

THE SCRIBBLER.

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16 SEPTEMBER 1824.

[No. 130.]

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THE SCRIBBLER.

Vol. V.] MONTREAL, THURSDAY, 16 SEPTEMBER, 1824. [No. 130

Sunt Superis sua jura.

OVID.

Great men do as they please,
Make their own laws, and sit at ease ;
For law-makers are law-breakers,
Whether judges or thief-takers.

——— *Uritique videndo*
Fæmina———

VIRGIL.

A petticoat's enough to set him all on fire.

“ Fear not the anger of the wise to raise,
They best can bear reproof, who merit praise.”

POPE.

——— *Quæ adsolent, quæque oportent*
Signa ad salutem esse, omnia huic esse video.

TERENCE.

Things as they should be, and things as they are,
All, in due season, our attention share.

ABSTRACT OF REPRESENTATIONS,

Respecting the Gaol at Montreal,—Continued.

The following extracts from former presentments by Grand Juries, on this subject, will shew the length of time, the grievances complained of have existed, the constant reiteration of the complaints and representations made, and the pertinacity with which the reformation of abuses and removal of evils, has been resisted or avoided: whilst the presentment made by the Grand Jury

of the last Court of Oyer and Terminer in Montreal, (of which a copy is likewise added, in order to give the series entire,) will shew that the abominable system still exists ; and I will predict that, notwithstanding the vain and idle assurances of the Judges that attention should be paid to the representations, which, from their ineffectual repetition, are absolutely INSULTS to the Grand Jurors and the public, the whole will remain unremedied, unless the press, the public press, a free and independent public press, continues to expose the mockery of justice and humanity that such a system, and such no-doings exhibit.

L. L. M.

EXTRACTS from a presentment made by the Grand Jury of the Court of Oyer and Terminer, dated Montreal, 11th November, 1819. (32)

The Jurors of our lord the king, upon their oath, present, that, by personal observation, and otherwise, it hath come to their knowledge, that various greivances, oppressions, and irregularities exist in the common gaol of this city, incompatible with the due administration of justice and civil policy, injurious to the health and morals of the prisoners, and dangerous to the community, from the hazard of infectious disorders."

" 1. *That the want of opportunity for taking air and exercise is one of the fundamental and crying evils that require to be redressed, as is particularly set forth in the representation of the debtors, made to the said Jurors, hereunto annexed.*"

(32) This presentment was drawn up by the editor hereof, at the request of the Grand Jury, from the documents laid before them, and communicated to him, little then supposing that he should himself, two years afterwards, come to be a sufferer, under the grievances complained of.

“2d. *The confinement of prisoners under accusation only, in the House of Correction, with those convicted of crimes, and suffering the punishment of imprisonment.* (33)

3d. The needless hardship of putting fetters upon debtors, which, as appears by an annexed affidavit of D. Cameron, has often been the case.”

“4th. The placing debtors in the criminals ward, and in irons, which has equally been the case, as appears further by the said D. Cameron’s affidavit, and which the said Jurors respectfully submit can not in any measure be justified.”

“5th. *The denial of a free communication, unrestrained by any precautions but those required for safe custody, between debtors, (34) and their friends and*

(33) This takes place at present in very few instances with respect to men. Females are still, as before said, thrust down into this den of abomination. A gross and shameful instance of the violation of every principle of humanity and propriety, in this respect, has already been given; and, from the dear and valued connection between the author of this work and the suffering party, excites his indignation, more than any oppressions or injustice endured in his own person, against the execrable mode in which the administration of justice, in all its inferior branches, is conducted in Montreal. Hence too the frequent mention of the atrocious transactions alluded to, the memory of which, is in his heart “a worm that never dies.”

(34) It is not to the debtors alone that free intercourse with their friends and families should be allowed, and occasional association with them within their wards permitted; but crown prisoners under accusation have equal if not greater rights to such a privilege; they must be presumed innocent till they are found guilty, and are not like the debtors suffering under the operation of the law which inflicts imprisonment upon them *as a punishment for not paying their debts*, which, (if time would permit,) I would prove to be the fact as well in practice, as in the actual theory of the law) but are merely kept in safe custody, till it appears whether there are grounds for their further incarceration or not. Besides they

relations, to whom free access ought to be given at all reasonable times, but which has, as appears by the said D. Cameron's affidavit, and also by the annexed representation, been either wholly withheld, or most partially and sparingly allowed; and the said Jurors can not but particularly present the inhumanity of not suffering the families of debtors to associate occasionally with them, farther than the iron grate which divides their ward from the body of the prison."

"6th. The promiscuous confinement, with the other prisoners, of persons in a state of insanity, of whom no less than four, dangerously so, appear in the present calendar."

"6th. The sufferings of the prisoners in the felon's wards, by being confined to their cells deprived of heat from the stove, without beds or blankets."

"The said Jurors, upon their oath, further present that it appears to them that the ground upon which the gaol is erected, affords ample space, by a proper distribution, for remedying the first and second heads of complaint, and that an exterior wall, of sufficient height and strength, would not only tend to this object, but materially add to the safe custody of the prisoners."

