daughter of Maria Theresa, the late empress queen.

Man, being the author and inventor of the language in which he expresses his ideas, on any extraordinary occasion of grief and concern, searches out new words with which to vent the feelings of his distress; and this is the case, more especially, whenever his distress is of a new and unparalleled nature; then it is that he is least contented with expressions in common use, and finds out and adopts new words and phrases unknown before that period.

The word *navrant* has been used in describing the very extremity of distress and grief; that bitterness of concern which gnaws and cankers the mind, denying it even the painful relief of variety in wretchedness, by refusing to intermingle itself with any fresh anxiety, 'till, like a concealed asp, it instils a mortal poison into that breast which has harboured it.

(Les douleurs *navrantes* de la reine avaient altéré ses traits, ses cheveux, ses sourcils, sa forme, et rendu toute sa personne méconnoissable à elle-même et à ses juges. Elle se présente à la barre. Elle n'est reconnue que par sa déclaration ferme, qu'elle est Marie Antoinette, princesse d'Autriche. Le *navrant* récit des inculpations, dont les forcenés qui disposent momentanément du sort de la France ont eu l'incroyable atrocité d'enfler l'horrible acte d'accusation à défaut d'autre crime, excite des sentimens déchirans qui ne peuvent être exprimés que par le silence. Une plume décente se refuse à les tracer—The *heartbreaking* grief of the queen had altered her very features, and changed even the colour of her hair and eyebrows; so that her shape and person were scarcely cognizable by her judges, or even by herself. She appears at the bar, and

is known to be herself only by her resolute declaration that she is Marie Antoinette, princess of Austria. The *horrid* recital of those charges, which, in default of any crime, the wicked wretches, who at that juncture disposed of the fate of France, had the incredible audacity to make the villainous ground of crimination, would stir up in the mind such cruel sensations as can only be expressed by silence. The pen of decency refuses to trace them on paper.)

NÉOGRAPHE, s. m. a neographer; one who writes and spells in a new and unusual manner. It is likewise an adjective; and then implies whatever relates or belongs to such mode of writing and spelling.

NÉOGRAPHISME, s. m. neography; the practice of writing and spelling in a new and unusual manner.

NÉOLOGIE, s. f. neology; the invention and application of new words, or the use of words of long standing in a new sense.

The following rule may serve as a guide to the writers in any language who may be fond of introducing new words: On peut distinguer les créations d'une ingénieuse *néologie* lorsqu'ils ont un rapport, une ressemblance marqués avec des substantifs, des adjectifs, des verbes ou des adverbes reçus, ou bien lorsqu'ils tiennent d'un mot latin connu, pourvu qu'ils n'aient point un air étrange et un prononciation difficile—A word created by a judicious *neology* may be distinguished by its striking relation to, or affinity with some substantive, adjective, verb, or adverb which is already received; or if it be derived from some known latin word, and is not in itself uncouth and of difficult prononciation.

NÉOLOGIQUE,

NÉOLOGIQUE, adj. m. and f. neological; whatever has relation to neology, or the introduction of new words.

(On doit choisir, avec une exactitude sévère dans la foule sans doute trop nombreuse des créations *néologiques* dont on a de nos jours infesté la langue des Fénelon et des Racine.—There ought to be a scrupulous distinction observed in chusing amidst the unnecessary accumulation of words of *neological* creation, with which the language of Fénelon and Racine is invaded....Bibliothèque Française.)

NÉOLOGISME, s. m. neologism; the injudicious introduction of new words and phrases into a language.

(Un des principaux devoirs d'un journal est de combattre le *néologisme*, que les auteurs actuels portent souvent au-delà des bornes fixées par le bon goût—One of the chief provinces of a periodical work is to oppose *neologism*, which writers of the present day carry beyond the bounds prescribed by good taste....Bibliothèque Française.)

NÉOLOGUE, s. m. a neologist; one who makes use of words and phrases of new creation.

NEUTRALISATION, s. f. neutralization; neutrality. This word, confined to chemistry only, is now used as a synonyma of neutrality, or a disposition, resolution, or declaration to take no part betwixt two or more contending parties.

(Traité provisoire de *neutralisation*—A provisional treaty of *neutrality*.)

NEUTRALISER, v. a. to neutralize; to cause a neutrality, or to dispose of one person, or matter, so as to prevent interference with another.

(*Neutraliser* les colonnes d'une armée—To *neutralize* the columns of an army. Prendre des mesures efficaces pour
neutraliser

neutraliser le danger de cette institution militaire, *i. e.* de l'armée révolutionnaire, en disséminant les troupes du midi au nord—To use efficacious measures for *neutralizing* the danger of this military institution, *i. e.* of the revolutionary army, by intermixing the armies of the south and north.)

NIVELER, v. d. to level. This word was much used by the french fanatics at the commencement of the revolution, who had conceived a design similar to that of the english levellers during Cromwell's rebellion of levelling fortunes, and dividing lands into equal portions.

NIVELEUR, s. m. a leveller. This word was used to denote a fanatic who in the beginning of the french revolution adopted the opinions and principles of the levellers during Cromwell's usurpation, with respect to equality of fortune and estates.

NIVELLEMENT, s. m. a levelling; the act of reducing to a level, or equality of height; a mathematical term, now applied to every thing capable of being brought under an equality.

This word was made much use of at the commencement of the french revolution, and was applied to the equalization of fortune, and the distinctions or ranks in society. The new french republicans, mistaking liberty and equality of rights, expressed and acknowledged to be every man's birthright, for a declaration of social equality, required every thing to be levelled; not considering that the goods of fortune are the fruits of industry, and that social distinctions arise from eminent personal qualities which are sanctioned by public opinion.

As in nature inequalities contribute to her ornament, by conferring the charm of variety, adding to the utility, benefit and advantage of the whole; so, on the contrary, a principle of *levelling*, if adopted by mankind, would tend to produce inactivity and weakness, crippling every effort towards obtaining those distinctions which are the reward of industry, virtue and merit.

The partisans of this new system were styled niveleurs (levellers), and ultra-revolutionists, amongst whom the zealots of the Jacobin party held the foremost rank. So extravagant were they in their notions of *levelling*, that they denounced the rich as enemies of the people, and incensed the rabble to such a degree against all proprietors and wealthy persons, that they began to be persecuted with the most unfeeling barbarity.

NIVÔSE, s. m. snow month. The fourth month of the year, according to the new french calendar of the republic, commencing the 21st of December, and ending the 19th of January; so called from the Latin *nives*, or snows, usually falling at this time. This is the first of the three winter months, all of which terminate in *ôse*.

NOBILIAIRE, adj. m. and f. noble; belonging, or appertaining to nobility.

The substantive *nobiliaire*, signifying the list of noble families, has been in use from ancient times, but the adjective is of very late introduction.

(Titre *nobiliaire*—A noble title. Caste *nobiliaire*—The noble cast. Dorat donna sa démission à la commune de Paris, non comme noble, mais parce qu'on avoit mis un titre *nobiliaire* à la tête de ses ouvrages—Dorat gave in his resignation to the commune of Paris, not because he was a nobleman,

nobleman, but because they had placed a *noble* title in the front of his works.)

NOCES RÉPUBLICAINES, s. f. pl. republican weddings; the name given to a horrid species of punishment practised during the prevalence of Robespierre's sanguinary system, particularly at Nantes, on those who were suspected of entertaining anti-revolutionary sentiments; which was, to bind persons of different sexes together, two and two, and drown them in that position. See *Neyades*.

NON-ÉMIGRATION, s. f. non-emigration. Amongst the great number of words which have the negative particle *non* prefixed to them, we shall only remark this, because it relates particularly to the famous emigrations of Coblenz. The French say: Un certificat de *non-émigration*—A certificate of *non-emigration*. See *Emigration de Coblenz*.

NONIDI, s. m. the ninth day of the decade.

NOTABLE, s. m. a notable. This word, which signifies whatever is remarkable or well known, is applied in politics to every man of a settled habitation, following a lawful profession. According to this acceptation, it is an adjective, and they say in France: Un *notable* citoyen—A citizen of *known* character.

There was formerly in France an assembly of *notables* (*des notables*). These were the principal persons of the nation; the nobility and ecclesiastical orders.

The *notables* of the present times, and of whom we are here to speak, are the citizens who are chosen agreeable to the constitution of 1791 to represent a commune, either in the general council, or to join in a presentment to the criminal tribunals.

This council differs from the municipal council, which is composed solely of municipal officers, and meets regularly once in every month to pass accounts, and consider such matters as are brought before them.

These *notables* have no rank but in the sessions of the general council, when they follow in the train of the municipal council. See *Municipalité*.

NOYADES. s. f. pl. drowning; horrid practises made use of during the sanguinary reign of Robespierre at Nantes, and other places, on the unhappy persons reduced within their power, by forcing them on board boats having a plug, or false bottom, which being pulled out in the middle of a river, they were thus plunged under the water.

(Jacobins, continuateurs de Robespierre, le temps n'est plus, où on nous représentoit les *noyades*, et de telles atrocités comme des formes acerbés, mais nécessaires et révolutionnaires—Jacobins, followers of Robespierre, the time is past when *drowning*, and the like horrid cruelties, were represented to us as sharp proceedings, which, however, were necessary and revolutionary. See *Noces républicaines*.)

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OCTIDI, s. m. the eighth day of the decade.

ODÉON, ODÉUM, ODÉR, s. m. the athenian theatre; the orchestra; a musical theatre, and wherein rehearsals are made. *Odéon* is the name which was given to the old Théâtre François upon its re-opening. This theatre had been

been shut up in the beginning of the revolution on account of the anti-patriotic and counter-revolutionary principles of the performers belonging to it.

OMBRE, s. f. a shade, or shadow. This word, under the acceptation of the absence of light, has been used in a poetical sense in the plural number, to express darkness. (*Les ombres de la nuit*—The *shades* of night.)

There is a novelty in the present use of this word, which is, that without adding *nuit* (night) to it, it is applied to express a secret design, or plot, carried on in private. Accordingly, the French now say: *Les malveillans et les agioteurs spéculent dans l'ombre sur la misère publique*—Agitators and malevolent people speculate in *private* on public misery. *Les traîtres à la patrie méditent dans l'ombre des projets liberticides*—The traitors of their country meditate in *secret* their liberticidal designs. *Aucun ministre n'espère plus tenir ses opérations dans l'ombre*—No minister hopes now to carry on his designs in the *dark*.

OPPRESSIF, *VE*, adj. oppressive; overbearing; either through abuse of authority, or from violence.

(*Le régime oppressif des intendans*—The *oppressive* government of presidents. *Un système oppressif*—An *oppressive* system. *Des abus oppressifs*—*Oppressive* abuses. *Décrets oppressifs*—*Oppressive* decrees.)

ORDRE DU JOUR, the order of the day. The regulation or succession of the business which is to come before an assembly met for the purpose of deliberating on certain matters appointed to be discussed on any particular day. The general rule of legislative assemblies is, that no business should interfere with that which is the *order of the day*, or
which

which is appointed to be considered on the day of their meeting.

The business which constitutes the *order of the day* is either such as usually takes place at every meeting, or such other matters as have been particularly marked out for the consideration of the assembly on that day.

When any member makes a motion which appears to be foreign to the business that makes the *order of the day*, or enters into discussions which have no relation to the matter the assembly are deliberating upon, any member may make a motion of order, when the assembly, on hearing a few words from the mover, will recur, without further formality, to the *order of the day*, by barely mentioning that they have done so. See *Motion d'Ordre*.

This phrase, which on the first consideration appears no other than an expression of form, made use of by the legislative body and popular societies in France, has been adopted in private conversation, and is now in universal use.

The *order of the day* is applied not only to matters and things with which it is properly connected, but is likewise found where it could not possibly have been expected.

The following enumeration of matters with which this phrase has been joined will amuse the reader by its variety and contrast, and shew the different applications made of this form of words altogether new to the french language, but of ancient use with the british parliament, from the proceedings of which it is evidently borrowed:

These passages are all extracted from the journals of the national convention of France, in succession, and in that confusion and disorder in which they are there found, for with the national convention all was disorderly.

Dans

(Dans une république naissante, qui ressemble à un gros garçon au berceau, mais qui peut devenir fort et robuste, on doit mettre l'énergie, la mère nourricière des vertus, à l'ordre du jour—In a rising republic, which, like a child in the cradle, may one day be grown sturdy and robust, energy, which is the foster-mother of virtue, should be made the *order of the day*. Mettre de grandes mesures à l'ordre du jour—To make grand measures the *order of the day*. Les gens riches sont à l'ordre du jour—Rich people are become the *order of the day*. Les armées ont mis les victoires et les vertus républicaines à l'ordre du jour—The armies have made victory and the republican virtues the *order of the day*. Les législateurs doivent mettre la justice et la probité à l'ordre du jour—Legislators ought to make justice and probity the *order of the day*. La morale sera désormais mise à l'ordre du jour—Morality shall be henceforth the *order of the day*. La vengeance et la terreur nationale doivent être à l'ordre du jour—Revenge and national terror should be the *order of the day*. Il est temps que la morale publique s'épure, et que la justice et la vertu soient mises à l'ordre du jour—It is time that the morals of the public should be made pure, and that justice and virtue be made the *order of the day*. Les victoires sont à l'ordre du jour dans les armées—Victories are the *order of the day* with the armies. La guillotine est à l'ordre du jour—The guillotine is the *order of the day*. Mettre les grandes vérités à l'ordre du jour—To make great truths the *order of the day*. Mettre dans l'âme des conspirateurs la terreur à l'ordre du jour—To make terror the *order of the day* in the minds of the conspirators. Vous avez mis la probité et la justice à l'ordre du jour—You have made justice and probity the *order of the day*. Il ne suffit pas de mettre la justice et la vertu à l'ordre du jour ; il faut les mettre

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en permanence ; il faut en accélérer les développemens par l'instruction publique.—It is not sufficient to make justice and virtue the *order of the day*, we must establish them; we must bring them forth by public instruction. Le fanatisme est le grand *ordre du jour* de la faction qui voulut profiter des folies de la superstition pour renverser la république en armant tous les cultes les uns contre les autres.—Fanaticism is the grand *order of the day* with faction which wishes to avail itself of the follies of superstition to overthrow the republic by arming one sect against another. Les députés de la société populaire de Cette demandèrent qu'on mit la mort à l'*ordre du jour*. Cette proposition, rejetée avec indignation, fit naître la motion de mettre la justice nationale à l'*ordre du jour*. La réponse du président de la convention nationale aux députés de Cette fut : “ C'est l'énergie chaleureuse, l'effet du climat chaud qui vous a vu naître, qui vous a fait faire la proposition sanguinaire de mettre la mort à l'*ordre du jour*. La convention, qui représente une nation juste, mettra dorénavant à l'*ordre du jour* la justice nationale”—The deputies from the popular society of Cette required death to be made the *order of the day*. This proposal, which was rejected with indignation, occasioned a motion for national justice being made the *order of the day*. The reply of the president of the national convention to the deputies of Cette was in these words : “ It is a warmth of energy, proceeding from the heat of the climate which gave you birth, that has caused you to offer this sanguinary proposal of making death the *order of the day*. The convention, which is the representation of an equitable nation, will in future make national justice the *order of the day*.”)

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The following phrases are likewise in use. (Passer à l'ordre du jour—To pass over to the *order of the day*. Demander l'ordre du jour sur ce qu'un autre propose—To require the *order of the day* upon a motion of another person. Faire une motion d'ordre—To make a motion of *order*. Adopter l'ordre du jour—To adopt the *order of the day*. Rappeler à l'ordre du jour—To call for the *order of the day*. Demander la parole pour une motion d'ordre—To demand a hearing upon a motion of *order*, *i. e.* to propose a motion of consequence to the public weal to be discussed in preference to matters of less importance. Placer à l'ordre du jour—To place to the *order of the day*.)

ORGANISATEUR, s. m. an organizer; one who organizes.

ORGANISATION, s. f. organization; the act of organizing.

ORGANISER, v. a. to organize. This verb, formerly applied only to the structure of the human body, or the formation of a mechanical instrument, is now used in every physical, moral or political sense to which it can be adapted. The revolution in France, wonderful in its progress, has produced a revolution even in the language of the country; new words and phrases have been every where sought for, and old ones have varied and extended their significations.

The extensive use which has been made of this verb, and the substantives derived from it will appear in the following passages.

(Le royaume de France, dénaturé et tout désorganisé, devoit être réorganisé dans ses fondemens—The kingdom of France, being corrupt and *disorganized*, ought to be *re-organized* from its very foundations. L'assemblée nationale, qui s'étoit constituée et organisée elle-même, organisa les finances, le clergé, l'état militaire, et toutes les parties

du gouvernement—The national assembly, having constituted and *organized* itself, *organized* the revenue, the clergy and military establishments, and every branch of the government.)

The French likewise say: *Organiser* un gouvernement, une constitution, une société, un comité, une armée, un régiment—*To organize* a government, a constitution, a society, a committee, an army, a regiment. *Organiser* une université, une bibliothèque—*To organize* an university, a library. *Organiser* des spectacles civiques à donner au peuple; *gratis*, par décade—*To organize* civic shows to be presented, *gratis*, to the people every decade.

It is likewise used in an obnoxious sense. (*Organiser* une conspiration—*To organize* a conspiracy. *Organiser* des trahisons—*To organize* treasons. La division et la discorde *organisées* en France par les ennemis du dedans et du dehors—Discord and division *organized* in France by domestic and foreign enemies.)

P.

PALAIS NATIONAL, s. m. national palace; the name which is now given to the two palaces, connected with each other by a gallery. These palaces were formerly called the Louvre and Thuilleries.

