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Primum igitur leges oportet contendere, considerando, utra lex ad majores, hoc est ad utiliores, ad honestiores, et magis necessarias res pertineat. Ex quo conficitur, ut, si leges duæ, aut si plures, aut quotquot erunt, conservari non possint, quia discrepent inter se, ea maxime conservanda putetur, quæ ad maximas res pertinere videatur.

CICERO.

In taking different laws and customs into consideration it is of the first importance to look to which the preference is due, that is, which is most useful, most virtuous, and most necessary. Whence it follows that if there are two or more laws or customs that are in contradiction to each other, and can not be both observed, then that alone must be obeyed or followed, which appears to have the most important and most general benefits in view.

Quæ regio in terris nostra non pleni laboris? VIRGIL.

Where is the region which our labours reach not?

Difficile est satiram non scribere. JUVENAL.

Not to write satire's scarcely possible.

TRIAL FOR LIBEL, *abstract of, continued from No. 99.*

'I am here, too, gentlemen,' continued the defendant, 'in a still more important character, that of a champion for one of your dearest rights, and most valued privileges,—a champion for the freedom of the press.—I am an advocate for a 'press free to discuss all subjects fit for the public eye,—privileged to tell every truth, and every fact, which it concerns the public to know.' I contend for the freedom of that press which gives to individuals the power of exposing and punishing offences which no other power can reach, and which every individual has an interest in suppressing—such as assaults upon our liberties by bad rulers—frauds upon the public by corrupt and unprincipled agents—knaves who, dressed in a little brief authority, grow rich at the expense of honest men.'