"That, excepting the 6th head, the other objects for redress principally depend upon a due check being placed, in the hands of some of the constituted authorities, against the abuses hitherto practiced in the gaol; and that it appears to the said Jurors that the conduct of the gaoler

have more occasion for unrestrained intercourse with their friends, since nothing can be of greater importance to a man falsely accused than to prove his innocence, which such a free intercourse alone can frequently enable him to do.

ought to be strictly enquired into, the grievances complained of redressed, and the recurrence of the same prevented." (35)

"That in presenting these grievances as existing in the common gaol of this city, the said Jurors are firmly impressed with the necessity of distinguishing between misfortune and crime, between accusation and conviction; that imprisonment is intended for safe custody only, and not for punishment, excepting in cases when sentence to that effect has been pronounced; that therefore every prisoner ought to be used with humanity, neither loaded with needless fetters, nor subject to other hardships than such as are required for the purpose of confinement alone; and that leniency in the institutions of civil police, is as desirable as mercy in the administration of criminal justice."

And the said Jurors, praying this honourable Court to take the premises into consideration, and to afford such relief therein as may be; further earnestly recommend to their fellow-citizens, to the community at large, and to whomsoever it may appertain, that funds be provided for the objects of this presentment which may require the expenditure of money, and especially for the erection of a sufficient exterior wall to the gaol, its internal improvement, and the providing the

(35) I do not know how it may be now, but in my time, when the Grand Jury visited the prison, the gaoler accompanied them into each ward, so that the prisoners, standing in awe of him, durst not complain while he was present.— Nay the Grand Juries appear to stand in awe of him too; for, one day, conversing with one of the Jurors respecting the abuses that prevailed, he said, "hush! the gaoler will hear us!" If I were a Grand Juror, I would order the constables to turn out any gaoler that presumed to enter a ward along with the jury.

necessary bedding and covering for the felons, during the inclemency of the winter, and for the erection of a House of Correction separate from the gaol; and further for the endowment of a public asylum where insane persons of all ranks and descriptions may experience the alleviation or removal of that most deplorable of all human calamities."

Extracts from a presentment made by the Grand Jury of the Court of Oyer and Terminer, dated Montreal, 18th November, 1820.

"The Grand Jury have visited the gaol, and they beg leave to remark that, from the encreasing population of the district the whole building is not too large for its intended purpose of a common prison, but the lower part, or one third of the whole, is presently (at present) occupied as a house of Correction; and in the upper rooms several insane persons are lodged among the debtors and the other prisoners, by which means classification is rendered impossible."

"The only remedy for these hurtful encumbrances, can be found in the erection of a House of Correction for the minor species of delinquency, (36) and also an asylum for the insane, being establishments loudly demanded by the interests of the district and the cause of humanity."

"The Grand Jury further present that the system and administration of police in this city are extremely defective and inefficient."

"The Government have granted, and allowed to be raised, considerable sums to defray the sa-

(36) It is not easy to comprehend what is here meant by the Grand Jury; if a separate House of Correction be erected, it must be for the reception of all persons sentenced to confinement therein, whether great criminals, juvenile offenders, vagabonds, or prostitutes; and wards should be appropriated therein for each description.

Varies and expences of different departments; but the intended benefits have never been realized to the inhabitants; and there exists no sufficient provision for enforcing the responsibility of the different officers presiding over those departments.”

(To be continued.)

Connected with the preceding article, the following remonstrative representation in a letter just received is willingly inserted, as tending to throw still more light upon the defective system prevalent in the administration of justice in Montreal.

L. L. M.

Montreal, Sept. 1824.

DEAR SIR,

You will, no doubt, have heard of the general complaints made about the long imprisonment, great loss of time, expenses incurred, and so forth, sustained by those who fall, deservedly or undeservedly, under the operation of justice in this place. The courts for criminal proceedings were formerly of ten days duration each, and courts of oyer and terminer, and general gaol-delivery, were occasionally appointed for trying those which time would not permit to proceed against in the court of King's Bench. It was afterwards thought better to extend the sessions of the courts of King's Bench to fifteen days each, and do away with the courts of oyer and terminer. It then, however, again appeared expedient to appoint courts of oyer and terminer; but the judges declined to sit, and proposed that, in their stead, some *iron judges* might be provided; and, if such be found, I would recommend that they should go *by steam*.

Be that as it may, a court of oyer and terminer, and general gaol-delivery was fixed for the 10th of August last, which, it was supposed, would be

adequate to accomplish what was desired; but, although it was continued until the 27th of that month, when the Court of King's Bench intervened, there were almost, at that time, as many prisoners in gaol as when it began; and it was deemed requisite to adjourn till the 2nd of November next; when the commissioners are to meet again to deliver the gaol, in which I hope they will be more successful than they have been at their late session.

During the first three days of the last court of Oyer and Terminer, the attorney-general was engaged electioneering, and securing his election for the borough of William Henry,* and the court was, in consequence, put off, from day to day, until he arrived: in the same manner, as, upon former occasions, it was put off for want of money from government, to defray the expenses of witnesses subpoenaed on the part of the crown.

The late two courts were occupied with many trivial causes, totally unworthy of taking up their attention, and the valuable time of so many persons, who were obliged to attend them.

I will adduce one trial. *Dom. Rex vs. Stephen Sweitzer.* In this the defendant was charged with swindling, or obtaining goods under false pretences,—or, in plain English, getting his supper, lodging, and two gills of rum, at a tavern at Stanstead,† in virtue of an order, or a supposed order, from another man. Sweitzer was lodged in gaol about a year ago; in March last he was indicted, and now, it appears, he is acquitted. He has,

* Improperly so called, being in fact *Sorel*.

† How came this case to be tried in Montreal, now that there is a Court of justice for the inferior district of St Francis?

L. L. M.

L. L. M.

therefore been arrested, and transported from Stanstead to Montreal gaol, (upwards of 100 miles;) kept there about twelve months; witnesses subpœnaed, at an enormous expense; and all to no purpose.