The national palace now contains the hall wherein the legislative body assemble, and where that vast collection of the curiosities of art and nature, styled the national museum, is deposited.

PAMFLÉTAIRE,

PAMFLÉTAIRE, s. m. a pamphleteer, or writer of pamphlets; a word which the French have borrowed from the english language, and now apply to the authors of fugitive pieces and obnoxious pamphlets, or brochures.

(La honte est pour les *pamflétaires*, et l'honneur et la gloire pour les écrivains défenseurs de la patrie—Shame belongs to the *pamflèteers*, and glory and honour to writers who have proved themselves the defenders of their country.)

PANTHÉON FRANÇOIS, s. m. the french pantheon. This was formerly a church dedicated to St. Geneviève, the patroness of Paris. This beautiful edifice, which stands upon the most elevated spot of the city, was by a decree of the national assembly, dated the 4th of April, 1791, assigned for the reception of the ashes of illustrious patriots. The same decree declares, that Honoré-Riquetti Mirabeau, being a most zealous and eloquent defender of liberty, is worthy of being the first to receive this honour. The national assembly afterwards decreed the same honour to the ashes of Voltaire, Rousseau, and the abbé L'Épée, a teacher of the deaf and dumb; the two last as men deserving well on account of their humanity. But a subsequent decree has taken this honour away from Mirabeau, and there are now in the *Pantheon* the remains of Descartes, Voltaire and Rousseau only.

Over the magnificent portal of this building, which is, however, unfinished, has been placed the following inscription:

AUX GRANDS HOMMES

LA PATRIE RECONNOISSANTE.

The grateful country to illustrious men.

Besides being a place of interment, this edifice is appropriated to other important uses; as for instance, it is the depositary of the altar of the country (l'autel de la patrie), whereon the officers of the public (les fonctionnaires publics) are sworn, and it is the place wherein rewards are distributed and funeral orations are pronounced.

In the centre of the dome, a marble pillar has been erected, consecrated to the memory of the conquerors of the Bastille, and of all the citizens who have deserved well of their country by their patriotic acts.

The following is the definition of this newly introduced institution, taken from the appendix to the french academy's dictionary, 1798.

The *french pantheon* is a national monument destined to receive the ashes of great men of France after the manner of the roman pantheon, or temple of all the gods, or rather of the deified heroes.

PAPIER-MONNOIE, s. m. paper money, *i. e.* paper substituted for coin, or money.

Under this name are comprehended these substitutes for the precious metals, styled assignats, mandats, *which see explained in their respective places.* See likewise *Dépréciation du Papier-monnoie.*

PARALISÉ, PARALYSÉ, ÉE, part. deprived of the powers of feeling and motion. In translations from the french newspapers, we have introduced the words paralyzed, and paralised, in order to keep pace with the French.

(Une armée *paralisée* par la perfidie de ses généraux—An army *paralyzed* by the perfidy of the general officers.)

PARALISER, PARALYSER, v. a. to paralyze, or paralise. From the substantive *paralysie* (the name of the disease called the paralysis, or palsy), the French have derived this verb
and

and its participle in the preceding article. To keep pace with them in coining new words, as we have no one in common use to express the act of depriving persons and things of the powers of sense and motion, we have introduced the new verb to *paralyse*, or *paralise*.

(Les généraux perfides *paralisent* les armées—Perfidious generals *paralyse* the armies. *Paraliser* le commerce—To *paralyse* commerce. Tous les mouvemens de l'armée paroissent *paralysés*—All the movements of the army appear to be *paralyzed*. Une mesure qui *paralise* l'exécution d'une loi—A measure which *paralyzes* the execution of a law. Les faux patriotes répandent la terreur qui *paralise* les âmes—False patriots spread terrors which *paralyse* the minds. *Paraliser* l'énergie de vingt-cinq millions de François—To *paralyse* the energy of twenty-five millions of Frenchmen. Le comité de salut public trouve que le décret de la convention nationale *paralise* une partie de la mesure qu'il a prise pour le salut public—The committee of public safety finds that the decree of the national convention partly *paralyzes* the measures taken for the security of the public. Le service des troupes préposées à l'arrivage des subsistances à Paris étoit *paralysé* par les ennemis du dedans—The service of the troops appointed for conducting provisions to Paris was *paralyzed* by domestic enemies. Les Feuillans, ou modérés, tâchent de *paraliser* le gouvernement révolutionnaire—The Feuillants, or moderates, endeavour to *paralyse* the revolutionary government. Les ressorts de la machine politique avoient été combinés de manière à en *paraliser* le jeu—The springs of the political machine were combined in a manner so as to *paralyse* and prevent its working)

PARTICIPE, s. m. the participle; one of the eight parts of speech so called by grammarians, as participating both of the

verb

verb and adjective; with the first in government and signification, and with the last in declination.

The word *participle* is introduced here on account of the revolution which the french republicans have made in their grammar respecting it.

Under the monarchy, the academies and polite persons of both sexes formed the first circles in Paris, and regulated the public taste (insomuch, that, in point of language, poets themselves durst not break through the laws which they had established); these were remarkably nice in the use of *participles*, considering them as contrary to the genius of the french language.

But their regulations were found to affect the copiousness of the french language, which possessed only two *participles*, whereas other tongues made use of more, and were less confined in employing them.

The French have therefore revolutionized their grammar in respect to *participles*, and whereas by a decision of the academy the *participle* active could only be used in the singular number and never with a noun of the feminine gender, it can now be employed, as well as the *participle* passive in both numbers and either gender, as the following examples shew.

(L'assemblée nationale déclara qu'elle maintiendrait les alliances existantes—The national assembly declared it would maintain the existing alliances. Une des maximes de neutralité résultante des traités ou du droit des nations—One of the maxims of neutrality arising from treaties or the law of nations. Les communes environnantes Paris—The communes surrounding Paris. Une autorité atterrante—An overbrowsing authority. Les quantités restantes des viandes seront délivrées aux restaurateurs—The quantity remaining of the provisions shall be given to the keepers

keepers of eating-houses. Un tableau *décirant* des malheurs de la guerre—A *shocking* picture of the miseries of war. Le gouvernement *existant*—The *existing* government. Une scène *décirante*—A *distressing* scene. La différence *existante* entre notre situation présente et celle de la dernière campagne—The difference *existing* betwixt our present situation and that of the last campaign.)

PAS DE CHARGE, s. m. an attack with fixed bayonets. This is a term of the new french republican tactics. *Pas* signifies a step; it had heretofore been joined only with ballet (a dance), as *pas de ballet*; but, since the revolution, with *charge* (an attack).

The manœuvre is simply no more than soldiers advancing in the face of the enemy, and making an attack with fixed bayonets, *i. e.* with the bayonet only, fixed to the musket, and without firing.

PATENTE, s. f. a patent; a kind of commission which every person carrying on a trade or calling is under the necessity of taking out and paying government for.

PATENTE NATIONALE, s. f. a national patent; a commission granted to the authors or inventors of any new discovery, to secure to them the exercise and benefit of it exclusively for a certain number of years. It is likewise named, in the constitution of 1791, *brevet d'invention* (a commission of invention).

SE PATRIOTISER, v. recip. to make one's self a patriot. This verb is to be found in no dictionary of the french language.

(Le bon sens, l'énergie de l'âme, la froideur de l'esprit, le feu d'un cœur ardent et pur, brûlant du saint amour de la liberté, la frugalité et le désintéressement, voilà le vrai caractère

caractère de ceux qui veulent *se patriotiser*—Good sense, energy of mind, coolness, a pure, ardent and holy desire of liberty, plainness and disinterestedness, these are the real qualities of those who would *make themselves patriots*. Le vrai patriote doit se prononcer par les actions qu'il a faites. Les patriotes accommodans, multiformes, et ceux qui ne *se patriotisent* que par intérêt, sont des faux patriotes—The true patriot should declare himself by his actions. Patriots, changeable and various, who *make themselves patriots* through motives of interest, are false patriots.)

Patriotiser is likewise used in an active sense, to play the patriot, as in the following passage.

(Tous ceux qui *patriotisent*, qui portent le bonnet rouge sur la tête, de longs pantalons, de longs sabres et la moustache, ne sont pas de vrais patriotes. Le vrai patriote se prononce par ses actions. L'homme de Landau est patriote, qui, étant commandé d'éteindre le feu qui avoit embrasé un bâtiment public dans le bombardement, et à qui sa femme vint annoncer que sa propre maison étoit incendiée, dit : " Ce n'est qu'un bien particulier ; je reste à mon poste." Et il y resta. Le bulletin national dit qu'il a bien mérité de la patrie—They who wear the red cap on their heads, the long pantaloon, a large sabre and whiskers, are no true patriots. The true patriot declares himself by his actions. The man of Landau is a patriot ; he who, being ordered to put out the fire which had taken a public building during the bombardment of the place, and being informed by his wife that his own house was in flames, replied : " That is but a private concern ; I stay at my post." And accordingly remained there. The national bulletin says he has deserved the thanks of his country.)

PAVILLON NATIONAL TRICOLORE, s. m. the three-coloured national flag. This is the flag of the republic, composed of blue, white and red vertical stripes; whereof the blue is placed next the flag staff, the white in the middle, and the red waving in the air. See *Cocarde; Drapeau; Tricolore*.

PENSEUR, s. m. a thinker. This is not a new word; but heretofore it has been only used in an ironical manner, and by way of ridicule; at present it is applied to signify the man who considers the past and present, who weighs causes and effects, and judges on the consequences of events.

(Stephano, *i. e.* Etienne Rabaut, écrit avec intérêt, parle avec facilité, mais il n'est pas *penseur*. C'est à l'empire irrésistible de la pensée, et à la perfectibilité de la raison, qui rendent les hommes *penseurs*, qu'ils doivent le bonheur de commencer à devenir les hommes—Stephano, *i. e.* Stephen Rabaut, writes with feeling, is a ready speaker, but is no *thinker*. It is from the irresistible influence of thought and the perfection of reason that men become *thinkers*, and derive the happiness of beginning to be men.)

PENTARQUE, s. m. the pentarchy; a name given to the executive directory (which, by the constitution of 1795, was to hold the reins of government), because consisting of five persons; as that of triumvirate is at this instant given to the executive power, which, by a fresh revolution that took place whilst this article was penning (9th of November, 1799), is vested in Bonaparte as chief consul, with two other consuls, who now actually govern in France. See *Directoire exécutif; Pouvoir exécutif*.

PERCEPTEUR, s. m. a receiver. This is a new substantive, applied to the person whose office it is to collect duties or revenue, or the income and profits of land.

PERMANENCE, s. f. permanency; a state of duration; applied to an assembly which continues sitting without adjournment.

(L'assemblée nationale déclare qu'elle est en *permanence*—The national assembly declares itself to be *permanent*, or in a state of *permanency*.)

They say likewise: à *permanence*—at a *permanency*.

Permanence is likewise used to signify a settled residence.

(La *permanence* d'un ministre public dans un endroit—The *permanency* of a public minister at any place.)

PERMANENT, e; adj. permanent; the situation of a person or thing that is settled or in a fixed place.

(L'assemblée nationale restera *permanente*—The national assembly will remain *permanent*.)

PERMIS, s. m. a permit; a certificate of permission. The term and practice are alike new in France.

(Délivrer un *permis* sur l'envoi des choses à l'étranger—To deliver a *permit* for the exportation of goods to foreign parts.)

PÉROUER, v. n. to harangue. *Péroraison* (*peroration*) is properly the recapitulation of the leading arguments introduced at the close of a speech, but is likewise used to signify a speech or harangue delivered in the convention hall, or a popular assembly.

PÉTITION, s. f. a petition. This was heretofore a didactic term, and used only with *principe*, as *pétition de principe*, *i. e.* an allegation of the matter in dispute by way of proof,

proof, or, as it is commonly phrased, begging the question; it now signifies a request or demand addressed to a person or body of persons invested with public authority.

According to the constitutions of the years 1791 and 1793, the right of *petition* belonged to every individual, and could not be delegated; accordingly, it could not be exercised in a collective capacity, or by any body or assembly of citizens: but the constitution of 1795 allows of collective *petitions*, addressed to authorities duly constituted, for matters within their jurisdiction.

PÉTITIONNAIRE, s. m. a petitioner. A new word.

(Accorder, aux *pétitionnaires* les honneurs de la séance—
To grant the *petitioners* the honours of the sitting.)

PHILOSOPHISME, s. m. false philosophy; a depraved doctrine, which, under the pretence of getting rid of vain prejudices, aims at the destruction of the most certain principles, and generally received opinions:

PHILOSOPHISTE, s. m. one who professes the principles and doctrine of *philosophisme*, or false philosophy. See *Eclairéur*.

PHRASER, v. n. to speak sententiously, or in sentences.

(Les *déclamateurs phrasent* sur le sujet des arts et des sciences—The speakers *declaim in sentences* upon the subject of arts and sciences.)

PLAINE, s. f. the plain; the name given in the national convention to the benches opposite to those of the mountain. See *Montagne*.

PLURALITÉ, s. f. the plurality, or greater number.

(*Pluralité des voix*—The *greater number* of voices; the *plurality*.)

PLUVIOSE, s. m. rainy month; the month, according to the new french calendar, beginning on the 20th of January, and ending on the 18th of February, both days inclusive; so called from the rains of the winter season. This is the fifth month of the year, and the second winter month, terminating, as the other two, in *l'éc.*

POLICE (CORRECTIONNELLE), s. f. the police of correction; a part of the police of justice which has for its object the correction of crimes.

POPULAIRE, adj. m. and f. popular. The character or disposition of a citizen who has caused himself to be beloved by his regard for the welfare of his fellow-citizens.

(Il règne dans les armées un esprit vraiment populaire surveillant la chose publique, et l'amour très-prononcé de la patrie—A spirit truly popular prevails with the armies which respects the public welfare and real patriotism.)

POPULARISER, v. a. to make popular; to adapt a matter or thing to the disposition and genius of the people and the public good. This verb is new.

(Populariser une langue—To make a language popular, i. e. by leaving out expressions become obnoxious on account of their reviving old grievances, and substituting others.)

SE POPULARISER, v. recip. to make one's self popular. This verb is likewise of new creation.

(Robespierre, pour captiver la faveur populaire se popularisa—Robespierre made himself popular in order to gain the favour of the people. Custines, pour reconquérir la popularité qu'il avoit perdue, tâcha de se populariser—Custines endeavoured to make himself popular to regain the favour of the people which he had lost. Le duc d'Orléans, pour

pour se populariser, prit le nom d'Egalité; mais le peuple en sentit la vanité.—The duke of Orleans took the name of Equality to make himself popular; but the people saw through the vanity of his design.)

POPULARITÉ, s. f. popularity; a substantive borrowed from the english language, and used in a like sense; the esteem and love of the people, for a fellow citizen who has a regard for the public welfare.

(Popularité douce, active, surveillante et rigide, qui caractérise le vrai magistrat et le bon François—That gentle, vigilant and strict popularity which characterizes the virtuous magistrate and good Frenchmen. Popularité d'une proposition—The popularity of a proposition, i. e. speaking of its object, when for the good of the people. Prendre le masque de la vertu et de la popularité—To put on the mask of virtue and popularity.)

PORTE-FOUDRE, s. m. thunder-bearer; a figurative expression used by the french soldiers, and applied by them to their artillery. The important service of this branch of tactics is apparent from the number of artillery officers and men attached to their armies, which has been computed at sixty thousand.

POUVOIR EXECUTIF, s. m. the executive power. By the constitution of 1791, the supreme executive power was declared to rest exclusively with the king; that of 1793 intrusted it to a council, styled conseil exécutif, composed of twenty-four members chosen by the legislative body from a list agreed upon by the several departments. The constitution of 1795 has lodged it with a directory of five members nominated by the same body; and now, at the moment this article is writing (December 3, 1799), it

rests

rests with a triumvirate composed of Bonaparte as chief consul, and two other consuls, his colleagues. How long the *executive power* may rest in these hands there is no possibility of guessing. Time alone can discover what may happen in a country thus situated! See *Directoire exécutif*.

PRAIRIAL, s. m. meadow month. The month, according to the new french calendar which begins on the 20th of May and ends on the 18th of June, both days inclusive, being the season of hay and harvest. This is the ninth month of the year, and the third of the spring months, which all three terminate in *al*.

PRÉCAUTIONNEL, LE, adj. steps necessary to be taken by way of precaution.

(Ranimer les mesures *précautionnelles* de défense sur les frontières.—To renew measures of *precaution* for defending the frontier.)

PRÉCISER, v. a. to fix, or determine; to ascertain; to prove. This verb has lately obtained a place in french dictionaries, and is to be found in the appendix to that of the french academy. It is an acquisition to the language as will be perceived from the use made of it in the following examples.

(*Préciser* aux autorités les bornes de leurs attributions—To *determine* the limits of jurisdiction of the powers in authority. *Préciser* un fait—To *ascertain* a fact. *Préciser* un délit, un accusation—To *prove* a charge, a crime. *Préciser* la signification, l'acceptation d'un mot—To *fix* the meaning, the acceptance of a word.)

PRÉHENSION, s. f. the act of seizing, or laying an embargo
by

by public authority upon any article of consumption or merchandize to be applied as judged necessary.

(Droit de *préhension*—The privilege of seizing, &c.)

PRÉLIMINAIREMENT, adv. previously; in the first place.

This adverb is new.

(Avant que d'entrer dans la discussion principale on a arrêté *préliminairement*—It has been *previously* resolved before entering upon the principal discussion.)

PRÈS, prep. near; with; in; at. This preposition, which marks the proximity of place, has undergone a revolution in its government.