Other cases more futile have been brought forward at various sittings of the courts of King's Bench, and of Oyer and Terminer:—such for instance, as that of a man, who was indicted for stealing an *armful of hay* : †— others for simple assaults and battery; calling ill names, and so forth.—Do you know the reason? §

Adieu,—in haste—with best wishes,

Your's &c.

JACK NAMELESS.

† The following extract of my minute-book at the time I was in prison at Montreal, shews a notorious instance of the egregious abuse of law that exists there in sending the pettiest offenders to gaol, for the merest trifles.

“Wednesday, 25th July 1821, was committed to prison at Montreal, a little boy, scarcely five years old, accused of stealing, or being accessory to the stealing of three empty glass bottles, which he was carrying in his pinafore: so young as hardly to be able to express himself, not knowing even his own name, otherwise than by calling himself, *le petit Lorent*. The committing magistrate was a partner of the North West Company. “Oh, shame, where is thy blush!”

S. H. W.

§ I will take another opportunity of answering this question.

L. L. M.

Impartiality is required in all Editors, whether of papers or of periodicals: Having received from *Trifluvia* two separate communications relative to electioneering matters there, I give them both insertion, observing so strict an impartiality as to give precedence to the one first received.

L. L. M.

MY DEAR SCRIB.

Trifluvia 19th Aug, 1824.

You have of course heard of our famous new representative, Mr. Rednose, whom the lucre-loving class of electors of our town have chosen. The candidate, being one of their own kidney, and being one of the most important brethren of the Bacchanalian Society; its most respectable members, such as grog-venders, cobblers, bakers, (both gingerbread and brown bread,) were present. Mr. R. was of course called to the chair, and addressed the meeting at great length. He was followed by his *savant confrere*, Mr. White-black, a bigotted old woman; after whom came Mr. Firewood, formerly famous for *cakes*, by whose influence Mr. Rednose was proclaimed as elected. Mr. R. then thanked the meeting, and assured them, by his holy flask, that, as long as Bacchus left it in his power, he would take their interest to heart, and invoke that deity for their welfare. After which numerous toasts were drank, and the *enlightened* company retired.

Your's

TRIC-TRAC.

MR. MACCULLOH,

The late election for the Trifluvia borough, has been so remarkable, on the part of some gentlemen supposed to be of the highest rank, that it merits to pass under your inspection. As we know that you possess the utmost freedom of spirit, and are fond of free men and free thinkers,* you may probably give some

* In the early part of last century the appellation of *free thinkers* was adopted by those men who, superficially examining the Christian religion, and finding that numerous abuses and absurdities, both in the Catholic and Protestant creeds, had crept into it, thence doubted its truth altogether; from this the road was broad and strait to atheism; and the term of *free thinkers* soon became synonymous with infidels, and atheists, or as Dr. Johnson interprets it in his dictionary, (the first place of authority in which, I believe, it appears as a single substantive, *freethinker*, instead of a substantive and adjective, *free thinker*;) "contemners of all religion." In the sense in which it is used here, and in which I conceive it ought always to be used, & in which I always use it, it means simply those who think for themselves, pinning their faith upon no man's sleeve, nor believing in any system or creed merely be-

diversion to the public in detailing the folly of the *soi-disant* high gentry. Amongst the candidates was a gentleman, now absent from the country, a ministerial man of the Patrician class, not, like us Plebeians, who was presented and recommended by one of his own caste, a member of the Lovatt family. One set on one side, and another on another. The Patricians and government men flocked together. So did we; and we, free and independent Canadians, have voted in favour of one of our own set, as we ought. We profess to be inimical to these great and grand folks, to whom the public money is a bait, which they are all ready to peck at, like greedy birds of prey: whilst we strive hard to gain our daily bread, not by receiving salaries from government, but by our own industry. But, sir, these great folks are absolutely astonished at our audacity, and have put on very long faces: they have bounced and cajoled and threatened; but we are English in heart, and cared little for their cajoling and less for their menaces. We went on in the strait path, and succeeded in the contest. But allow us to relate to you a remarkable feature of it; a considerable number of ladies felt themselves interested in the patrician gentleman's election above alluded to, who belongs to the Loverule family and faction; and the union and commixture of religions amongst these electioneering ladies was the more surprising, as there were jewesses, christians, anti-christians, and Indians amongst them. The jewesses however took the matter most to heart, and ran up and down the streets from day-break till late at night, conjuring the electors to vote for their great man. Their efforts, however, resulted in nothing, and their favourite had no chance. It is said that the reason why the ladies were so anxious on the occasion, was—that they are single, and he is (*or was*) single—and is their old beau, and a gallant fellow into the bargain.

TRIFLUVIAN FREEMEN.

cause it is sanctioned by antiquity, or the dicta of human beings; but examining all things, and only believing, in consequence of the convictions of reason in their minds. Under such an explanation, a *free thinker* can scarcely fail of being a rational Christian.

L. L. M.

" Begar, here's Monsieur Tonson come again."

THE FOURTH CHAPTER OF THE BOOK OF BULL-
FROGS.

Lo! it was the custom of the knight of the green jacket, who is the same as is called the man James, to loll, during the day, on a sofa, yea even during the night, separate and apart from his lovely consort; notwithstanding their minds were both strongly moved by the lusts of the flesh; yet he wasted his substance on the daughters of iniquity, and had seldom any thing left to bestow upon his wife.

For he was seen lurking about the corners and bye-places, in search of the frail daughters of Eve, who bestow their favours indiscriminately for money, for such he declared he loved in preference to all others.*

And in one of his peregrinations he met Madam Jupecourt, a most respectable and virtuous matron, of Hottentot origin, with a small mixture of the baboon. His heart beat with joy at the fortunate opportunity; he followed her to a lonely and unfrequented part of the road, and, overtaking her, accosted her, saying:

" Most lovely, adorable, and accomplished, how long have I secretly and anxiously wished for an opportunity of conversing with, and gazing on, your lovely person, which has made a deep im-

* Illustration: from Beaumont and Fletcher's *Captain*.

Angelo.—From this hour,
I heartily despise all honest women;
I care not if the world took knowledge on't,
I see there's nothing in them, but that folly
Of loving one man only; give me hence forth,
(Before the greatest blessing can be thought of,)
If this be one, a whore:—that's all I aim at.

L. L. M.

pression on my heart; let us improve the moment, by worshipping at the shrine of Venus, lest some one intrude on our privacy."

But madam Jupecourt cared for no palaver, and this modern Lucretia, became indignant, and vociferated, "*You sacre, foutre, diable, blackgard. Taureau, you tink me mettre de corn on me husban, and senda me soul to hell. Go do dat wid your wife, or de servant gal who is more chaude dan me. Let me lone, finissez donc, or I cry loud, and get you hang like one dog.*" Then he endeavoured to soothe her with kind words; and he even promised, through his interest, to obtain permanent employ, in the *line of fortification*, for her husband, and supply her plentifully with money to purchase jewels to adorn her fair person. But finding that his entreaties and promises were of no avail, (for she declared "dat no man ever *cocu* her husban, but one, and dat was Monsieur Pairkain, who catch her sleep,) as he was no novice in the art, resolved to use an argument which seldom fails of success; and he put three large pieces of silver into her hand, and clasped her round the neck, but she roared out aloud "de rape, de rape!"

And there happened to be passing by Madame De Ducat, a blooming young woman, so that it might be fairly said that here were accidentally met together the two fairest & loveliest creatures of the land,) who enquired what was the matter. "*Mattere, bougre, fine ting, ce taureau la, want ravish me.*"

Then madame De Ducat, conducted the disconsolate matron home, but previously gave a private signal to the knight, to wait where he was, and she would return, which she soon did; and said unto him "Having heard much of thy card-

ing-machine, card my wool quickly, for my master is waiting for me." And he did as she desired.

Now, certain of the select men were journeying by the river-side, on the Sunday (which by many is erroneously called the Sabbath-day,) and, lo! they heard an uncommon noise in a wood, adjoining the river, which resembled the splashing of BULLFROGS in the water, and their groanings and pantings when they are in want of it. Then they resolved to find out whence it proceeded, and they followed a dog, which they knew belonged to the knight; and when they had got a short distance in the grove they were greatly surprised. For there, although it was Sunday, they beheld the gew-gaw carding machine in full operation.

And, behold it was a romantic spot, being on the brink of a purling stream, contiguous to a wind-mill, and the whole surrounded with thick underbrush. And those who worked at the carding-mill were so intent on their labour that they observed not the intruders until the mill stopped.

Then they found it was the knight who had been at work; and they went up to him, and asked him whether it was for want of wind or water that his machine stopped; but he answered, it was neither; yet it appeared that he himself wanted wind, for he puffed and blowed like a broken down horse.

Now the fame of the gew-gaw machine being spread abroad, it is proper to state that Thomas is not the original inventor thereof; but it was invented by a Cameronian, whilst concealed in a cave, during the religious wars of Scotia. Afterwards it came into the possession of Thomas, who lost it; and it was found by the green knight, who is putting it into general use.

And many spinsters in the island, are anxious to give their wool a trial; but the elders object, saying that it will encourage idle habits, and consequently immorality. Nevertheless many damsels go slily to the mill; and these have more the appearance of retired and industrious maidens, than those who do not.

MR. SCRIBBLER,

Brown Bess, formerly known by the name of Black Bet, has lately prescribed a remedy against drunkenness for the benefit of a certain person, whose wife is thought to be vastly addicted to the brandy-flask. She has advised the husband to procure a number of eels, all living, rolling, and writhing in their slime, to be immersed in a vessel of the liquor to which his dear wife is so ardently devoted, and which is to be left in her way, as it were by chance, in order to be swilled by her at pleasure. Our she-physician confidently affirms, that this will produce the desired effect, of turning a woman of excellent conduct in other respects, from a life so derogatory to the decorum and delicacy of her sex, to a sense of order and sobriety. The anti-dote is believed to be of sovereign efficacy, as it has been long since proved from personal experience by the fair prescriber, (God forgive me for mis-naming her,) who, it is presumed, was once, in her younger days, no foe to bottle, cask, or jar, and who might have still continued on friendly terms with father Bacchus, had she not been cured of her inebrious habits, by a seasonable application of the aforesaid potent remedy. The lady acts, at present, in the capacity of doctress to the village; but the greater part of her practice is confined to the administering of clysters to the ladies—a task for which

she is, by nature and study, eminently adapted. She has also commenced a trade, which will doubtless flourish in Shamplea; namely, the selling of scandal by the pound, either in the way of wholesale or retail. The genius of the inhabitants of the place is wonderfully inclined to traffic of this description; in this they can be amply gratified, by paying only a slight attention to the manner in which Brown Bess, alias Black Bet, carries on the business. She, the fair angel of darkness, is by far the most extensively circulating mouth-piece of calumny, and well deserves celebrity for her matchless deeds. Let the Scribbler, therefore, snatch her from oblivion, and hail the age, which gave her birth, in the words of the old popular song.—“Merry merry be, the golden days of blear-eyed, brown, Black Bess.”