According to the rule laid down in the academy's dictionary, it ought regularly to be followed by the particle *de*. (*Près de l'église*—Near the church. *Près de la ville*—Near the town.)

On the contrary, the present usage is constantly to suppress the *de*, as well in writing as in familiar discourse. They now say: *Les représentans du peuple près de la convention nationale*—The representatives of the people in the national convention. *Les députés près un département*—The deputies *with* a department. *Près l'armée*—*With* the army. *Accusateur-public près le tribunal révolutionnaire*—The public accuser *at* the revolutionary tribunal. *Près Paris*—*At* Paris. *Près le roi*—*With* the king. *Un ministre résidant près une cour*—A resident minister *at* a court.

PRESQUE, adv. nearly; almost. This adverb is joined not only to the verb and adjective, but likewise to the substantive being placed after the article; as for example: *La presqu'île*—The peninsula. They say now: *La presqu'universalité du peuple françois est portée pour le ré-*
gine

gime républicain—*Nearly* the whole of the people are inclined for a republican government. La *presque* totalité des revenus de l'état fut absorbée par des dépenses frivoles—*Almost* the whole of the revenue was swallowed up in trifling expenses.

PRÉSUMABLE, adj. m. and f. *presumable*; that may be presumed.

(L'abondance *présomable* de la récolte dans l'année courante—The *presumable* plentiful crop of the present year.)

PRÉTENTIEUX, EUSE, adj. *presumptuous*; full of presumption.

(Les hommes médiocres sont les plus *prétentieux*—Men of mean abilities are the most *presumptuous*. Une *prétentieuse* à fatuité—A woman foolishly *presumptuous*.)

PRÊTRES SERMENTÉS, s. m. pl. *sworn priests*. These were such priests as had taken the civic oath, by which every class of citizens was bound to be faithful to the nation, and to obey the law and constitution. See *Constitution civile du Clergé*.

PRÊTRES NON-SERMENTÉS, s. m. pl. *unsworn priests*. See *Insermenté, Réfractaire*.

PRIMIDI, s. m. the first day of the decade.

PRIORITÉ, s. f. *priority*; the preference which one motion or speech obtains of being heard or discussed before another.

PROBE, adj. m. and f. from the Latin *probus*; just; upright. (*Gens probes*—Persons of *integrity*.)

PROCLAMATION, s. f. a *proclamation*; the publication of a law; or an act whereby a law is published as about to be

be put in force, or to be renewed, or revived when mis-conceived or forgotten.

PROCURATEURS (GRANDS) DE LA NATION, s. m. pl. grand proctors of the nation. By the constitution of 1791, these were two members of the legislative body, charged in the name of the nation with the prosecution of any accusation framed by the said body before the high national court. See *Haute cour nationale*.

PROCURER, s. m. a proctor; an officer who represents the inhabitants of an administration before a municipality, &c. and is charged with the affairs of it.

By the constitution of 1791, every department had its procureur-général syndic; every district a procureur syndic, and every municipality a procureur de la commune.

PRODUCTEUR, s. m. the cause or author of any production, whether of nature or art, particularly applied to the cultivator of land.

(Les *producteurs* et les consommateurs d'un pays—The cultivators and consumers of a country.)

PRODUCTIF, VE, adj. productive.

(Le superflu de l'année *productive* supplée à l'année disetteuse—The superfluity of a *productive* year makes up for a year of scarcity. La valeur *productive* des terres—The *productive* value of lands, *i. e.* their valuation according to their produce.)

PROFLUER, v. n. to spring out of; to derive from.

(Le peuple et les autorités qui *profluent* de lui—The people and the authority *deriving* from them.)

PROLETAIRE, adj. m. and f. belonging to the poorest class of the people. The word is derived from the Latin *proletarii*,

tarii, which was the name given to the lowest class of roman citizens; so called on account of their having numerous families of children. They were likewise styled *sapite censi*, because they only served to increase the number of souls.

(Une commune, tribu *proletaire*—A commune, or tribe, consisting of the poorest people.)

PRONONCÉ, ÉE, part. pronounced, or declared. This participle, from the active verb *prononcer*, is used as the reciprocal verb which follows.

(L'animosité la plus *prononcée*—The most *declared* animosity. L'opinion fortement *prononcée* sur la liberté—An opinion for liberty strongly *declared*. Un vœu bien *prononcé*—A wish fully *declared*. Des patriotes bien *prononcés*—Patriots fully *declared*.)

SE PRONONCER, v. recip. to pronounce or declare one's self. The verb active *prononcer* has been heretofore much used, but of late this reciprocal verb has greatly obtained in the sense of openly declaring for or against any person or thing.

(*Se prononcer avec énergie pour la révolution*, To *declare one's self* with energy for the revolution. Les représentans qui *se sont prononcés* fortement contre les Jacobins—The representatives who *declared themselves* loudly against the Jacobins. La victoire *s'est prononcée* cette fois pour nos ennemis—Victory has for this time *declared itself* in favour of our enemies.)

PROPAGANDE, s. f. the propaganda; a kind of society for the propagation of revolutionary principles and purposes, so called from a congregation or establishment at Rome, called *de propaganda fide* from its object, which is to enlighten

lighten heathen nations with the knowledge of the christian faith.

PROPAGANDISTE, s. m. a propagandist; a member of the association, the design of which has been explained in the article immediately preceding.

PRUD'HOMME, s. m. an old word, used to signify an officer skilled in the laws and customs of a place; and since the revolution, the name given to the assessors appointed to assist the judge of the peace. See *Juge de Paix*.

PUBLIC, *publ*, adj. public. Independent of a great number of acceptations in which this adjective is taken and used, and particularly that which has been already explained, under the article *chose publique*, we must here remark the two which follow, *esprit public*, and *opinion publique*.

L'ESPRIT PUBLIC, s. m. public spirit. This is that regard and attachment which induces men to make sacrifices for the public good; it is a principle founded on the love of virtue and justice.

The definition here given of *public spirit* is supported by the following quotations.

(Ranimer l'*esprit public*, qui doit conduire le peuple françois à son bonheur, à l'affermissement de sa constitution sur les bāses éternelles de la justice—To revive *public spirit* which ought to guide the french people to happiness, to the establishment of their constitution on the eternal basis of justice. *L'esprit public* doit être l'amour de la justice et de la vertu; l'en distraire, c'est le corrompre, et la corruption est un complot liberticide—*Public spirit* ought to consist in the love of justice and virtue; to lead it away from these is to corrupt it, and such corruption is a conspiracy to destroy liberty. Il faut surveiller l'*esprit*

public et non le censurer—We should watch over *public spirit* and not defame it. Le luxe, l'égoïsme, la corruption, corrompent l'*esprit public* des citoyens—Luxury, egoism, corruption pervert the *public spirit* of the citizens. Les sociétés populaires doivent alimenter et raviver l'*esprit public*, et non l'égarer et le corrompre en voulant les rendre indépendantes de la représentation nationale du peuple françois—The popular societies ought to nourish and revive *public spirit*, and not mislead and corrupt it by endeavouring to render themselves independent of the national representation of the french people. Cette armée a un bon *esprit public*—This army is possessed of genuine *public spirit*. On calomnie l'*esprit public* de la ville de Bourdeaux, disent les députés dans leur rapport à la convention nationale; tout le peuple immense de cette ville se leva à notre arrivée par un mouvement spontané et tendit les mains au ciel, promettant haine inaltérable et guerre à mort aux conspirateurs au dedans. Et ce peuple n'avoit eu du pain depuis deux jours sans entendre le plus léger murmure, et tout le reste du temps il n'avoit eu qu'une demie-livre, ce qui prouve que l'*esprit public* y est monté à sa plus grande hauteur—The deputies, in their report to the national convention, said: The *public spirit* of the city of Bourdeaux has been treated with calumny—The inhabitants of that place followed us in immense numbers on our arrival as with one accord, and lifting up their hands to heaven, protested the most inveterate hatred against domestic traitors, declaring their resolution to pursue them unto death. And this people had been without bread for two days, yet there appeared not the least murmur on that account, and before this they had only had half a pound, which is a proof how exalted was their *public spirit*. L'*esprit public* est déchiré dans cette commune en deux

deux partis, qui se disent tous les deux vrais patriotes, n'agissant que par passions, comme des hommes pour qui la patrie n'est rien—*Public spirit* is in this commune divided into two parties calling themselves true patriots, governed by their passions like men with whom their country stands for nothing.

According as a citizen is animated with this *public spirit*, arises

L'OPINION PUBLIQUE, public opinion, which his fellow citizens form in their minds from his actions, as they appear to merit their applause, or otherwise.

(*L'opinion publique* a déjà condamné Carrier et tous ces hommes de sang d'avance—The *public opinion* has already condemned Carrier and those sanguinary men. *L'opinion publique* a condamné la mémoire d'Orléans à l'exécration—The *public opinion* has condemned the memory of Orléans with execration. Il est difficile à comprendre comment le gouvernement a pu se jouer sans pudeur de *l'opinion publique* en se mettant au dessus du jugement de tout le royaume—It is difficult to comprehend how government had the face to trifle with the *public opinion* by setting up its own judgment against that of the whole kingdom. Paris étoit le centre de *l'opinion publique*, et elle y étoit prononcée avec force contre les dilapidations des deniers publics, les recherches voluptueuses, et les dépenses fastueuses et immenses des ci-devant rois. “ Et cette magnificence est la sueur du peuple,” dirent les députés à l'assemblée nationale, ces hommes simples, qui n'étaient jamais sortis de leurs provinces, et qui venoient de voir le spectacle de la misère des villes et des campagnes, contrastant avec St. Cloud et Trianon—Paris was the centre of the *public opinion*, which was loudly declared there against

against the waste of the public treasure, the refinemen in luxury, the extravagance and enormous expenses of the late kings. "And this magnificence was to be supported by the labour of the people," say the deputies to the national assembly, those plain honest men who had never stirred out of the country, and who came to view the contrast betwixt St. Cloud and Trianon and the misery of the provincial towns. *L'opinion publique n'étoit pas pour Calonne, quoique personne ne réunit plus d'audace à plus de talens d'entretenir le vertige par des emprunts, des fêtes, des prodigalités, des pensions. Tandis qu'il amusa ainsi la cour, il ruina le peuple. Enfin, le roi, touché de la situation de son peuple, prononça ces mots qui a déterminé l'époque de la révolution: "Je ne veux plus ni impôts, ni emprunts."*—The *public opinion* was never in favour of Calonne, though no person united more confidence with greater talents to preserve the state in a delirium by loans, great entertainments, profusion and pensions. Whilst he was amusing the court in this manner, he was ruining the people. At length, the king, affected by his people's situation, pronounced these words which brought on a revolution: "I will have no more loans or taxes.".....Vide Rabaut, l. 1. p. 93.)

Q.

QUARTIDI, s. m. the fourth day of the decade.

QUESTION PRÉALABLE, s. f. the previous question, *i. e.* whether the question then proposed, or one before it in order

order of time, shall be debated. This term, or phrase, is likewise frequently made use of by the legislative body with the following meaning. A member has made a motion, and whilst he is proceeding to discuss it, another member moves the *previous question* upon it (*invoqué la question préalable sur une motion*), which implies, that he wishes the sense or opinion of the legislative body should be taken, whether there shall be any further debate upon that motion.

(Le résultat de la *question préalable* a été, que la motion ne seroit pas mise à la discussion—The *previous question* was put and carried, viz. that the motion should not be debated.) See *Motion*.

QUIÉTISME, s. m. quietism; formerly a name given to principles of a religious sect in the romish church, but lately applied to the state of ease affected by those who were unwilling to take any part in the revolution in France.

QUIÉTISTE, s. m. a quietist; one who remains in a state of perfect unconcern respecting the revolution. The name was formerly given to persons of the romish church, who made all christian perfection to consist in a tranquillity and inactivity of the soul.

QUINTIDI, s. m. the fifth day of a decade.

QUOTITÉ, s. f. quota, or individual part.

(Dans la répartition des contributions et charges du peuple, l'égalité de la *quotité* doit exister entre les mêmes produits nets sur toute la surface de la république, sans aucune exemption, aucun privilège qui puisse grever l'un et l'autre suivant le principe constitutionnel, que chaque membre doit contribuer à ses charges à raison de ses facultés—In settling the proportion of contributions and the public charge, an equality

equality

equality ought to be preserved in the *quota* of the same clear produce over the whole face of the republic, without any exemption or privilege which may aggrieve individuals, agreeable to that principle of the constitution, which requires every member to contribute to the public expenses, in proportion to his ability.)

R.

RADIATION, s. f. an erasure, or erasement; the act of erasing or striking out a name from a public register.

(Cet émigré poursuit sa *radiation*—That emigrant solicits the erasure of his name in the list of emigrants. A fait une demande en *radiation*—Requires the erasure of his name. Attend sa *radiation*—Expects the erasure of his name.)

RAMIFICATION, s. f. a branching out; a division into several branches; ramification. This word, heretofore only used in anatomy to express the division of a larger vein into several lesser ones, is now applied, figuratively, in morality and politics.

(Il faut terrasser les factions jusques dans leurs moindres *ramifications*—We must destroy faction even to its smallest *ramification*. Toutes les *ramifications* des grands travaux nationaux, des ports, des chemins, des canaux, des chaussées, des ponts, doivent aboutir à un centre commun—All the *ramifications* of great national works, harbours, roads, canals, dykes, bridges, ought to centre
in

one common point. Examiner un complot dans toutes ses *ramifications*—To examine a conspiracy through all its *ramifications*. Cette conspiration étend ses *ramifications* jusque dans les armées—This plot has its *ramifications* throughout the army. Une *ramification* de la conspiration s'étend du centre aux frontières de la république—A *ramification* of this conspiracy extends itself to the centre of the republic's frontier.)

RAPPORTÉ, ÉE, part. from the verb *rapporter*, which see in the next article.

RAPPORTER, v. a. in the sense in which this verb is used by the legislative body, it signifies to repeal, to nullify, or annul.

(*Rapporter* une loi—To *repeal* a law. *Rapporter* une ar-rêté—To *rescind* a resolution.)

RASSASSIABLE, adj. m. and f. that may be sated, or cloyed.

RASSEMBLEMENT, s. m. the act of assembling, or collecting together. This substantive is new.

(Le *rassemblement* des troupes, des débris d'une armée— the *assembling* of the troops of the wreck of an army. Le *rassemblement* des merveilles de la nature dans le musée— The *collecting together* into the museum the miracles of nature. Le *rassemblement* des preuves ou des faits en un corps pour en composer un ensemble—*Collecting together* proofs or facts to form one entire piece.)

RÉARMER, v. a. to re-arm, or arm anew.

(*Réarmer* les paysans Vendéens, fanatiques, et imprégnés de superstition—To *re-arm* the peasants of la Vendée, a superstitious, enthusiastic people.)

RECRUTEMENT, s. m. recruiting; the act of raising levies of soldiers for carrying on a war.

RÉDIMER, v. a. to rescue. This verb, formerly reciprocal (*Se rédimer des vexations*—To rid one's self from vexation), is now used in an active sense, to express more emphatically an endeavour to remove every obstacle in the way of liberty.

(Le génie de la liberté saura *rédimer* la France du joug tributaire du nord, en exploitant dans son propre sein toutes les matières premières pour les besoins de la vie, de la marine et de la guerre, comme sont les bois de construction, le salpêtre, les belles laines, &c.—The genius of liberty will be able to *rescue* France from the burthen of a tribute to the north, by furnishing her at home with the principal materials for the support of life, and supplying her navy and army; such as timber for building, saltpeter, fine wool, &c.)

RÉFRACTAIRE, s. m. a refractory person; the name given to all priests who had refused to take the oaths prescribed by the civil constitution of the clergy. This was only required of such as chose to continue in their benefices. See *Constitution civile du Clergé*.

These priests have been since styled, with more propriety, *prêtres insermentés*, or nonjuring priests. See *Insermenté*, *Prêtres sermentés* and *non-sermentés*.

RÉGÉNÉRATEUR, s. m. a regenerator; one who effects the work of regeneration, or the establishment of a new order of things, whether in the physical or moral world.

(Le *régénérateur* d'une postérité entière—The *regenerator* of an intire posterity. Les Jacobins prétendirent être les grands *régénérateurs* de l'espèce humaine—The Jacobins pretended to be the great *regenerators* of the human race.)

RÉGÉNÉ-

RÉGÉNÉRATEUR, TRICE, adj. regenerating; whatever tends to produce a regeneration.

(Les leçons d'expérience sont les moyens *régénérateurs* d'améliorer ce qui n'a été jusqu'à présent que médiocre ou mauvais—Experience, by its *regenerating* powers, can improve whatever is at present bad or imperfect. Un principe *régénérateur*—A *regenerating* principle. Une loi *régénératrice* pour tirer l'agriculture de l'inertie—A *regenerating* law to force agriculture out of its inactivity. Toutes les parties de l'agriculture, trop long-temps négligées en France, sollicitent des lois encourageantes et *régénératrices*—Every branch of agriculture, too long neglected in France, requires *regenerating* and encouraging laws.)

RÉGÉNÉRATION, s. f. regeneration. This word, heretofore only used in a religious sense, and as a term of art by the chemists, has been employed in a remarkable manner in the french language since the æra of the revolution. It is now applied to signify the reproduction or birth of physical, moral, and political objects, as will appear by the following quotations, as well as from new expressions and phrases arising from the word itself.

(Une nation qui travaille sérieusement à une *régénération* doit nécessairement s'épurer de ses vices et de son immoralité; la *régénération* du peuple françois doit être bâsée sur ce principe—A nation which seriously labours at *regeneration* should necessarily discharge itself of vice and immorality; it is on this principle that the *regeneration* of France should be founded. L'état actuel de la France, où tous les élémens de la morale, de la religion, de la politique, sont confondus, est tel, qu'elle n'en sauroit sortir, que par une sorte de création ou de *régénération*—The present situation of France, in which morality, religion and po-

lities are confounded, is such, that it cannot be extricated from it without a kind of creation, or *regeneration*. Nous devons à Louis XIV l'avantage d'être la nation la plus civilisée de l'Europe; nous devons peut-être à Louis XVI le bienfait d'une *régénération* dont jouiront nos neveux— We owe to Lewis the Fourteenth the advantage of being the most civilized nation; we shall perhaps owe to Lewis the Sixteenth the happiness of a *regeneration* the benefits of which our posterity will enjoy. Une société populaire a opéré sa *régénération* avec sévérité, et a combattu les intrigans avec énergie—A popular society has effected its *regeneration* with severity, and has fought against its antagonists with energy. Les moyens de *régénération* des bestiaux sont sur le territoire même de la république; la nature nous a favorisé comme les autres peuples; l'insouciance du gouvernement n'a pas secondé la nature. Il faut donc opérer dans les races des bestiaux une *régénération* prompte et complète, en faisant des établissemens centraux pour élever et conserver dans leur pureté primitive les troupeaux des belles races qui existent sur le sol de la France, tel que celui de Rambouillet. Les soins du gouvernement et une éducation plus soignée doivent concourir avec la nature pour multiplier et perfectionner les bestiaux—The means of *regeneration* of cattle are found within the republic's territory; nature has been as kind to us as to other nations; but nature has not been assisted, owing to inattention on the part of government. We must then endeavour to effect a speedy and perfect *regeneration* of the breed of cattle, by establishing central institutions to raise and preserve in their primitive perfection herds and flocks of those beautiful races which are to be found in France, particularly on the soil of Rambouillet. The attention of government and a more judicious culture may

may be expected to aid nature and improve the breed of cattle.)

RÉGÉNÉRÉ, ÉE, part. regenerated; used in the same sense as its verb, *régénérer*, which follows.

(La nation française doit être *régénérée* dans ses fondemens—The french nation must be *regenerated* from its foundation. Voulons-nous arriver au vrai bonheur, à la frugalité et aux mœurs simples de l'âge d'or, bannissons de notre société *régénérée* le gouvernement des vices et de la corruption de tant de générations—If we would attain to true happiness, and to the frugality and simplicity of manners of the golden age, we must banish the dominion of vice and the corruption of so many generations from our *regenerated* society. On a peint aux peuples d'Italie les François *régénérés* comme des antropophages et des mangeurs d'enfans—The *regenerated* French have been represented to the people of Italy as anthropophagi and devourers of children.)

RÉGÉNÉRER, v. a. to regenerate. This verb is as extensively used as its substantive, *régénération*; it signifies, to give a new existence and to establish a new order of things in nature, morality and politics.

(*Régénérer* une constitution politique—To *regenerate* a political constitution. *Régénérer* et multiplier les races des bestiaux qui sont répandues sur le sol de la république—To *regenerate* and multiply the breed of cattle to be found on the soil of the republic. *Régénérer* une école dans ses principes—To *regenerate* the principles of a school.)

RÉGIME, s. m. government; administration. This word, used as a term both in law and grammar; and by physicians for the patient's rule or regulation with respect to his diet, &c., has now obtained a very great latitude of meaning.

meaning, and signifies, the perfection of political government.

(*Régime* ancien et nouveau—Ancient and modern government. *Régime* royal et républicain—Royal and republican government. *Régime* féodal—Feudal government. Le *régime* tyrannique de Robespierre et des Jacobins—The tyrannical government of Robespierre and the Jacobins. La cour, décidée de renverser le nouveau *régime*, empêchoit l'établissement du nouvel ordre des choses—The court, determined to overset the new government, prevented the establishment of the new order of things. *Régime* des finances—The administration of the finances.)

RÉGION, s. f. a region. The french republic being situated on a superficies of twenty-seven thousand square leagues, nearly equal to sixty-one thousand square english miles, was first divided into eighty-three departments, which, varying in respect to the habits and dispositions of their inhabitants, the nature of the productions of their soil, their situation and climate, called the attention of the legislative branches towards framing a new division, and this they effected by including the departments within nine *regions*, each *region* comprehending nine departments, except one which has two additional to make up the whole number of eighty-three departments.

This new division appears a very natural one. France is nearly in the form of a square; there is therefore a central one (*région* du centre), one for each of the four cardinal points of the compass, and four others betwixt each of the last four.

In this division by *regions*, a preference has been given to names derived from situation and local peculiarities, rather than geographical distinctions. Thus there are the *region* of the centre, those of the north, south, east and the

the *regions* of the seas (des mers), of the sources of rivers (des sources), of the Garonne, and of the Rhône; as will be seen more fully in the following table. See *Département*.

TABLE OF THE EIGHTY-THREE DEPARTMENTS;
ACCORDING TO THEIR DIVISION BY REGIONS.

N. B. The letters following the name of the department shew its derivation; wherein it is to be observed that (R.) stands for rivière, a considerable stream of water emptying itself into a river; (RR.) rivières, rivers; (M.) montagne, mountain; (F.) forêt, a forest; (Fl.) fleuve, a river communicating with the sea; (Roch) rocher, a rock.

I. *Région du Nord* (north).

| | | |
|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| Paris | Eure and Loire RR. | Pas de Calais |
| Seine and Oise RR. | Eure R. | (Streight of Dover) |
| Oise R. | Seine Inférieure R. | Nord |
| Seine and Marne RR. | Somme R. | Aisne R. |

II. *Région des Sources*.

| | | |
|-------------|-------------------|--------------------|
| Aube R. | Moselle R. | Vosges, or Vauges, |
| Marne R. | Meurte or Meurthe | a chain of moun- |
| Ardennes F. | R. | tains. |
| Meuse Fl. | Haut Marne R. | Bas Rhin Fl. |

III. *Région du Levant* (east).

| | | |
|----------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| Haut Rhin Fl. | Côte d'Or, a chain | Ain R. |
| Haute Saône R. | of small hills. | Isère R. |
| Doubs R. | Saône and Loire RR. | Rhône and Loire RR. |
| Jura M. | | |

IV. *Région*.

IV. *Région du Rhône.*

| | | |
|-----------------|------------------|----------------------|
| Haute Loire Fl. | Basses Alpes M. | Corse, Island in the |
| Ardèche R. | Var R. | Mediterranean. |
| Drôme R. | Bouches du Rhône | Gard R. |
| Hautes Alpes M. | Fl. | |

V. *Région du Midi (south).*

| | | |
|------------|---------------------|-------------------|
| Hérault R. | Tarn R. | Arriège R. |
| Lozère M. | Aude R. | Haute Garonne Fl. |
| Cantal M. | Pyénées Orientales. | |
| Aveiron R. | M. | |

VI. *Région de la Garonne.*

| | | |
|--------------------|-----------------|-------------|
| Gers R. | Gironde R. | Lot R. |
| Hautes Pyrénées M. | Lot and Garonne | Dordogne R. |
| Basses Pyrénées M. | RR. | Corrèze R. |
| Landes, or Landes | | |
| de Bourdeaux | | |
| (waste land) | | |

VII. *Région du Couchant (west).*

| | | |
|--------------------|---------------------|------------------|
| Haute Vienne R. | Deux Sèvres R. | Mayne and Loire |
| Charente R. | Vienne R. | RR. |
| Charente Infér. R. | Indre and Loire RR. | Loire Infér. Fl. |
| Vendée R. | | |

VIII. *Région des Mers.*

| | | |
|-----------------------|--------------------|-------------------|
| Sarthe R. | Finisterre (Cape) | Manche (the Chan- |
| Mayenne R. | Côtes du Nord (the | nel) |
| Ille and Villaine RR. | northern coast) | Calvados Roch. |
| Morbihan, a Gulf. | | Orne R. |

IX. *Région*

IX. *Région du Centre.*

| | | |
|--------------------|-----------|----------------|
| Loire and Cher RR. | Nièvre R. | Creuse R. |
| Loiret R. | Cher R. | Allier R. |
| Yonne R. | Indre R. | Pay de Dôme M. |

RÉGULARISER, v. a. to regulate. This verb is new to the language, and is always used in a figurative sense.

(La main du législateur doit être toujours là pour *régulariser* les mouvemens et les opérations de la société—The legislator ought always to be there with a hand to *regulate* the movements and operations of society. *Régulariser* les mouvemens populaires—To *regulate* popular motions.)

REJET, s. m. rejection; the act of rejecting. This substantive, new in the sense in which it has been lately received, is the contrary of adoption, as applied to a proposition or motion of the legislative body. As l'adoption d'une proposition is the acceptance of a motion or proposition, so le *rejet*, or *rejection*, is the refusal of it.

RENARDIN, INE, adj. cunning as a fox. A new adjective.

(Aucune ruse *renardine* est étrangère aux délicats muscadins pour enlever la poule au pot des sans-culottes, et pour leur enlever la meilleure volaille—These delicate muscadins are not as cunning as foxes; they cannot rob the sans-culottes of their poultry.)

RÉORGANISATION, s. f. re-organization; the act of re-organizing, or producing a new order of things. See *Organization*.

RÉORGANISER, v. a. to re-organize; to renew, reform or produce a new order of things for the advantage and security of the public weal. This verb, which is of new creation as well as the substantive preceding it, is reciprocal

cal as well as active, as will be seen by the following examples.

(*Réorganiser* le comité de sûreté publique, les autorités constituées, les sociétés populaires—To *re-organize* the committee of public safety, the constituted authorities, and the popular societies. L'esprit de ce département est à la hauteur de la révolution républicaine; le fanatisme y est mort, la raison y règne, les sociétés populaires s'épurent, les autorités constituées *se réorganisent*—The spirit of this department is at the height of republican revolution; fanaticism is extinct, reason prevails, the popular societies are purged, the constituted authorities *re-organize themselves*.) See *Organiser*.

RÉOUVERT, part. opened again. From the verb *recouvrir*.

(Le théâtre est *réouvert*—The theatre is *opened again*.)

REPRESSIF, VE, adj. repulsive; whatever resists, or withholds in reasonable bounds.

(Mesures *repressives*—*Repulsive* measures.)

RÉPUBLICAINEMENT, adv. after the manner of a republic.

RÉPUBLICANISER, v. n. to republicanize. It is sometimes used in an active sense, to form a republic, or to adjust a matter according to the republican system.

(Il est temps de *républicaniser* le commerce, qui doit être dans la régénération universelle—It is time to *republicanize* commerce, which ought to undergo an universal regeneration.)

RÉPUBLICANISME, s. m. republicanism; the passion for, or spirit of the republican system.

(Le *républicanisme* est manifestée par la plus grande totalité du peuple françois, ayant un million et deux cents mille

mille soldats sous les armes—*Republicanism* has been discovered amongst the greatest part of the whole french people, of whom there are twelve hundred thousand men in arms. Donner des preuves du plus ardent *républicanisme*—To give proofs of the most ardent *republicanism*. Les oligarques, couverts de leur manteau de *républicanisme*, continuent contre les patriotes leurs persécutions atroces—The oligarchs, under the cloak of *republicanism*, continue their wicked persecutions of the patriots. Les traits de *républicanisme*—The features of *republicanism*.)

RÉPUBLIQUE FRANÇOISE, s. f. the french republic.

France, on her first organization, became a constitutional monarchy; and the national assembly, judging the nation too weak to proceed further, decreed the revolution to be compleat and ended. But the representatives of the people, afterwards assembled in a national convention, declared in favour of a republican government; and, on the 21st day of September, 1792, abolished the kingly government, and pronounced France to be a *republic*.

From the date of this second revolution, France has assumed the title of *république françoise*, une et indivisible (the *french republic*, one and indivisible). She supported this new character during the first two years by a revolutionary government, conducted within the republic by the most violent and sanguinary proceedings, and without by the most extraordinary methods; making efforts of a nature never heard of before, and not to be paralleled in the history of the revolutions of our hemisphere.

In the midst of a succession of changes which have followed each other with the utmost rapidity, every one surpassing in violence what had been before produced, France affects to style herself one great national family, com-

posed of twenty-five millions of citizens, spread over a surface of twenty-seven thousand square leagues, and, from her declaration and support of the rights of man and the citizen, of an imperishable nature.

In all addresses from the *french republic* to the people, and to foreign nations, France declares, that the foundation of her government consists in the principle that the people are all and every thing; that all that is done ought to be with a view to the benefit and advantage of the whole; that as the losses of the *republic* are sustained by the people, so her gains are for their enjoyment, and at their disposal.

France has declared, that every citizen ought to enjoy an equality of rights; that throughout the republic the love of liberty and fraternity ought to be the prevailing principle; that there should be a reciprocity in wants and assistance, and that the necessities of one should be the necessities of all; and that whilst this is the rule and maxim within the republic, an absolute independence shall be maintained without.

She lays it down as a principle, that industry (which is the wealth of nations), and frugality (which is the chief virtue of a republic), ought to be held in esteem whilst sloth is discountenanced. By connecting the labour of individuals with the prosperity of the nation, citizens, whilst working for themselves, should consider themselves as labouring for the republic, and promoting each other's benefit and advantage.

The national convention, in an address to the french nation of the 2d Germinal, 1794, declares, that justice and integrity shall be made in future the standing order of the day; to the end that, in superintending and improving the moral and physical situation of the people, all the abilities,

abilities, every view and endeavour of citizens should tend to one common centre, that every one may experience and derive advantage from the same source; and these exalted virtues and inclinations which form the moral man and good citizen, become opposed to habits of vice, and every unworthy pursuit, debasing mankind, and making man an egoist and bad citizen.

The territory of the republic before the æra of the revolution was divided into several provinces; these ancient divisions having been abolished, the *republic* is now divided into eighty-three departments. See *Département*.

This was the labour of the first constituent national assembly, together with its consequent subdivisions of districts and cantons; there has been since another division equally useful and ingenious, of regions, which see under that name.

In order to obtain a comprehensive idea of the organization of the republic through all its branches, the reader has only to consult this vocabulary for the articles, *convention nationale, assemblées primaires et électorales, municipalité*, &c. and to assist him in this research he will find a useful index formed for the purpose at the beginning of this work.

RÉQUISITION, s. f. requisition. This word, heretofore used in law proceedings to imply the demands of justice, has now obtained new acceptations of great latitude.

Accordingly, it is at present employed to signify a right of actual seizure, or embargo, to which the republic lays claim in all cases of emergency and necessity, upon whatever is wanted for the support of the common weal; as likewise a right to require citizens to devote their lives for the service of the republic; and in general, to call for
whatever

whatever may be judged necessary to supply and furnish out the armies of the republic.

The recruits wanted to fill up the armies, and to march against the enemies of the french nation, have been divided into three classes, called the first, second, and third *requisitions*; which were, in the beginning, made with much ceremony and shew, now in a great measure, if not wholly, laid aside: these enrolments being at present found not so cheerfully engaged in.

The following passages shew the application of this word.

(Mettre les citoyens en *réquisition*—To put citizens in *requisition*. Mettre en *réquisition* les richesses de la nation—To put the wealth of the nation in *requisition*. Mettre en *réquisition* la recolte, les vivres et denrées pour l'approvisionnement des armées, les cuirs pour la chaussure du soldat—To put in *requisition* the produce of the harvest, provisions for the supply of the army, and leather for shoes for the soldiers. Mettre en *réquisition* les bateaux—To put the boats in *requisition*.)

It is likewise used figuratively. (Tous les élémens de la nature, les saisons et le temps sont mis en *réquisition* pour délivrer la patrie du joug de la tyrannie—The very elements, times and seasons are put in *requisition* to deliver the country from the yoke of tyranny. Tous les talens, tous les cœurs sont mis en *réquisition*—All hearts, and genius itself is put in *requisition*.)

RÉQUISITIONNAIRE, s. m. one who is subject to, or called upon by the requisition, applied to those young men whose services are or may be required with the armies.

RESRIPTION, s. f. a sort of paper money substituted in 1795 for the assignats, and secured in the same manner upon

upon lands belonging to the nation. See *Assignat, Mandat*.

RÉSOLUTION, s. f. a resolution; a proposition which has been agreed upon in the council of five hundred.

SE RÉSUMER, v. recip. to resume, or recapitulate one's own argument. The reciprocal verb is new to the french language.

(Un membre de la convention nationale, après *s'être résumé*, propose un projet de décret—A member of the national convention, after *recapitulating his own argument*, proposes the heads of a decree. En *me résumant*, il résulte—*Recapitulating my argument*, it follows. Un membre de la convention, après *s'être résumé*, termine en proposant une motion—A member of the convention, *recapitulating his own argument*, concludes with making a motion. L'abbé Siéyès, *se résumant* froidement au milieu de l'indignation générale, "Messieurs," dit-il, "vous êtes aujourd'hui ce que vous étiez hier. Vous vous constituâtes hier en assemblée nationale constituante. Qu'est-ce qui vous empêche aujourd'hui?"—The abbé Siéyès, *recapitulating his own argument* with calmness amidst the general indignation, says: "Gentlemen, you are to-day what you were yesterday. You constituted yourselves yesterday a national constitutional assembly. What hinders your being so to-day?")

RÉTROGRADE, adj. m. and f. retrograde. This term was heretofore only used in astronomy, and applied to such planets as move in a contrary direction to the other heavenly bodies; it is now employed to signify a retreat, or an appearance of retreating or giving way.