TOM TICKLE-TAIL.

The editor of the *Spectateur Canadien*, in replying to the *Canadian Times*, has taken occasion to mention the *Scribbler*, as a periodical work belonging to Canada, omitted by the *Times*, in enumerating the papers and periodicals issuing from the press in Canada. This shews his independence of mind, (though I do not much admire the *Scribbler* being classed among newspapers,) for no Montreal editor but himself, I believe, would dare even to hint at the existence of such a work; and, though I know their fingers frequently itch to copy an article from it, they dare not do it, nor even name the book, for fear of being considered by the *hoogen moogens*, as accessories after the fact to the high crimes and misdemeanours attributed to the notorious blue book.

L. L. M.

FOR THE SCRIBBLER.

TO MATILDA.

Matilda, fare, Oh! fare thee well,
 We, for a time, must sever,
 'Till those dark clouds which o'er us dwell
 Have disappear'd for ever.

Oft do we see the sun's bright rays
 Lost in a murky cloud,
 And yet more brightly do they blaze
 When past's the gloomy shroud.

Let peace then dwell within thy breast;
 The storm will soon be o'er,
 Sink, like a meteor's gleam, to rest;
 And then—we'll part no more.

Then, reckless, we will meet each frown
 That envy's brow may deck;
 Love's bark shall bear a brilliant crown
 Which Time shall never wreck.

IOTA.



PARODY on the verses by HOPE
 in Scribbler N^o. 128.

Batter'd alas! was this bottom of mine.
 And the blood from my nostrils did start,
 When kick'd by thy spousy, my dear Adeline,
 For attempting to play *thee* his part.

O, much have I suffered by threats and by fears,
 Not able to sit, sleep, or lie,
 And heavy's my heart till the bruise disappears,
 Now adorning my scar-spangled thigh.

How little I thought when we play'd in the grove
 (A whore, and a bastard together,
 That the *ass* that lay down along with my love
 Would be kick'd out bare to the weather.

DESPAIR.

REVIEW OF PUBLICATIONS.

Canadian Magazine, Vol. I, continued.

I have already devoted so much space to remarks on, and extracts from, this work, that I must shorten my further notice of it.

Of the original papers, besides the Itinerant, there are several, illustrative of the present state of Canada, and of general subjects connected with its prosperity, which possess considerable merit. I should give the preference to those "on the Manufacture of Potash," in No. 7; "on literary and historical societies," in No. 8; "on the study of botany" in No. 10; and "remarks on the union of the Atlantic and Pacific oceans, in No. 12. In the essay on literary and historical societies, the same ideas which will be found in my remarks on the recent institution of such a society at Quebec, are embodied, in more diffusive words, which I extract; recommending in particular again to the attention of the public in Canada the establishment of a Botanic Garden.

"On entering upon what is termed natural history, a still wider field opens to our view; with a corresponding increase of sources from which materials for a literary and historical society may be drawn. Here the Mineralogist, the Botanist, the Agriculturist, and the student of nature in every department, as well the Philosopher and the Mechanist, may contribute their share. The first will furnish an interesting subject from an account of the minerals and metals which are to be met with in the country; and by being able to arrange and class them properly, may not only aid in promoting this useful science, but also by his labours and example, contribute to excite a taste for this valuable study, in many who would not otherwise enter upon it. To prosecute this plan effectually and to render it useful to the society, a place for a Museum ought to be provided, where the mineralogist may arrange specimens of the objects of his study; as

Without such an accompaniment the fruits of his researches would be confined to details and accounts, which could not fail to seem dry and uninteresting to those not acquainted with the science. Under this head may be classed the knowledge collected by the geologist, a subject equally replete with interest and utility as any other. To afford scope for the labours of the botanist, a botanical garden ought to be provided, and carefully cultivated, also a place in the museum appropriated as a *herbarium* for the preservation of such dried plants as might be procured. It may not be improper to observe here, there is perhaps no country in the world can outvie the Canadas in the beauty and extent of its indigenous plants; a circumstance which when combined with the fact of some of them being of great value in the science of medicine, renders it a subject of regret that a taste for the cultivation of this beautiful study has been so long neglected in the country."

The agricultural papers have generally too much of the pedantry of the theorist; and seem more calculated for farmers who arrive from the old country, with all the prejudices and usages of an English homestead, than for the peculiar climate and circumstances of Canada.

The essay on the education of the people of Lower Canada, is altogether discreditable to the work; as the reasoning is founded upon two false propositions; namely, that there is a greater deficiency of education amongst the French Canadians, than amongst the imported population, the very reverse of which is the fact in proportion to their respective numbers; and that the leading men amongst the French Canadians are instrumental in withholding knowledge and education from the community, which none but a prejudiced unionist would venture to assert. This paper and that, amongst the selected ones, copied from an Upper Canada newspaper, purporting to be an historical memoir of the House of Assembly, which

is in its general bearing, and in numerous particular instances, utterly false and discoloured; ought never to have gained admission in a work, devoted to literary and useful objects, and not to the dissemination of political opinions, or the manœuvres of faction and intrigue.

The biographical sketch of the late Alexander Henry, Esquire, tho' a memoir relative to an highly estimable and interesting character, should have been more original, with less copious extracts from his published "Travels," a book which is in every body's hands in Canada. Out of about 27 pages, 22 are extracts from it. Being on the subject of originality, undoubtedly the article in No. 11 on "the state of agriculture in Nova Scotia, extracted from the Report of the provincial agricultural society for 1823," can have no manner of claim to rank amongst originals. And, it is also a defective arrangement, (since there is a department of the magazine occupied with a review of publications,) that "St. Ronan's well," and "Bell's hints to emigrants," should appear in a different place; for, altho' they are European productions, and the others noticed, viz. "the Widow of the Rock," "the Charivari," and "St. Ursula's convent," Canadian works, the whole would have been more appropriately classed under one head. I respect the critical talents that are displayed in these reviews; altho' they do not in all instances coincide with my own opinion, but I wish to caution the writer against using the word "progress" as a verb, an improper and bastard mode countenanced alone by American writers, and irreconcilable to the true principles of the English language. In the review of the "Widow of the Rock," the critic objects to "heath" and "wreath," as a rhyme, which is

most strange, as those words rhyme as correctly as any two in the whole extent of the dictionary.

In No. 10 there is an account of a mermaid,* in Lake Superior. The lapse of thirty years between the time the animal is stated to have been seen, (1782,) and the date of the deposition on oath relative to it, (1812,) throws a great degree of doubt even upon the memory of the narrator, setting aside the fact. But, from the concurrent and numerous reports and testimonies of the occasional appearances of such creatures, I am myself led to believe in their existence; and have collected a great variety of authorities on the subject, which it was my intention to have embodied in an essay; but I fear that this, along with many other literary projects, will remain in embryo, amongst my papers, for the benefit of those who may, after my death, have the rummaging of them; and be probably consigned to the grocer or the trunk-maker.

Of the selected papers, I shall only say, that in general, a good judgement is shewn in their adoption, so as to embrace science, instruction, and entertainment. The unpardonable omission, however, which I reprehended in the first volume; namely, the want of reference to the authorities, or original works, whence they are selected, prevails likewise in this volume, with respect to the greatest part of them.

The typographical part is very well done, and does credit to the press of Mr. Turner. An engraving representing a view of Montreal from Longueuil, is given; I can not say much in praise, either of its perspective, fidelity, or execution.

* Query: is this a proper name for an inhabitant of an interior lake?

DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCER, No. XLVI.

WE have been favoured by a correspondent with the following authentic copy of a curious advertisement that appeared in the *Public Advertiser*, London, April 16th, 1776.

“A gentleman who hath filled two succeeding seats in Parliament, is near sixty years of age, lives in great splendour and hospitality, and from whom a considerable estate must pass if he dies without issue, hath no objection to marry any widow or single lady, provided the party be of genteel birth, polite manners, and five, six, seven, or eight months gone in her pregnancy.—Letters addressed to——Brecknock, Esq. at Will’s Coffee-house, facing the Admiralty, will be honoured with due attention, secrecy, and every possible mark of respect.”

THE supposed author of this singular advertisement was Edward Wortley Montague, Esquire, son of the celebrated Lady Mary Wortley Montague. Mr. Wortley’s father, by his will, not only empowered his son to make a settlement, of £800 a year, on any woman he might marry, but devised a large estate in Yorkshire to any son by such marriage, which was otherwise to go to the collateral branches of the family. With his family Mr. Montague was at enmity, and, having no legitimate child, he adopted the above method to disappoint the expectations of his relations, with respect to the estate so bequeathed. The editor of the last Biographical Dictionary considers the story improbable: but as Mr. Montague sat in parliament both in 1747 and 1754, the facts and the advertisement tally; nor, from the eccentricity of his character, can any conduct, however strange, appear improbable. He abjured the Protestant for the Roman Catholic religion, and afterwards the latter for Mahometanism; adopted in a great measure, the habits of the Turks, and always indulged in a plurality of women, whom he kept all together in a sort of seraglio or harem.

This advertisement is preserved, along with a great variety of other curious notices extracted from the public papers, in a collection of them made by Francis Grose, Esquire, well known as the author of “Gambado’s annals of Horsemanship,” & “Dictionary of the vulgar tongue.”

and several works on English antiquities. The collection is entitled "A Guide to Health, Beauty, Riches, and Honour. London, 1785. 8vo:" and is a work, at present, of very great rarity. Amongst the curious productions it contains, the following advertisement for a subscription for a fire engine, stated to have been written, by a Mayor of a celebrated university, is an unique for confusion of language and intellect.

"Whereas a multiplicity of dangers are often occurred, by damage of outrageous accidents by fire, we whose names are undersigned have thought proper, that the benefit of an engine bought by us, for the better extinguishing of which by the accidents of Almighty God may unto us happen, to make a rate, to gather benevolence for the better propagating such useful instruments."

Whatever, anomalies, singularities, or matters for ridicule, may be found in the newspapers in England, they exist in tenfold greater numbers on this side the Atlantic; and we conceive that a judicious selection of them from the American papers, would be a most amusing compilation, and meet with many purchasers. Were we not too old, and too much occupied in our multifarious duties, we should be inclined to attempt it. At all events, if we recommend it to others, we should hope that in return for having furnished the hint, we may be favoured with the printing of the book at our office at Rouse's Point.

—*O*O*

POET'S CORNER.

AT SEA; *A Fragment.*

—Far from shore,—

Hark! how the tempests howl, with wild uproar :—
Sing thro' the sounding rigging whistling blasts ;
Quiver the flapping sails, and creak the bending masts ;
With hammering blows the sides the surges beat,
Slackening each leeward shroud, straightening each
windward sheet.