(Un mouvement *rétrograde* de l'armée—A *retrograde* movement of the army. Une marche *rétrograde*—A *retrograde*

grade march. Chaque mouvement *rétrograde* de la révolution fait faire les ennemis en dedans et du dehors un pas en avant sur le sol de la liberté—Every *retrograde* movement of the revolution causes the domestic and foreign enemies to advance upon the territories of liberty. La marche *rétrograde* de nos troupes me fait faire bien de la bile—The *retrograde* march of our troops causes my bile to rise.)

RÉTROGRADE, v. n. to give way, to become retrograde.

(Faire *rétrograder* l'armée, la révolution—To cause the army, the revolution, to *become retrograde*. Obliger l'ennemi à *rétrograder*—To oblige the enemy to *give way*. Le défaut des vivres, des subsistances, la disenterie, obligent nos armées à *rétrograder*—The want of subsistence and provisions, with the flux, oblige our armies to *give way*.)

RÉVISION (ASSEMBLÉE DE), the assembly of revision. By the constitution of 1791, this assembly, established for the purpose of revising the decrees, was to meet every eighth year after the first meeting, which was to take place at the end of the twelfth. By the constitution of 1795, they were to meet every three years.

RÉVOLUTION, s. f. a revolution; a change more or less sudden in any situation or state of affairs. The word is more particularly applied to the changes which happen in the government of a nation or body of people; and is of as ancient usage as government itself, or as a state of political society on the face of our globe of earth.

The works of man, however perfect they may be, as well as civil society itself, are liable to changes and variations, which are the effects of their own motions.

Solon

Solon and Plato, who have assigned the first honours to legislators and the founders of commonwealths, and have pronounced the establishment of cities and governments to be the perfection of human wisdom, acknowledge, that, however excellent the prudence and foresight of any man, it will be impossible for him to provide and guard against evils and abuses which in the end will work a change in every political institution.

This change, more or less violent, and more or less rapid, is styled a *revolution*, though it be in fact no more than a successive alteration from one form or organization to another. To say that any form or organization shall always last or continue the same; and that it shall be at all times, and in every place exclusively the best and most suitable for the government of other states, would be to contradict long experience, and nature herself, who seems by her forms to yield and accommodate herself to the difference of times and places. There is no durability in any form of society which is not derived from the philanthropy, the justice and probity of its members. Machiavel has followed the traces of this successive change in ancient Rome from one form of government to another, in his political discourses on Livy's Roman History; and Montesquieu, Vertot, and our Gibbon, led by a clue imperceptible to the eyes of common observers, have, with great acuteness of judgment, laid open, and discovered the causes of the decay and fall of that empire.

LA RÉVOLUTION FRANÇOISE, the french revolution, of which we are here to speak, is certainly as to its principles in like manner of a progressive nature; and we are only here to collect the particular circumstances which attended its explosion, and the effects it has produced on the moral

and physical character of the french nation and government.

It is characterized on a first view by having in the space of the first four years been productive of two principal revolutions, with the addition of several of an inferior nature; and all of them followed by such sudden organizations in every part of the economy, attended with transactions of so much violence as to communicate repeated shocks to almost all the people of Europe.

Another characteristic is that of a revolutionary government, which the nation was formed into, intended to last as long as the difficult struggle in which it was engaged with the powers in coalition, and until by the wisdom of its measures it had quieted the minds of foreign nations, by which its political existence was doubted, through the revolutionary systems it supported abroad, and the sanguinary proceedings carried on at home. This could only be effected by a declaration of principles founded on the unerring laws of nature, on justice, rectitude and good faith, on a general regard for humanity, and a steady adherence to punctually fulfilling every engagement; and such was declared the basis of the nation's transactions with foreign powers.

The first revolution of 1789 was brought about by the late king; and this altered the former kingly government to a constitutional monarchy, that is to say, the government of a king, according to a constitution. This revolution was considered by the french people as a work of ages, and the utmost that the energy of wisdom could produce. By this step, Lewis the Sixteenth obtained the title of restorer of the liberties of his people. The national assembly, after it had re-organized the kingdom in every branch of its administration, which was effected in
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the space of two years, four months, and twenty-five days, decreed the revolution to be compleat and ended.

In the second revolution to which the last of their kings, Lewis the Sixteenth, became a sacrifice, the constitutional monarchy was changed to a republic. With the unfortunate monarch was sacrificed a number, not to be estimated, of victims, more or less deserving of their fate, whose fall has since been expiated with the blood of their persecutors, brought in their turns to the same fatal guillotine.

This last revolution was like the explosion of a volcano, and shook not only France, but nearly the whole of Europe, the fire of which was not extinguished until the whole matter of moderantism, and the revolutionary and counter-revolutionary spirit was consumed.

After France had sustained these violent shocks, and had undergone two great revolutions, in the course of which so much blood had been spilt (without taking into this amount a number of insurrections made by large bodies of the people), and when she had, moreover, a gigantic faction of Jacobins spread in every part of the nation, she declared herself regenerated from every kind of moral or physical corruption, and restored to herself. Such appear to be the sentiments of Frenchmen at that juncture of time, as they are to be gathered from the public documents, from the daily journals, and speeches made in the convention. Of these we shall now lay two specimens before our readers, being opinions of Frenchmen concerning the revolution, penned at the very moment these scenes were passing before them. Posterity will determine how far France was justified in making such declarations; and this judgment can only, in our opinion, be formed after a knowledge of the secret causes producing

ducing the extraordinary events which fill the history of this revolution; which time alone is able to bring to light.

(Le roi, touché de la déplorable situation de son peuple, prononça ces mots, qui a déterminé l'époque de la *révolution*: " Je ne veux plus ni impôts ni emprunts." Ces mots mémorables, ainsi que la convocation inévitable des états-généraux, qui en fut la suite immédiate, ne fit que proclamer la *révolution*, ou en fut la cause prochaine, car les causes générales datent de plus loin. Elle avoit été préparée par le cours des choses humaines. Les évènements particuliers et scènes dramatiques, qui ont rempli le cours de cette *révolution*, doivent être attribuées à des causes secrètes, aux intérêts des agens particuliers, qui en ont formé les intrigues diverses—The king, affected by the wretched situation his people were then in, pronounced the words which brought on the epocha of the *revolution*: " I will have no more taxes, nor loans." These memorable words, and the assembly of the states-general which was the inevitable and immediate consequence of their being pronounced, became the forerunner and proclaimer of the *revolution*, for its leading causes are of a date farther back. The *revolution* was brought about according to the course of human affairs; the particular events and scenes of this drama, which make up the rest of the *revolution*, must be attributed to secret causes, to the interests of the several actors, who had to play separate and distinct parts in it.

La plus heureuse des *révolutions* qui s'est encore opérée sur la surface de la terre, est celle qui s'est faite en France en 1789. Elle nous a fait connoître les principes d'un bon gouvernement que nous avons reconnu, mais que nous n'avons pas tous suivis en établissant le nôtre. Puissent les

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les autres nations profiter de nos erreurs, et ne faire point des pas rétrogrades. Nous datons avec l'année 1789 du christianisme notre nouvelle existence et une nouvelle ère, mais nos neveux jouiront plus de ses grands bienfaits que ses courageux auteurs. La *révolution française* vouloit détruire les différentes causes de la dégradation de l'homme en France. La *révolution* des esprits est plus grande que celle du gouvernement, et la régénération des esprits le plus grand de vos bienfaits. On peut bien arrêter la *révolution* des corps, mais non celle des esprits. Nous devons à Louis XIV l'avantage d'être la nation la plus civilisée de l'Europe; nous devons à la révolution qui s'est opérée sous Louis XVI, le restaurateur de la liberté, l'aurore d'une régénération dont jouiront nos neveux—The best and noblest of all the *revolutions* ever produced upon the face of this globe of earth was that brought about in France in 1789. It has made us acquainted with the principles of good government, which have been acknowledged, though not followed, by us, in forming our own. May other countries avail themselves of our mistakes! We date from the year 1789, according to the christian æra, a new one of our own, and our renewed existence: but the great benefits arising from our *revolution* will be enjoyed by our posterity rather than by its bold authors. The *french revolution* had for its object the destruction of the different causes of man's degradation in France. The *revolution* of the mind is greater than that of government, and its regeneration the noblest benefit you have conferred. The *revolution* of the body may be stopped, that of the mind cannot. We owe to Lewis the Fourteenth the advantage of being the politest nation of Europe; but we owe to the *revolution* brought about under Lewis
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the Sixteenth, the dawn of a regeneration which will shine in its full lustre on our posterity.)

RÉVOLUTIONNAIRE, s. m. a revolutionist; one who is a friend to the french revolution.

(Quiconque portoit un pantalon avoit des prétentions au titre de *révolutionnaire*; mais s'il arboroit le bonnet à poils, les moustaches et les cheveux gras, oh! il n'y avoit plus un mot à dire, c'est incontestablement un *révolutionnaire*—Whoever wore pantaloons had a right to the name of *revolutionist*; but if he clapped a fur cap on his head, wore greasy hair and whiskers, to be sure, there was not a word to be said about the matter, he was undoubtedly a *revolutionist*.)

But it appears there was good reason for dressing in that slovenly manner, for Couthon was for arresting all who had not the appearance of *revolutionists*. See the next article.

RÉVOLUTIONNAIRE, adj. m. and f. revolutionary; belonging, or according to the principles of the french revolution.

Le gouvernement *révolutionnaire* en France—The *revolutionary* government in France. This was a name given to a system of the most tyrannical measures of government ever known in the history of mankind. It was at first submitted to by the people of France because it was judged of absolute necessity in the situation the revolution was then in. The system at length adopted the absurd and mad principle of perfect equality, and of reducing all conditions of mankind, with all property and fortune to a common level. This mad system was carried still further, and a design was formed to revolutionize the whole world by means of its arms abroad, whilst it made
blood

blood the grand order of the day at home. This system of government, which was by one of the sections of Paris styled in the face of the national convention a sanguinocracy, was at last overthrown with Robespierre and his club of Jacobins, and one of a more moderate nature resorted to, having justice and equity for its principles.

(Couthon vouloit qu'on arrêta dans les rues ceux qui n'avoient pas l'air *révolutionnaire*—Couthon wished to have all such put under arrest who in the streets appeared not to have a *revolutionary* air. Une armée *révolutionnaire*—A *revolutionary* army. Une tête, un esprit, un homme *révolutionnaire*, tel que Mirabeau—A head, a genius, a *revolutionary* man, like Mirabeau. Le char *révolutionnaire* roule rapidement—The *revolutionary* car drives on rapidly.)

RÉVOLUTIONNAIREMENT, adv. in a revolutionary manner; according to the principles of the french revolution.

(Haranguer les troupes *révolutionnairement*—To harangue the army in a *revolutionary* manner.)

RÉVOLUTIONNÉ, ÉE, part. from *révolutionner*; revolutionized.

(Nous avons *révolutionné* le gouvernement—We have *revolutionized* the government.)

RÉVOLUTIONNER, v. a. to revolutionize; to bring about a change or state of revolution; to introduce the principles of the french revolution.

(*Révolutionner* un état—To introduce the principles of the french revolution into a state or government. Nous devons encore *révolutionner* nos mœurs, nos lois, nos usages, le commerce, notre pensée, et notre langue, qui est l'instrument journalier de la pensée—We should yet *revolutionize* our manners, our laws, our customs, our trade, our modes of thinking, and our language, which is the daily instrument

ment of our thoughts. Nous devons surtout *révolutionner* l'industrie rurale, qui fait la richesse des Anglois et des Hollandois—We should more especially *revolutionize* rural economy, which brings so much wealth to the English and Dutch.)

JARDIN DE RÉVOLUTION, revolution garden. This is the name given to the garden belonging to the Palais Royal, as it was heretofore called, now Maison-Egalité.

PLACE DE RÉVOLUTION, revolution place, or square. The name given to the spot of ground whereon the Bastile stood, of which nothing remains; the stones wherewith it was built are preserved in the cabinets of the curious, as relics, whether of french tyranny, or french liberty, the preservers themselves are best able to say.

RIVALISER, v. n. to rival, or vie with another person or thing.

(*Rivaliser de célérité*—To *vie* in swiftmess. Nos troupes légères *rivalisent* de discipline et d'exactitude avec nos grenadiers—Our light troops *rival* our grenadiers in discipline and regularity.)

ROMANTIQUE, adj. m. and f. romantic; having the unnatural air of romance.

This newly coined word, borrowed from the english language, has a place in the last edition of the academy's dictionary.

ROYALISÉ, ÉE, part. of the verb *royaliser*; royalized; attached to the royal party, or cause.

(Les citoyens qui ont défendu la patrie contre l'Europe *royalisée*—The citizens who have defended the country against Europe *attached to the royal party*.)

ROYALISER,

ROYALISER, v. n. to royalize; to belong to or be attached to the royal party, or cause.

ROYALISME, s. m. royalism; attachment to the royal party, or cause.

(Les défenseurs ardens du *royalisme*—The sanguine defenders of *royalism*. Sentir le *royalisme*—To feel an attachment for the royal party, or cause.)

S.

SACRER, v. a. to swear in the manner of the lowest people.

This word, formerly applied to the consecration of a bishop, or the ceremonies used at a coronation, is now descended to the most vulgar application possible.

(Carrier ne fit que *sacrer* et jurer aux gens qui, par commisération, voulurent examiner les prisons et soulager les pauvres incarcérés entassés les uns sur les autres—Carrier did nothing but *swear* at the people who, out of compassion, examined into the state of the prisons, and were willing to relieve the unhappy prisoners crowded together in heaps.)

SANS-CULOTTE, s. m. a sans-culotte, or one who is without breeches, a nick-name given at the beginning of the revolution to the poorer partisans of it. According to the Picture of Paris drawn by the hand of Mercier, and taken long before the æra of the revolution, the inhabitants of the suburbs of Paris were literally breechless and ashamed; however, since that time, they, as well as others who

were better accommodated, so far from being ashamed, have been proud of the name of *sans-culottes*.

Times of civil commotion have been ever productive of these kinds of nick-names, derived from accidental circumstances of dress, &c. Thus, England had, during the times of republican frenzy, her roundheads, so denominated from the cut of their hair; the Austrian Netherlands, their gueux (occasioned by the appellation of beggars given to the party), during their insurrection against Philip the Second; and France of late has had her *sans-culottes*, &c. as Ireland, more lately, her croppies, &c.

This title of *sans-culotte*, which was at first conferred by way of ridicule, was afterwards taken up seriously, and became honourable in the estimation of the republicans, the anti-royal party choosing to be distinguished by it.

The aristocratic party, on their first assembling as states-general, having assumed the habit and ceremonials in use in 1614, were styled *les seize-cent-quatorzes* (the sixteen hundred and fourteeners); and these again, remarking the frequent insurrections of the mob of inhabitants of the parishes of St. Anthony and St. Marceau, who were the least respectable in point of dress and appearance of all Paris, gave them the name of *sans-culottes*; and this epithet, intended to raise a laugh in the politer circles, was seriously adopted by the duke of Orleans and his adherents, and became the distinguishing name of the popular party.

When the representatives of the second assembly, or national convention, appeared at Paris, in 1792, many of the deputies from the provinces, having the air and dress of poor illiterate rustics, became objects of derision to

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the richer and more polished Parisians; and even the mob of Paris made a scoff of their country garb and manners, attaching to them the title of *sans-culottes*: insomuch, that, at the very doors of the hall of the assembly, lists were hawked about of the deputies, with their departments and residence at Paris, under the title: *Députés sans-culottes*.

The following passages will shew the different acceptations in which this epithet has been received during the progress of the revolution.

(*Sans-culottes*, bons citoyens, vivant du travail de leurs mains, enfans de la patrie, obéissant aux lois, détestant l'anarchie et le régime sanguinaire comme également liberticides et destructeurs de la république—*Sans-culottes*, good citizens, living by the labour of their hands, the children of their country, submitting to its laws, averse to anarchy and the system of blood, as equally subversive of liberty, and tending to destroy the republic.)

A distinction has been sometimes made betwixt *carmagnols* or *frères d'armes* (brothers in arms) on the frontier, and the *sans-culottes* at Paris; but, in the following passage, the *carmagnols* are styled *sans-culottes*. (Il est touchant de voir nos braves *sans-culottes* privés de souliers et des bottes au milieu des glaces supporter toutes les privations avec plaisir. Cette nuit, je vis un soldat, n'ayant qu'une méchante culotte de toile toute déchirée: "Comment fais-tu pour te pater du froid avec une méchante culotte telle que je te vois?"—"Je gèle, mais je chante: "Vive la république"—It is affecting to see our brave *sans-culottes* without shoes or boots in the midst of ice and snow, bearing their hardships with cheerfulness. It was no longer ago than this very night that I met with a soldier who had on a ragged pair of linen breeches, and when I

asked him how he was able to stand the severity of the weather, he replied: "I am cold, to be sure; but I sing: "Success to the republic."

The following anecdote, extracted from the Correspondence of the Emigrants, has appeared before in English, and our readers will not be displeas'd, perhaps, to find it here, with the original French. (Le fameux jour du 10 d'Août, madame de Gemstorche, dame de madame de Lamballe, effrayée, s'est jetée dans les bras d'un *sans-culotte* pour lui demander la vie; il avait les mains teintes de sang; il l'a tirée de la foule, lui a demandé où il devait la mener. Pour ne compromettre personne, elle l'a prié de l'emmener chez lui. Quel fut son étonnement de voir que la femme de ce gueux était une marchande de modes, et sa mère une marchande lingère. Elle y passa la nuit. Ils ont eu mille soins d'elle. Ce n'est pas là l'embarras; mais il est bon de savoir que messieurs les bourgeois sont des *sans-culottes*. Le lendemain, ils l'ont reconduite où elle a voulu—On the famous 10th of August, madame de Gemstorche, an attendant of madame de Lamballe, being much frightened, applied to a *sans-culotte* to save her life. This man's hands were stained with blood, but he drew her from the croud, and, on his asking her whither she would be conducted, she (that she might bring no friend of hers into any difficulty) begged him to take her to his own house. But what was her astonishment when she found that the wife of this wretch was a milliner, and his mother a dealer in linen drapery! She passed the night with them, and met with the kindest treatment. This is not so surprising; as to find a *sans-culotte* amongst the class of citizens living in repute. The lady was, the next day, conducted to the place she requested to go to.)