But, blow thou tempest wild, storm, storm, thou sky,
Flash, flash, ye lightnings quick ; rise high ye billows high ;
Pour torrents, pour ; roll deafening thunders, roll ;
Vain are your efforts on a seaman's soul.
Skilful and bold ;—defying danger's form,
He fears alone the power that frames and rules the storm.

CARDO.

We are pleased to find that the attractions of the Circus du Mount Royal, are rather increasing than on the wane. The introduction of so much of the legitimate drama, as the spirited, and liberal exertions of Mr. West have brought forward for the amusement of the public makes us greatly regret that, during the winter season, the play-going world of Mount Royal will probably, be deprived of this enjoyment; as it is stated that the establishment will ere long be transferred to Quebec. Surely there ought to be public spirit enough to raise funds for building a Theatre; and the experience of the past summer is conclusive as to the eligibility of combining with the regular drama, those feats of horsemanship and dexterity, which form so captivating an item for the bulk of the community. Consequently any theatre that it may be in agitation to erect, ought to be constructed with a view to the display of equestrian performances, &c. also. In that case Mr. West, whose indefatigable merits, as a manager of the concern, are such as to render him worthy of all encouragement, may find a better home in Mount Royal than elsewhere; which we do not hesitate to say would be an acquisition on the part of the public, and probably more advantageous to him, than engaging in a new field. We have had several communications both as to the performances and as to the audience.

That a classical and appropriate costume is not always observed in the dresses and decorations, is a defect which, however much it offends the critical eye, or the discriminating taste, of the man of the world, he can not but excuse when he considers the state of society, and the limited resources of the *corps dramatique*. Yet, notwithstanding the remarks of our friend O——, on this subject, we are led, by our verbal reporter, who has had ample experience in attending both the regular and the minor theatres, in London, to say, that, take it for all in all, this department of the circus is unequivocally one that deserves great praise, and will, all circumstances considered, bear a comparison with all but perhaps the most celebrated places of amusement of the kind, in London.

ANTI-POTOS, justly stigmatizes the dissipated and disrespectful conduct of one of the performers, who has already been reprimanded in the Montreal papers, for his habitual drunkenness—No less than six times has he lately appeared in a disgusting state of inebriation on the stage. He ought to be hooted off the next time, and never suffered to appear there after.

LADY QUIZ, in giving an account of the audience one evening, was happy to observe the performances countenanced by so much fashion and beauty. The attractive appearance of

the box occupied by the Miss McKillaways drew particular attention. It was, however, remarked, that, turning their backs upon the pit, between the acts, however much it might savour of the high-bred non-chalance of an elevated sphere of fashion, was considered in the limited circle of Mount-Royal, as being rather indicative of pride, than of polite ease. Much however, may be said on both sides; and those young ladies, have really so prepossessing and amiable an appearance that they can scarcely do any thing amiss.

Mr. Foresight, senr. with his white hat, occupied one evening, rather a conspicuous situation in the pit. Here, unshackled by ceremony, he seemed to enjoy himself with peculiar glee; and, as "is my custom in the afternoon," whistled himself, in his usual half subdued tone between self gratification and fear of offence, into the most perfect good humour with the scene, the multitude around, him and all the world.

ONE OF THE CORPS, begs to observe that Mr. Cher-blanc should not boast quite so much, considering that it is neither from the North, nor the South, nor the East, but from another quarter, that the wind blew, which has puffed up his sails, got shoes for his family, and cash in his pocket; and he should remember that neither rings, trinkets, nor counterfeit jewels, will clothe the naked, nor feed the hungry. *Verbum sat.*

SELECTIONS FROM OTHER PAPERS.

From the Coldstream Manorial Register.—SIR, I have observed that QUIZ THE YOUNGER details a domestic quarrel that had better be buried in oblivion; which may perhaps be true, but—it happens very often. The following joke, however, may be more deserving of preservation. The honourable Mr. M'Come-again built a hencoop last spring, to put his fish in. for I am told he has lots of them. Now one day lately, after two o'clock, (*N. B.* he never drinks before dinner, his hour for which is one.) as he was walking on the top of the wall to see them sport, by some misstep, in he went headlong, and it was sport indeed, for he and the fish, (cat-fish I mean,) flounced at a terrible rate, and flung the water on shore in torrents. He should be careful for the future, and go there before 12 o'clock; for, if his foot should slip again, he might lose his scalp and the fish would devour it: or if he does fall in, he should not be seen by the public, for they know the reason of it.

QUIZ THE YOUNGER.

From the Boundary line Budget.—Lately tripped to the Altar of Hymen, as fresh and fair a blooming maid of sixteen, (though she has for fourteen years past been a candidate for

matrimony,) and as highly accomplished in the art of coquetry, as any among the border-damsels: Nanny Cinderella; who has accepted the proffered hand of Mr. Look-over-all, of Hungryville. The gentleman warmly recommends all his young friends to follow his example, as being the most effectual method for satisfying the body and mind, and far better than his old practice of *whistling in the market-place*. The lady also declares it to be a perfect paradise, and conceives that, with the help of a little cat-nip and tansy, she will shortly require a cradle.

PEEPER.

In a succeeding number of the Budget, we find the following:—

I send you an extract of a letter from a friend, though, perhaps, I may be abusing his confidence, as I have no permission to publish it.