SANS-

SANS-CULOTTE, adj. m. and f. (*Le parti sans-culotte*—The *sans-culotte* party.)

SANS-CULOTTERIE, s. f. the class of men described under the article *sans-culotte*. The word is sometimes used in derision, alluding to that class.

SANS-CULOTISME, s. m. an attachment to the principles of the class of men called *sans-culottes*.

SANS-CULOTTIDES, s. f. pl. the name given for some time to the five complementary days added to the twelve months which form the new french republican year.

LA SANS-CULOTTIDE, s. f. the name given to the intercalary day at the end of every fourth year, or *franciade*. This is a great national festival in commemoration of the revolution, when the oath is to be renewed of living or dying free. See *Franciade*.

SANS-JUPON, s. f. as *sans-culotte* was applied to the most indigent class of the people, so were the female citizens, their wives, distinguished by the name of *sans-jupon*, i. e. without petticoats.

SARDE, s. m. a native of Sardinia.

SARDE, adj. m. and f. Sardinian, or belonging to Sardinia. (*Sa majesté Sarde*—His Sardinian majesty. *Les troupes Sardes*—The Sardinian forces.)

SCRUTATEUR, s. m. a scrutineer; one who is employed in the primary and electoral assemblies to scrutinize or examine the votes with respect to goodness or legality. See *Assemblée primaire*, *Assemblée électorale*.

SCRUTER, v. a. to scrutinize or examine votes at the election of officers.

(*Scruter*)

(*Scruter la conduite de tous les fonctionnaires publics—*
 To *scrutinize* the conduct of the public officers. *Scruter*
*les vrais patriotes—*To *scrutinize* the real patriots.)

SECRÉTAIRE, s. m. a secretary; an officer attached to any public authority to reduce into writing the proceedings, carrying on the correspondences, &c.

The french say: Le *secrétaire greffier* of a municipality, or tribunal.

SECTION, s. f. a division, or *arrondissement* of a populous city, such as Paris, which is divided into forty-eight sections. Every *section* of a city answers to a canton, and is governed in the same manner; that is to say, by a judge of the peace and a commissioner of the police. The primary assemblies are held in the sections as in the cantons; and when a convocation of the commune, as in Paris, is summoned, all the *sections* are to be assembled at the same time.

The *section* of a city is then a subdivision of large populous communes, like those of Paris, or Lyons, as the district or canton is the subdivision of a departement. See these words in their proper places. See likewise *Tribunal civile*.

SENTIMENTAL, e, adj. sentimental. An adjective which the french neologists have borrowed from the english language.

SEPTEMBRISADE, s. f. the name given to a general massacre which took place on the 2d and 3d of September, 1792, in the prisons of Paris; when, without form of trial, all those who were suspected of counter-revolutionary designs were cruelly put to death.

SEPTEMBRISÉ,

SEPTEMBRISÉ, ÉE, part. of the verb *Septembriser*. (Une telle fut *septembrisée* à la Force—She was *massacred* in *September* 1792, at the prison of la Force.)

SEPTEMBRISER, v. a. to act as a murderer in the massacre of the 2d and 3d September, 1792.

(Un tel *septembrisoit* aux Carmes—That man *acted in the massacres* at the Carmelite monastery.)

SÉPTEMBRISEUR, s. m. the name given to those concerned in the horrid massacres in the prisons at Paris on the 2d and 3d September, 1792, whether as actors in those shocking scenes, or as the instigators of them; though the last have been usually called *Septembristes*. See *Hommes du 2 de Septembre*.

SEPTIDI, s. m. the seventh day of the decade.

SÉRIE, s. f. a series. This word was only used by mathematicians; but during the revolution it has obtained the same sense in which it is employed in the english language, being applied to objects susceptible of uniform continuation.

(Toute la *série* des résolutions—The whole *series* of resolutions—Proposer une *série* de questions à faire à ceux qui passeront à la censure—To offer a *series* of questions for proposal to those who are to proceed in the reprimand. Telle est la *série* des faits imputés—Such are the *series* of imputed facts. Une *série* de cruautés et de trahisons—A *series* of treachery and cruelty.)

SESSION, s. f. a session; the term of the duration of an assembly or meeting, applied to the legislative body, in the same sense in which the english word is used with respect to the British parliament.

SEXTIDI, s. m. the sixth day of a decade.

SEXTILE,

SEXTILE, adj. a year is said to be *sextile*, or *bissextile*, when it has 366 days, and when according to the new french computation, a sixth complementary day is to be added. See *Françiadé*.

SIGNATAIRE, s. m. a subscriber; one who signs his name to a memorial or obligation.

SIGNIFIANT, e, adj. significant; expressive. This word is received into the late edition of the academy's dictionary.

(Les expressions les plus *signifiantes*—The most *signifiant* expressions.)

SIMULTANÉITÉ, s. f. simultaneity; a new substantive which has a place in the academy's last edition, and applied to actions or things existing together or having an agreement with each other.

(Les sociétés populaires correspondantes répandent la *simultanéité* des idées, préparent la *simultanéité* des volontés et des forces—The popular corresponding societies propagate the *simultaneity* of ideas, and provide for the *simultaneity* of will and power. *Simultanéité* des pensées—A *simultaneity* of sentiment).

SIMULTANÉMENT, adv. simultaneously; as with one mind. This adverb is likewise new, but to be found in the last edition of the academy's dictionary.

(Faire un mouvement *simultanément*—To make a movement *simultaneously*. Plusieurs membres de la convention nationale vont *simultanément* à la tribune—Several members of the national convention ran to the tribune *as with one mind*.)

SINGER, v. a. to ape; to imitate in an affected manner.

(*Singer* les modes—To *ape* the fashion.)

SOCIÉTÉS,

SOCIÉTÉS POPULAIRES, s. f. pl. popular societies; a name given in France to meetings of citizens for the purpose of discussing political questions. They were regularly formed, and had presidents, secretaries, and regulations for admission of members. By the constitution of 1795, these societies are declared to be unconstitutional.

Popular societies owe their origin to the first revolution which laid the foundation of the constitutional monarchy; but for years before that event there had been public meetings held at the Palais Royal, wherein the state of the nation was discussed with great freedom; besides which, private meetings were held, and a correspondence on political subjects carried on with the provinces.

After the first revolution, these *popular societies*, which were instituted with the design of informing the public mind, and acquainting the people with their true interests, continued to increase in France until they amounted to the amazing number of sixty thousand. It may well be supposed, that, in such a large body, there must have been many factious and designing men. Through the machinations of these, the societies became dangerous, and arrived at such a pitch of power as to overawe the national convention; till at length, after the most violent struggles, the societies themselves were crushed. See *Jacobin*.

SOCIÉTAIRE, s. m. a member of a popular society. At the time of Robespierre's sanguinary system, whilst the popular society of Jacobins existed, the following proposition was made to the national convention, viz. Une liste est présentée à la convention nationale des noms et des demeures de tous les *sociétaires* qui composent la masse de ces sociétés toujours disposées à faire de leurs corps autour de vous un

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rempart,

rempart, afin que vous puissiez les choisir indistinctement sur les registres—A list is presented containing the dwelling-places of all the *members of popular societies* that the national convention may choose a body ready to form a rampart round it.

SOLIDAIRE, adj. m. and f. consolidated. This is a word which was heretofore only used in the french language in a law sense; but now the French say: *Etre solidaire de vertus, d'actions héroïques et de gloire*—To be *consolidated* in virtue and in actions of heroism and glory. The national convention declared, that (*les armées étoient solidaires de gloire*) the army had *consolidated* its glory; that is to say, the victories of one part of the army had been added to the account of the rest.

SOLIDAIREMENT, adv. in a consolidated manner.

SOLIDARITÉ, s. f. consolidation; the act of becoming consolidated. A new word, now having obtained a place in the academy's dictionary, last edition.

SOUSSIONNAIRE, s. m. one who has given his (*soumission*) recognizance, or undertaking, for any bargain of national property.

SOUSSIONNÉ, ÉE, part. of the following verb. (*Domaine soumissionné*—An estate for which *soumissions, or recognizances, have been entered into on the part of the purchaser.*)

SOUSSIONNER, v. a. to enter into a recognizance, or undertaking. (*Soumissionner une maison*—To enter into an undertaking for a house.)

SOUVERAIN, s. m. a sovereign; the power of sovereignty. (*L'universalité des citoyens est le souverain*—The power of sovereignty is in the body of citizens.)

SOUVE-

SOUVERAINETÉ, s. f. this word is thus defined in the supplement of the french academy's dictionary: "The power of making laws and enforcing them. The sovereignty of France, according to the constitution of 1795, is lodged with the people, and is one, entire, indivisible, inalienable and imprescriptible; it belongs to the people, who exercise it in their own persons, or by their representatives. The Athenians made their laws in assemblies of the people, and gave the administration of them to the magistrates. In France, the people delegate their authority yearly."

SPÉCULATEUR, s. m. a speculator. This word, used only to signify a metaphysician, or curious observer of the phenomena of nature, is now applied to civil and commercial affairs, as well by the French as by us. Accordingly, they say: *Négocians spéculateurs*—Merchants who are *speculators*, i. e. who are watchful, industrious and inventive to seize on and improve every advantage in the way of trade, &c.

SPÉCULATION, s. f. speculation, or the act of industry in the contrivance, or improvement of commercial enterprises.

SPÉCULER, v. n. to speculate; to form plans of commercial enterprise. This verb, in its former acceptation, was active. (See *Spéculateur*.) In the sense in which it finds a place here, it is neuter.

(Les agioteurs de patriotisme *spéculent* sur les produits d'une motion, comme les marchands *spéculent* sur le cours de change—The agents of patriotism *speculate* on the effects of a motion, as merchants *speculate* on the course of exchange. Le gros fermier *spécule* sur ce qu'il peut bénéficier sur la toison du mouton—The capital farmer *speculates* on the

price of wool. Dénoncer les manœuvres perfides des scélérats, qui *spéculent* dans l'ombre sur la misère publique—To publish the wicked proceedings of such persons as *speculate* secretly on the public distress.)

SPLEEN, s. m. the spleen, properly a distemper so called, but more commonly applied to a particular irritability or severity of disposition and temper. A word adopted into the french language from the english.

(Je ne peux pas me dispenser de citer ici un trait qui a intéressé Paris, qui caractérise le *spleen* et la malice de ce journaliste d'ailleurs très-distingué—I cannot dispense with quoting a passage which has interested all Paris, and which shews the *spleen* and malice of this journalist, who, in all other respects, is a respectable character....Dumouriez, Fragmens sur Paris. La maladie à laquelle les Anglois sont particulièrement sujet, et dont le nom a passé dans les autres langues de l'Europe, le *spleen*, n'est-il pas encore une preuve sensible des effets de cette double influence de leur régime et de leur climat?—Is not the disease to which the English are particularly subject, and which has passed to other nations by the name they have given it, the *spleen*, a plain proof of the two-fold effects of their diet and climate?...Souvenirs de mes Voyages en Angleterre, translated under the title of "Letters on "England, by Henry Meister," 1799.)

SPONTANÉMENT, adv. spontaneously; as with one accord. This adverb is of new creation. (Renouveler *spontanément* le serment de vaincre et de mourir—*Spontaneously* to renew the oath of death or conquest. Le cri de vengeance et de justice contre les coupables conspirateurs s'est fait entendre *spontanément* de toutes les extrémités de la république jusqu'au centre—The outcry of vengeance and judgment

judgment upon the guilty conspirators was to be heard, *as with one accord*, from the extremity of the republic to its centre. Tous les membres de la convention se lèvent *spontanément* en agitant leurs chapeaux, et s'écrient: " Nous " jurons de vivre et de mourir pour la liberté et pour la " république."—All the members of the convention arose, *as with one accord*, and waving their hats, cried out: " We swear to live and die free men, and not to survive " the republic.")

STÉNOGRAPHIE, s. f. See *Stéréographie*.

STÈRE, s. m. the unity of measure, agreeable to the new system of weights, &c. intended for fire wood. It takes place of the former *voie*, of which it is nearly one half. The *corde* (cord) of wood, in decimal parts, answers to 3.835 *stères*. See *Métrologie*.

STÉRÉOGRAPHIE, s. f. stereography; the art of representing solid bodies upon a plane; the science of measuring which is termed stereometry.

STÉRÉOTYPE, s. and adj. a type; a body that is solid; or whatever relates to such type, or solid body.

STÉRÉOTYPER, v. a. to cast in a solid form a page or more of letter press; to print books from plates of metal cast in a solid form.

STÉRÉOTYPÉ, ÉE, part. letters cast in a solid form; or books printed from solid plates of letters.

(Cet ouvrage est déjà *stéréotypé*—This work is already cast in solid plates of letters....Bibliothèque Française.)

SUBVERSIF, VE, adj. subversive; destructive; ruinous.

(Des principes *subversifs* de l'ordre général de la société, et *subversifs* de tout gouvernement, bâsoient le régime

san-

sanguinaire de Robespierre et des Jacobins—The sanguinary system of Robespierre was founded on principles *subversive* of the general order of society, and *destructive* to all government. La révolution française a été une secousse *subversive* pour la politique royale—The french revolution has given a shock to royal politics *which has destroyed them.*

SUCCESSIBLE, adj. m. and f. of ability to succeed.

(Des parens *successibles*—Relations of *ability to succeed.*)

SE SUICIDER, v. recip. to kill one's self; to become a self-murderer. The substantive, *suicide*, has been long in use; but the verb is new.

(Roland *s'est suicidé*; sa femme sur le tombereau encouragea M. N. à mourir en homme—Roland *killed himself*; his wife in the tumbrel (as she went to execution) encouraged (her fellow-sufferer) M. N. to die like a man.)

SUPPLÉANT, *v.*, adj. a word of new creation, and implies one who performs the duty of a public officer, as his substitute, or *locum tenens*. By the constitution of 1793, the deputies to the national convention were allowed these proxies, called députés *suppléans*, chosen with their principals, and to act in case of death, or dismissal. The officers of the tribunals of justice had likewise their *suppléans*.

SUPPLÉMENTAIRE, adj. m. and f. supplementary; whatever is added by way of supplying deficiencies. This adjective is new.

(Un ouvrage, un livre *supplémentaire*—A *supplementary* work or book. Une mesure *supplémentaire*—A *supplementary* measure.)

SURVEILLANCE, s. f. inspection; the act of watching to prevent and provide against damage or impediment in
matters

matters of a public concern; circumspection. The substantive is new; though the verb, *surveiller*, in this sense, has been long in use.

(La *surveillance* active sur les agens de la république et sur tous les fonctionnaires publics—The active *inspection* over the agents of the republic and the public officers. La *surveillance* active de la police peut prévenir bien de désordres et de délits—The active *circumspection* of the police may certainly prevent crimes and disorder. Le commandant-général de Paris commande à ses frères d'armes la plus grande *surveillance*—The commander in chief of Paris orders his brethren in arms to use the greatest *circumspection*. La *surveillance* et responsabilité de tous les agens préposés à la conservation de la république—The *inspection* and responsibility of all the agents appointed for the preservation of the republic. La *surveillance* des abus—The *inspection* into abuses. Cet événement a redoublé la *surveillance* des magistrats—This event has redoubled the *circumspection* of the magistracy.)

SUSPECT, s. and adj. m. a suspicious, or suspected person; one supposed to be inimical to the french revolution, or indifferent as to its principles.

(Classe des *suspects*—The class of *suspected persons*. Reputé *suspect*—Reputed or thought to be *suspicious*.)

T.

TABLEAU CIVIQUE, s. m. the civic list. According to the constitution of 1791, a list was to be formed containing the names of all the citizens belonging to every section or canton, who, having taken the civic oath, had attained to the age of twenty-one years. See *Inscription civique*.

TACHYGRAPHE, s. m. a shorthand writer; one who is able to write the words of a speaker with equal celerity with their utterance, whether by abbreviation or arbitrary signs, or both, according to the rules of the art of tachygraphy, or shorthand writing.

The word particularly denotes an officer employed by the national convention, at a certain salary, to take down speeches delivered in that assembly, that they may afterwards be correctly printed in the journals for the information of the people and posterity.

TACTICIEN, s. m. a tactician; one skilful in tactics, *i. e.* the art of training soldiers to form various military evolutions.

(Nous avons pour ennemis les plus grands *tacticiens* de l'Europe—The enemies we have to contend with are the best *tacticians* of Europe.)

TÉLÉGRAPHE, s. m. a telegraph; a name given to a machine of the invention of citizen Chappe, for the purpose of conveying messages from one extreme point to another, be they

they ever so distant, by means of intermediate corresponding machines of the same construction, placed at convenient stations; the celerity in communication whereof depends upon the reception and transmission of such message at the corresponding stations, within the extent of the line; this is to be effected by signals implying either whole sentences, or single words, or letters; the meaning of which signals it is not necessary the persons working the machines should be acquainted with: so that the key to the correspondence need be in the possession of as few persons as is judged necessary.

By means of this invention, in consequence of which a line of *telegraphs* was constructed, extending from Paris to Lisle, a message has been conveyed in two minutes from the one city to the other, and an answer returned to it equally swift. Orders which have filled half a sheet of paper closely written have been transmitted in a quarter of an hour to that distance, which is about one hundred and thirty english miles: a degree of swiftness beyond the flight of birds.

Dr. Meyer, in his *Fragmens sur Paris*, whose information upon the subject of *telegraphs* appears to have been derived from Chappe himself, says, an answer to a question made from Paris was returned from Lisle in his presence, in twenty-eight seconds, reckoning from the time the signal was answered at Montmartre, the station corresponding with the palace of the Louvre, whereon the *telegraph* is erected at Paris, distant between five and six miles. The question and answer was each made by a single motion. The question was—What news? The answer—None.

Hitherto the only communications by way of *telegraph* in France have been on the lines of Paris and Lisle, and Paris and Strasburgh. Plans have been formed for ex-

tending it to other parts of the republic, and particularly to the sea ports, but the finances of the republic have not been found equal to the expense, and these schemes have been laid aside. In short, it is easy to conceive that the expenses of constructing and maintaining such machines must be enormous, and that the advantages resulting to the french republic from its *telegraph* must have been little or none. Greater benefits have, perhaps, been reaped from the invention in this country; one of its principal sea ports and largest naval arsenals, and another considerable roadsted happening to be about the same distance of Lisle and Paris from the centre of their activity; but rich and enterprising as England at present may be, and, it is to be hoped, may long continue, it is a great question whether this mode of communication will ever be further extended. The merchants of Hamburgh, soon after the construction of the french *telegraph*, in 1794, conceived a design of erecting a line of *telegraphs* betwixt that city and the mouth of the Elbe, about seventy miles, for commercial purposes, but were deterred from pursuing it, after mature consideration, on account of the great expenses attending the plan. See *Institut aérostatique*.

TÉLÉGRAPHIE, s. f. telegraphy; a secret and swift method of correspondence, by means of telegraphs, as described in the foregoing article.

The word is derived from the greek language, and signifies a distant correspondence.

(Les grands abréviations de la *télégraphie* facilitent et accélèrent la correspondance—The great abbreviations made use of in *telegraphy* render correspondence, with its assistance, easy and expeditious.)

TÉLÉGRAPHIQUE, adj. m. and f. telegraphic; whatever relates to the telegraph.

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(Correspondances *télégraphiques*—*Telegraphic* correspondence. Quelques gens dressés à conduire la correspondance *télégraphique* travaillent dans le bureau de Chappe—In Chappe's office persons are employed who are instructed in the method of carrying on the *telegraphic* correspondence.)

TERRIFIER, v. a. to terrify; to spread terror and alarm. This verb is new.

(Les exemples *terrifient* les coupables et les traîtres à la patrie—Examples *terrify* guilty persons and traitors to their country. Accaparer les puissances qui ont des forces, et *terrifier* les foibles—To bring over the powers that are strong, and *spread an alarm* amongst the weaker.)

TERRORISME, s. m. the system of terror.

TERRORISTE, s. m. an agent or partisan of the government founded on a system of terror, which sprung up amongst other abuses produced by the measures of the revolutionists.

TEXTUELLEMENT, adv. word for word; according to the exact words.

(Les journaux ne rendent pas *textuellement* tout ce qui se dit dans la convention nationale—The journals do not give the speeches as delivered in the national convention *word for word*. L'exécution d'un ordre *textuellement* confiée par une loi ou un décret—The execution of an order under a law or decree *according to the exact words*. La loi porte *textuellement*—The law implies *according to the exact words*.)

THÉOPHILANTROPE, s. m. and f. a theophilanthrope; a deist, or theist, who professes himself a philanthropist, or lover of mankind.

THÉOPHILANTROPIE, s. f. theophilanthropy; deism, or theism, connected with philanthropy, or the love of mankind.

THÉOPHILANTROPIQUE, adj. m. and f. theophilanthropical; whatever has relation to the system of deism, or theism, joined to the love of mankind.

THÉORÉTIICIEN, s. m. a theorist. This word differs from *théoricien*, which follows, inasmuch as it implies one who is continually forming theories which he never reduces to practice.

(La manie réformatrice des *théoreticiens* modernes—The madness of our modern *theorists* in point of reformation.)

THÉORICIEN, s. m. one addicted to theories; a theorist; applied chiefly to those who pass their lives in idle contemplation, in opposition to such as are engaged in more active industry.

THERMIDOR, s. m. hot month. The month, according to the new french calendar, which begins on the 19th of July and ends on the 17th of August; and is so named from the heats of summer experienced at this time. This is the eleventh month of the year, and the second of the summer months, all terminating their names in *dor*.

The 9th Thermidor answers to the 27th of July, and was the day (in 1794) of the arrest of Robespierre, and the shutting up of the Jacobin club.

THERMIDORIEN, s. m. one of the party which caused the fall of Robespierre.

(Un *thermidorien*, spéculateur révolutionnaire—A *thermidorian*, and speculator in revolutions...Mallet du Pan.)

TOURBE,

TOURBE, s. f. a mob; a confused multitude of people. This is an old word revived since the time of the frequent insurrections during the revolution.

(Une *tourbe* du peuple de St. Antoine et de St. Marceau, qui entraîna comme un torrent tout ce qu'il rencontra dans sa course s'agglomera à vue d'œil et se jeta sur les Thuilleries—A *mob* of people belonging to St. Anthony's parish and that of St. Marceau, who like a torrent drove every opposition before them, visibly increasing their numbers, attacked the Thuilleries. Une *tourbe* de gens les plus intrigans de Paris s'assembla tous les jours au Palais ci-devant Royal—A *multitude* of the most intriguing people of Paris who daily assembled in the late Palais-Royal.)

TRADUCTION, s. f. this word always used to imply a version or translation from one language to another, is now applied to signify the surrender or delivery of a person to the tribunals of justice, in which sense it is entirely new; though the word *traduire*, from which the substantive is derived, was so employed.

(*Traduction* de quelqu'un au tribunal criminel révolutionnaire—The *surrender* of a person to the revolutionary criminal tribunal.)

TRAITEMENT. See *Indemnité*.

TRAITREUX, EUSE, adj. traiterous.

(Une proposition *traîtreuse* et perfide—A perfidious and *traiterous* proposition. Les faux patriotes font tous les jours retentir la tribune de motions insidieuses, *traîtreuses* et perfides, sous le manteau de patriotisme le plus ardent—False patriots clamour from the tribune with their insidious, *traiterous* and perfidious motions.)

TRAVAILLER,

TRAVAILLER, v. a. the word signifies, to labour, and has been applied thus: *Travailler les troupes*—To labour the troops, *i. e.* to excite them to mutiny. Analogous to which is the expression, *Travailler le peuple*—To stir up divisions and insurrection amongst the people.

TRÉSORERIE NATIONALE, s. f. the national treasury; the place from whence the monies received on account of the revenue of the republic are issued for the public service.

TRIBUNAL DE CASSATION. s. m. this is a tribunal established by the constitution of 1795, for the purpose of deciding upon applications for annulling sentences already made, and hearing appeals from other tribunals. There is but one tribunal of this kind belonging to the republic; it is composed of judges named by the electoral assemblies, alternately in succession, to the number of three-fourths of the departments. One-fifth of the members of this tribunal are yearly renewed, and members going out are re-eligible. Every judge has his suppléant, or substitute, and belonging to this tribunal there are one commissioner, with substitutes, named and displaced at pleasure by the the executive directory.

TRIBUNAL CIVIL, s. m. a tribunal established by the constitution of 1795, in every department, to determine matters of appeal or reference from the judges of the peace. See *Juge de paix*.

This tribunal is composed of twenty judges, chosen by the electoral assemblies to act for five years who may be re-elected at the end of that term. They are assisted by a commissioner who has a substitute named and displaced by the executive directory; it has likewise a greffier (register or secretary). The *civil tribunal* is divided into sections, and five judges constitute a quorum.

TRIBUNAUX DE COMMERCE, s. m. pl. tribunals established by the constitution of 1795 for the particular purpose of hearing and finally determining matters in dispute to the value of five hundred myriagrammes of wheat; beyond that amount, in commercial affairs, whether at home or abroad, their judgment is not final.

TRIBUNAUX CORRECTIONNELS, s. m. pl. tribunals established according to the constitution of 1795, in the departments to the number of three in each, and not more than six, to decide upon matters, the punishment of which is neither infamous or capital. Each tribunal is composed of a president, two judges of the peace and their assessors, a commissioner of the executive power, nominated and moveable by the directory, and a greffier or register. The president, who is at the same time director of the jury of accusation, is selected every six months by turn from amongst the members of the civil tribunal of the department.

TRIBUNAL CRIMINEL, s. m. a tribunal established by the constitution of 1795, in every department, to execute the sentence pronounced by the jury of judgment, when such sentence is either capital or infamous. It is composed of a president, a public accuser, four judges chosen every six months by turns from the civil tribunals, of the commissioner of the executive power belonging to the said tribunals, or his substitute, and a greffier. The president, the public accuser and greffier are nominated in the electoral assemblies.

TRIBUNAL DE FAMILLE, s. m. by the constitution of 1791, this was a tribunal established to decide upon family
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disputes, either betwixt father and son, mother and daughter, grandfather and grandson, brothers and sisters, uncles and nephews, &c. This domestic tribunal was to be constituted of eight persons akin to the family wherein the ground of difference arose, or in default of kindred, their friends or neighbours. When the sentence of this *family tribunal* directed the confinement of an infant under the age of twenty-one, it could not be carried into execution until it was confirmed by the president of the tribunal of the same district.

TRIBUNAL DE POLICE MUNICIPALE, s. m. a tribunal established by the constitution of 1791, for the preservation of good order and punishment of breaches of the peace. It was composed of three members chosen by the officers of the municipality out of their own body; and when the number of souls amounted to sixty thousand, or upwards, the number of members was increased to five. At Paris the number was nine.

TRIBUNAL DE PAIX, s. m. a tribunal composed of a judge of the peace, and two assessors chosen in the commune wherein the sessions are held. See *Juge de paix*.

TRIBUNAL RÉVOLUTIONNAIRE, s. m. a tribunal established for the trial of persons accused of being inimical to the revolution.

TRIBUNE, s. f. the tribune, or pulpit, from whence the orators in the french national assemblies deliver their harangues. The *tribune* is placed by the side of the bar, and in front of the president, and is raised several steps from the floor of the hall. The Greeks and Romans had their *tribunes* for their orators, but these were a new introduction in France in the manner in which they are now used.

used. The Jacobins and other popular societies had likewise their *tribunes*, from whence their orators, elevated above the floor, explained the rights of man, and the principles of policy and morality.

TRICOLORE, adj. m. and f. of three colours; the word is applied by the French to their three national colours, *i. e.* red, blue and white. See *Cocarde, Drapeau, Pavillon*.

TRIDI, s. m. the third day of a decade.

TRIOMPHALEMENT, adv. triumphantly; after the manner of a triumph. This adverb is new.

TURBE, s. f. See *Tourbe*.

TYRANNEAU, s. m. a petty tyrant.

(Les outrages que les *tyranneaux* ont fait au peuple, ont exaspéré les esprits: tyrans subalternes, plus cruels et atroces que les chefs. Les fermiers-généraux, tous les agens du fisc, et leur armée de cinquante mille hommes et cette nuée de gens de pratique, cent mille privilégiés, deux cent mille prêtres accoutumés depuis mille ans à régenter la populace et les femmes par l'opinion et les préjugés, soixante mille personnes vivant de la vie religieuse et s'engraissant aux dépens du peuple agricole et industriel, qui tous ensemble levoient sur le peuple un impôt volontaire ou forcé par les enregistremens, dont le calcul seul effrayeroit l'imagination; cette foule d'intendans et de financiers déprédateurs et sangsues avoit porté l'exaspération des esprits du peuple à un tel point qu'il les regardoit comme une armée de *tyranneaux*, au régime arbitraire desquels il étoit tous les jours livré sans savoir où déposer ses espérances—The outrages committed by these *petty tyrants* exasperated the minds of the people; these subalterns of tyranny were more cruel and arbitrary than
 o o their

their principals. The farmers-general, all the officers belonging to the public treasury, and their host of dependants amounting to fifty thousand; with that considerable body, the men of the law, one hundred thousand privileged persons; two hundred thousand priests, for the space of a thousand years in habits of directing the people and the women according to certain established opinions and prejudices; sixty thousand persons leading a life of religion, and fattening on the labour of the industrious husbandmen; and these altogether levying a tax upon the people, whether voluntary, or forced from them under the sanction of registers, the total amount of which was alarming beyond imagination. This numerous host of superintendants and collectors of taxes with their bands of robbers and plunderers had excited such a degree of horror and detestation in the minds of the people, that they considered them as an army of *petty tyrants*, to whose merciless treatment they were delivered over from day to day without hope of deliverance.)

TYRANNICIDE, s. m. a tyrannicide; a slayer of tyrants. It is likewise used as an adjective; which use of the word is entirely new.

(*Projet tyrannicide*—A *tyrannicidal* scheme.)

U.

ULTRA-PATRIOTIQUE, adj. m. and f. ultra-patriotic; violently patriotic.

(Des écrivains *ultra-patriotiques* et des journalistes ont comparé Bonaparte aux conquérans spoliateurs de la Grèce, à cause de son zèle outré pour l'accumulation exclusive des arts en France, et ont fait tort par cette assimilation à sa réputation bien acquise d'ailleurs—Some *ultra-patriotic* writers and journalists have likened Bonaparte to the conquerors who plundered Greece, on account of his extraordinary zeal for the exclusive acquisition and accumulation in France of the monuments of the arts; and by this comparison have done an injury to the character which he so justly merits in other respects....Dumouriez, *Fragmens sur Paris*)

ULTRA-RÉVOLUTIONNAIRE, s. m. an ultra-revolutionist; one who carries the principles of revolution beyond their due bounds. The same word is likewise used as an adjective, as, *Mesures ultra-révolutionnaires*—*Ultra-revolutionary* measures.

(Les *ultra-révolutionnaires* répètent pompeusement dans de longs discours le mot d'*ultra-révolutionnaire*—The *ultra-revolutionists* repeat in a pompous manner the word *ultra-revolutionist* in their long-winded speeches.)

URGENCE, s. f. urgency; applied to the pressing necessity of coming to a resolution, and determining upon any matter.

(*Urgence* d'une proposition—The *urgency* of a proposition. Acte ou décret d'*urgence*—A decree or act of *urgency*.)

The following phrase is likewise frequently made use of by the national convention: Il y a *urgence*—implying that the decree or law, with which it is joined, is urgent, or of *urgency*, and ought to be attended to.

URGENT, E, adj. urgent, of pressing necessity.

(*Résolution urgente*—An *urgent* resolution.)

UTILISER, v. a. to make of use; to render useful.

V.

VANDALISME, s. m. vandalism; a system or proceeding tending to destroy arts and sciences. Of late, this word has been applied to the excesses which the French were guilty of within their own country in 1792 and 1793, when so many monuments of the fine arts were destroyed. See *Iconoclaste*.

But the allusion to the Goths and Vandals in this respect is erroneous, inasmuch as these people, who inhabited the countries watered by the Danube, and invaded Italy in the sixth century, were so far from destroying the works of art that they admired them; and Genseric, king of the Vandals, carried many away from Rome, as Bonaparte has done from Italy.

This system of spoliation is rather to be defended by the proceedings of conquerors in all ages of the world; what

what the Romans plundered from the Greeks, the Goths and Vandals dispossessed them of. From the charge, however of destroying the works of art, the Goths and Vandals are entirely free. But on the downfall of the french monarchy, anarchy, fanaticism, and a spirit of avarice and plunder prevailed, and produced scenes in France of the most shocking barbarity, to which *vandalism* is very improperly applied.

The report made by Grégoire to the national convention, in the second year of the republic, on what was called the havock and destruction of *vandalism*, contains a melancholy picture of the excesses of these plunderers. The damage, says he, done by them in France, is not to be calculated, still less to be repaired; the statues of kings and illustrious persons were defaced; other antique statues broken and mutilated; rich libraries and collections of rare manuscripts were taken away, sold by auction at low prices, and are become irrecoverable to the country; the noble cabinets of ancient and modern coins were removed and melted; those of intaglios, cameos and precious stones, were broken, scattered about and lost; in short, the devastators were suffered to plunder the temples of arts and sciences for a long time with the fullest impunity, and without the least opposition. These enormities were carried on under colour of the decree of the convention, which directed the removal of all the ensigns of royalty and the feudal system; they were further excited by the speeches of the ignorant part of the assembly, who were constantly exclaiming against the sciences and men of letters; and when at length it was thought necessary to put a stop to this destruction, the measures first fallen upon were weak and ineffectual.

(Nous

(Nous nions que les Vandales se soient rendus coupables des excès monstrueux qu'on a voulu exprimer par le mot *Vandalisme*. Non, jamais ils n'ont anéanti de propos délibéré en Italie des monumens des arts, et surtout ceux qui portoient le caractère auguste de l'antiquité, et qui étoit devenus sacrés par une existence des siècles. Non, jamais ils n'ont exercé dans les pays qu'ils ont conquis les cruelles dévastations que les hordes barbares des François ont commises dans le propre sein de leur patrie—We deny that the Vandals were ever guilty of the shocking barbarities which it has been thought proper to stigmatize with the name of *Vandalism*. No, they never deliberately defaced the monuments of the arts in Italy; much less those that bore the venerable stamp of antiquity, and were become sacred as having existed for ages. No, they never committed that cruel havock in the countries they conquered, which barbarous hordes of Frenchmen have been guilty of in the very heart of their native land.... Rapport de Grégoire, du 14 Fructidor, l'an 2, à la convention nationale sur les destructions du *Vandalisme* et sur les moyens de les reprimer.)

VENDÉEN, ROYALISTE DE LA VENDÉE, s. m. a Vendean; a royalist of la Vendée, the name of a department, formerly the province of Poitou. These royalists, who opposed the republican government with so much violence, have been sometimes called Chouans. See *Chouan*.

The *Vendeans* formed three large armies, whereof the principal one under the command of Charette, was raised in the low country of Retz; the second, or central army, was commanded by Sapinaud; and the third, to which the name of Chouans was chiefly applied, was under Stofflet. These three bodies were joined by aristocrats of every

every sort and took the name of the royal catholic and christian army, having for their ensign, a cross, with three flower de luces.

The consequences of this insurrection to this department, chiefly inhabited by industrious and peaceable husbandmen, are shocking beyond all example. The best cultivated and most fruitful part of France has been laid waste and depopulated, the flourishing city of Nantes ruined, thousands of men, women and children miserably perishing; those whom the sword spared being destroyed by famine.

No sooner had the republic, one and indivisible, published to all Europe that the french nation had universally declared itself a republican government, than a whole department, with part of others adjoining, declared for royalty and the catholic faith, in terms equally strong with the supporters of liberty, equality and the rights of man.

The inhabitants of la Vendée (a people, as has been before observed, who were quiet and well disposed, the general character of cultivators of land) had accepted the constitutional monarchy with raptures of joy, flattering themselves that they should reap their future harvests without any of those vexatious claims with which their industry had been heretofore burthened. Ignorant of what was going on at Paris and in the great cities, their minds were not agitated by the rage of party; and they would not, perhaps, have at all opposed the republican system, had they been suffered to enjoy their religious sentiments and opinions without molestation, agreeable to the declarations which had been made of liberty of conscience.

But

But the cause of this cruel insurrection, which brought on scenes of bloodshed hardly to be equalled in the histories of civil wars, cannot be better laid open than in the words of the report, made to the national convention by the deputies Gallois and Gensonné, after their return on the 9th of October, 1791.

“The origin of the insurrection of la Vendée,” say these deputies, “takes date from the time these people supposed their liberty of conscience invaded, and themselves injured through their priests, whom they consider as their intercessors with God and his saints; as well as by an opposition to their opinions on religious matters.

“Inflamed with sentiments like these, the *Vendéans* looked upon the municipalities, the public functionaries and constituted authorities as their bitterest enemies; because these officers did not see the decree concerning religion and liberty of conscience put in force. The constituted authorities soon became incapable of keeping a people within bounds, who, in other respects gentle, were now worked upon by their priests, who, whether sworn or unsworn, contributed by dissensions amongst themselves to blow the sparks of discord into a flame. See *Prêtre sermenté* and *non-sermenté*, and *Constitution civile du Clergé*.

“The line of separation that was drawn betwixt the priests by the distinction of *sermenté* and *non-sermenté*, occasioned a schism betwixt the people themselves, and was the cause of feuds and divisions amongst persons of the same family. The unsworn priests, who had for a long time led these deluded people as they thought proper, easily prevailed on their credulity to believe that the sworn priests were in fact become a laity, and therefore could not administer the sacraments, nor intercede with saints, and were therefore incapable of procuring them
the

the blessings of Heaven, or securing them the least hope of paradise; and insisting upon these points, the unsworn priests, as may be supposed, gained over a large party.

“The hatred betwixt these opposite parties became daily more and more inveterate; for as the party attached to the unsworn priests were obliged to attend their secret meetings in the privacies of hills and vallies, they, on that account, were violently set against the sworn priests and their small flock.

“What has contributed in the greatest degree to inflame the minds of the people, and to work the schism up to its greatest height, has been the conduct of a congregation of missionaries, a sort of lay priests, who are established in the bourg St. Laurent, district Montargu, where they have so been for upwards of sixty years past; and these are spread over not only la Vendée, but other departments, and are strongly connected with a nunnery of black sisters, who call themselves filles de la sagesse.

“The instructions issued by these two congregations, which are greatly respected in this department, have wrought upon these infatuated people to that degree, that they have conceived the most violent animosity against the constitutional priests, and even against the new constitution itself.

“These instructions which are addressed to the inhabitants of the country, set forth, amongst other matters, that persons applying to the sworn or constitutional priests for the administration of sacraments commit a sin, which cannot be pardoned in the article of death; that marriages solemnized by them are nul and void before God; that rather than suffer these sacrilegious priests to bury their dead, it were better to hide the corpse in unconse-
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crated

crated ground. They further declare, that all municipalities and constituted authorities continuing these sworn priests in their functions are apostates; and that every communication with such sworn priest is sacrilege.

“ This religious division amongst the people has produced a political schism, which there is reason to fear will break out into a civil war. The people who attend the sworn priests at mass, and who are not above a third of the whole department, give themselves the name of good patriots; in consequence whereof those who follow the unsworn priests are styled aristocrats. These last are joined by all who are enemies to the new constitution, in hopes, with their assistance, to bring about a counter-revolution.

“ Notwithstanding all the endeavours which have been used,” add the deputies, “ to abolish these distinctions, which have nothing in common with their differences on a religious account; and though they have been frequently told, that the political constitution was distinct and separate from the civil constitution of the clergy; that the law was averse to force any one’s conscience in religious matters; that they might hear masses wherever they chose, provided they were good citizens, and observed the laws, yet the same political and religious schisms prevail amongst them.”

The report concludes with observing, “ that the minds of the people, thus worked up to a frenzy, and still further excited by a band of priests, who keep alive the flame of discord amongst them, civil as well as religious, are at present in so strong a ferment, that something very calamitous is to be apprehended.”

VENDÉMAIRE, s. m. vintage month. The first month of the year, according to the new french calendar, beginning on the 22d of September, and ending on the 21st of October, so called because the vintage falls within that time. This is the first of the autumn months, all of which terminate in *aire*.

VENTÔSE, s. m. wind month. The sixth month of the year, according to the new french calendar, commencing on the 19th of February and ending on the 20th of March, being a time when high winds usually prevail. This is the third of the winter months, terminating, as the two others, in *ose*.

VERDICT, s. m. a verdict; the determination of a jury upon the matter of fact, after hearing evidence in the cause for and against.

VERSATILITÉ, s. f. versatility; a disposition to change. The adjective, *versatile*, has been long used in the french language; this substantive but of late.

(La *versatilité* de l'opinion publique—The *versatility* of public opinion. La *versatilité* de nos principes sur notre économie publique—The *versatility* of our principles on public economy. La *versatilité* de la faveur publique—The *versatility* of public favour.)

VÉRO, s. m. this substantive is formed of the latin verb, I forbid, being the name given to the right or prerogative which during the constitutional monarchy of France was allowed to be exercised by the king, of suspending the execution of the decrees of the legislative body, but not of absolutely negating them. It is adopted from the form used in ancient Rome by the tribunes of the peo-

ple, who, whenever they opposed the decrees of the senate, or any act of the magistrates, pronounced the word *veto*.

VEXATOIRE, adj. m. and f. vexatious.

(Le système de finances *vexatoire* doit être entièrement aboli parmi nous, qui ne voulons qu'un gouvernement juste et modéré, un caractère national d'égalité en droits, un régime d'équité naturelle et de justice—The *vexatious* system of finance should be entirely abolished from amongst us, as we shall have a government that is just and moderate, a system of natural equity and justice; so that equality of rights will be the national characteristic. Un impôt *vexatoire*—A *vexatious* tax. L'assemblée nationale affranchit la France des droits incommodes et *vexatoires*, qui arrêtent le voyageur à toutes les portes des villes et sur tous les chemins.—The national assembly released all France from those troublesome and *vexatious* duties, to discharge which the traveller was detained on his journey, and stopped at his entrance into great towns.)

VICINAL, E, adj. by-ways.

(Chemins *vicinaux*—Roads which are not public highways. Les chemins *vicinaux* sont dégradés par les roulages, ce qui retarde l'arrivage des subsistances dans les villes—The *by-roads* are broken up by waggons which retard the arrival of provisions in the towns.)

VICTIMER, v. a. to sacrifice; to point out victims. The substantive, and reciprocal verb, *se victimer* (to offer up one's self a sacrifice), has been long in use; the verb has only been used, in its active sense, during the revolution, and it will ever be thought with too much activity.

(L'aristo-

(L'aristocratie *victime* les patriotes—The aristocracy *points out its victims* amongst the patriots. Confondre ceux qui ont laissé *victimiser* les meilleurs patriotes—To rout those who have suffered the best patriots to be *sacrificed*. La faction sanguinaire en France *victime* enfin l'innocente Elisabeth—The sanguinary faction in France at last *sacrifices* the innocent princess Elizabeth. Louis XVI, le dernier roi de France, fut *victimé*—Louis XVI, the last king of France, was *sacrificed*. Robespierre et ses chevaliers de la guillotine, semblables au vautour carnivore qui désigne déjà dans les airs la tendre colombe pour sa proie, *victimèrent* dans chaque séance de leur club infernal un grand nombre de sacrifices pour les immoler à leurs âmes sanguinaires, qu'ils ne purent jamais assouvir, et pour les offrir en sacrifices aux furies de l'enfer—Robespierre and his knights of the guillotine, like greedy vultures that mark the harmless dove for their prey as she flies along, *pointed out their victims* at every meeting of their infernal club, to sate, if possible, their souls thirsting for blood, and to offer up sacrifices to the furies of the lower regions.

VIGILER, v. a. to watch over.

(*Vigiler* toutes les parties de l'administration, surtout la partie financière—To *watch over* every part of administration, especially the financial branch. *Vigiler* l'intérieur de la France, aussi bien que ce qui se passe en dehors—To *watch* what is passing at home in France, as well as what is doing abroad.)

VISITES DOMICILIAIRES, s. f. pl. domiciliary visits; a search made in the houses of citizens with an armed force under the direction of the magistrate. These *domiciliary visits* can only be made under a law for the express purpose.

VOCIFÉRA-

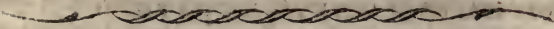
VOCIFÉRATIONS, s. f. pl. vociferations. This word is introduced into the appendix to the last edition of the french academy's dictionary, and there defined: *Paroles accompagnées de clameurs, proférées dans une assemblée*—Words loudly delivered in an assembly. See *Vociferer*.

VOCIFÉRER, v. a. to vociferate. The violent debates which so frequently took place in the national assemblies and other popular meetings in France have brought on the necessity of adopting a new word of latin etymology (long since received into the english language), the french tongue, it should seem, not affording a substantive and verb sufficiently expressive of the vehemence with which the republican orators delivered their speeches. See *Vociferations*.

VOTE, s. m. a vote; the suffrage or voice given at certain elections, or in deliberations upon political subjects.

END OF THE DICTIONARY.

LIST



LIST OF PUBLICATIONS

*From whence the Citations are made which are
to be found in this Vocabulary.*

Collection des Décrets de l'Assemblée Constituante.

Correspondance Originale des Emigrés. Paris, 1793.

Chr. Girtanner Histor. Nachrichten ünd Polit. Betrachtungen
uber die Franzos. Revolution. Berlin, 1793.

Considérations sur la Nature de la Révol. de France, par
Mallet du Pan.

Nouveau Dictionnaire François, contenant les Expressions de
nouvelle Création du Peuple François, Ouvrage addition-
nel au Dictionnaire de l'Académie Française, et à tout
autre Vocabulaire, par Léonard Snetlage, Docteur en
Droit, de l'Université de Gottingue. Gottingue, 1795.

Dictionnaire de la Constitution Française.

Dictionnaire de l'Académie Française. Cinquième Edition.
Paris, l'An 6 de la République (1798).

Discours de St. Just sur l'Etat des Finances.

Les Discours des Orateurs et Rapporteurs dans la Convention
Nationale.

Fragmens sur Paris, par Frédéric-Jean Laurent Meyer, Doc-
teur en Droit, à Hambourg. Traduits de l'Allemand par
le Général Dumouriez. Hambourg, 1798.

Lettre

Lettre de Bergasse contre les Assignats.

Histoire de la Révolution Française, par Rabaut.

La Minerve d'Archenholz.

La Galerie des Etats-Généraux.

La Jacobiniade, Poëme Epique.

Manuel des Banquiers et des Gens d'Affaires. Paris, 1798.

Manuel de Néologie. Paris, 1800.

Appel à l'Impartiale Postérité, par la Citoyenne Roland,
Femme du Ministre de l'Intérieur. Paris, 1795.

Souvenir de Mes Voyages en Angleterre. Zurich, 1795.
Translated under the title of "Letters on England, by
Henry Meister. London, 1799."

Voyage à Paris vers la Fin de 1795 (by the Author of the
foregoing article). Paris, l'An 5 de la République (1797).
A Translation of this Work is preparing for the Press by
the Author of this Vocabulary, the Translator of Meister's
"Voyages en Angleterre."

Dictionnaire Néologique des Hommes et des Choses, par le
Cousin Jacques.

The following is a list of gazettes, and other daily and weekly literary and political papers, taken from the "Fragmens sur Paris," a work which has been well received on the continent. This list is therein said to have been obtained from the office of the Executive Directory; and the addition to this work of so great a curiosity it is thought will not be unacceptable. These papers were all circulated in the course of the year 1797, so that every Parisian had his favourite print, which from that moment became his oracle, according to which he thought and spoke. Of these there
have

have been fifty in course of publication at one time; many, as may be supposed, dying daily, and being replaced by others which expired in their turn, often neglected and unknown. None of them have a date prior to the commencement of the révolution, and in these the different parties engaged each other, government adding strength to itself from their support and circulation. Many of these papers were badly printed, both in respect to type and paper; some of them were morning, others evening papers; the price after cash had superseded the assignats was deux sols, or something less than two pence sterling, of which the hawker was allowed one third for his profit.

*Title of the Paper.**Names of the Editors.*

| | |
|---|--|
| Moniteur | Regnier and Trouvé. |
| Républicain François . . . | Brosselard and Chazot. |
| Courier de la Législature et de la Guerre. | |
| Courier François. | |
| Courier d'Egalité. | |
| Journal du Soir | Étienne Feuillant, proprement les Frères Chaigneau. |
| Journal du Matin et du Soir | Sablier. |
| Journal de Perlet | Perlet. |
| Journal du Matin | Jacquin. |
| Gazette Nationale de France. | |
| Journal des Lois | Galetti. |
| L'Abbréviateur Universel . | Racine. |
| Mercure François. | |
| L'Eclair | Bertin. |
| Messenger du Soir | Langlois. |
| Postillon de Calais | Calais. |

| <i>Title of the Paper.</i> | <i>Names of the Editors.</i> |
|--|--|
| Annales de la République Françoise | Rouillet. |
| Annales Politiques | Mercier. |
| Journal de Paris | Rœdérer and Corancez. |
| Censeur des Journaux | Gallais. |
| Historien | Dupont de Nemours. |
| Nouvelles Politiques | Suard. |
| Bulletin Universel, ou Pa- piers Nouvelles. | |
| Journal de France | Frères Chaigneau. |
| Mercure Universel | Cussot and Batié. |
| Journal Militaire. | |
| Bulletin de Littérature | Lucet. |
| Décade Philosophique et Lit- téraire | Say, Guinguené, Boisjolin and others. |
| Petites Affiches. | |
| Bulletin des Nouvelles et Indications. | |
| Journal des Débats et Dé- crets | Baudouin. |
| L'Ami des Lois | Poultier. |
| Journal des Hommes Libres L'Orateur Plébéien. | Vatard and Antonelle. |
| Tribun du Peuple | Babœuf. |
| L'Ami du Peuple | Lebois. |
| Journal des Patriotes de 1789 | Réal. |
| Sentinelle | Louvet. |
| Le Batave | Dusaulechoy. |
| Gazette Historique et Poli- tique de la France et de l'Europe. | |

| <i>Title of the Paper.</i> | <i>Names of the Editors.</i> |
|---------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| L'Auditeur National. | |
| Gazette Française | Debarle. |
| Magasin Encyclopédique . | Millin. |
| Prix courant. | |
| Le Véridique | Husson. |
| Tableau de Paris, à présent | |
| Feuille du Jour, ci-devant | |
| Quotidienne. | Michaud. |
| Courier de Paris, ou Chronique | |
| du Jour | Imbert de la Platière and Labatut. |
| Le Bon Homme Richard. | |
| Gardien de la Constitution | Jolivét, dit Baralière. |
| Courier Républicain . . . | Poncelin; |
| Courier de la Librairie. | |
| L'Anti-Royaliste: | |
| Annales Religieuses, Politiques | |
| et Littéraires. | |
| Journal des Campagnes. | |
| Rédacteur | Thuaut. |
| Journal du Lycée des Arts | Desaudray. |
| Journal des Enfants. | |
| Journal Allemand der Paris- | |
| ser Zuschauer | Böhmer, Blau, Nimis and Dorsch. |
| Journal de la Justice Civile, | |
| Militaire et Commerciale | |
| Annales de la Religion . . | Grégoire. |
| Bulletin de la Semaine. | |
| Journal des Finances. | |
| Le Contradicteur, ou la Revue. | |
| Le Publiciste Philantrope . | Xavier Audouin. |

Of the foregoing list the *Moniteur* was in the greatest request, and the paper that for the most part found its way out of France; accordingly, the citations in this vocabulary are chiefly made from that paper, for which there has been so great a demand as to occasion its being reprinted and published in volumes, the first volume appearing in June, 1797.

I N D E X,

*Denoting the Pages wherein the following Words
are to be found, with Explanations of the New
Order of Things in France, the History of its
Revolution, Political Remarks, Anecdotes, &c.*

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