“Nothing particular has transpired since you heard from me, that will be entertaining; if I except the publication that will shortly appear from our friend *the Peeper*, on the subject of Mr. Look-over-all's late excursion, when he met with a cordial exchange of soft sentiments from an amiable and distinguished female of rare endowments and accomplishments, and became a declared member lawfully qualified to partake in the sacred rites of Hymen. This Mr. Look-over-all is perhaps a gentleman with whom you are not acquainted—he is sometimes known by the appellation of “Dutch,” at others, as the principal “chorister of the place d'armes,” just below serjeant O'Hell's. He has also built a “neat little cottage that stands on the moor,” dressed in mourning, and situated in the pleasant village of “Good Morals.” It is (continues the writer,) to be richly furnished. One of the principal ornaments will be the beloved of his heart; who will give him lessons on the practical way of working by rule, and manœuvring the head with grace. She never indulges in dissimulation or raillery, is a firm admirer of truth and candour, and is very prepossessing, modest, and unassuming in her manner and deportment. She was particularly so, on the evening of the celebration. (The writer says he did not attend, but what follows was communicated by a looker-on.) After the usual ceremonies had been gone through with, the company had some excellent, real, scamperdowns; and all, my dear sir, would you think it, for the moderate charge of fifteen pence Halifax Currency. The noble-hearted Look-over-all would not allow the poor guests to pay more than “blind Jack.” Nor is it surprising, considering the occasion, that he should

defray so great a proportion of the expence, and stipulate so generously with them : in tenor and words following, viz :—

“If you will settle with Jack the piper, the rest shall be squared by me, gentlemen ; I feel, somehow or other kindly-droll, and curious to night, and quite able and willing. I am much obliged to all for your attention ; particularly the ladies ;” which was followed by a graceful salutation on the lips of all the females. It is facetiously said, that Mr. Look-over-all carries a funny little brace of pistols of exquisite workmanship to protect himself from the assaults of his unsuccessful rivals.”

THE LISTENER.

From the Shamblea Repertory :—

ADVERTISEMENT.

To be published early in November next;

A NEW and UNPRECEDENTED

DRAMATIC PRODUCTION.

to be called

the **DEMI-FARCE and DEMI-PANTOMIME**
of the **FUDGE FAMILY of CHAMBLY.**

The author intends to have it got up at Montreal, in December, (if circumstances permit,) and copies of the work will be circulated in less than three months.

The scenery is laid entirely within the precincts of Chambly, and the subjects embraced may be analyzed as follows :

The family's awkward attempts at etiquette, including the family-drill for positions and attitudes in the new chariot, (or open-headed coach,) and on “receiving, keeping, and parting, company.”

*Smirks and dumb show ; which will be introduced to make up deficiencies of the brains, (rendering the farce half pantomime;) N. B. Whenever sense, courtesness, eloquence, politeness, or gallantry, are to be represented by any of the *Dramatis Personæ* of the family, dumb show must be resorted to, as a substitute.*

The first act of scene III, is very affecting. It represents Simon Fudge the elder, discovered with the little daughter clinging round his knees, and crying, "Papa, papa, do n't curse me : whilst Sir Simon is vociferating, "G—d d—n you, for a g—d d—n bitch, a little d—d g—d d—n bitch, bitch, bitch!" till he choaks and is unable to utter another syllable : when to relieve the father from the exposure of his wrath and fury, the child from her alarms, and the audience from their anxiety for the infant ;

—THE CURTAIN DROPS.—

N. B. The whole to be blended with instances of national prejudice and partiality.

JOHN HANDYFINGERS reports (under date 14th September) that, in taking his walk the afternoon before, he was greatly astonished by perceiving a young coxcomb in the house opposite the tannery, with two cigars in his mouth, burning and smoking away, with his feet in the window, completely a *la Yankee*, seated by the side of Miss Celestial, whose mouth was so contracted with puckers, that one would be at a loss to determine which end of her was placed in the window. *N. B.* The gentleman alluded to was met the same evening, with a great coat under his arm which he had left with the keeper of the coffee-house, in pawn for a little pocket money.

Madamme Reauga is said to be indisposed en consequence of having *englouti* a mouthful, in *hope* of having something better.

Hoics, hoics, hoics ! Stole away. *Que Diable !* where is he gone to ? with similar exclamations of disappointed bailiffism, were the vociferations of Mr. D'Avantpropos, when Dr. Raveltail gave him the slip in St. Lawrie's suburbs the other day. Now, you must know, courteous readers, that the said Dr. R. stood indicted for that, not having the fear of the multitude before his eyes, he had communicated to the blue book, certain anecdotes, which properly belonged to *La Chronique Scandaleuse* ; being anecdotes of those appendages to married brows of which a certain French poet sings :—

*Cornes portoient les peres de nos peres,
Cornes portons, nous memes et nos freres;
Et nos enfans, par droit hereditaire
Les porteront, tant que fera l'affaire.*

*C'est mal commun, bien ruse' qui l'échappe;
De ce bois la, rameaux croissent partout,
Sous la couronne, ainsi que sous la cappe,
Fou qui s'en fache, et sage qui s'en fout.*

And so it happened that the doctor, blabbed of himself, and boasted that it was he, even he himself; and the myrmidons were dispatched after him to take him up for a libel; and all the old women about the suburbs were asked, did you see such a man, with one leg shorter than the other? but they said nothing but aw! aw! aw! So the doctor got clear off. But what fools to make such a stir, for the more you stir, you know what follows.

*Printed and published by DICKY GOSSIP,
At the sign of the Tea-Table.*

There is a peculiarity in the English language that has been little noticed by philologists. It is that they distinguish animals fit for food by one name when alive, and their flesh, when dead, by another. The name of the live beast is Saxon, and that of the carcase is Norman French. This is attributable to the effects of the Norman conquest. The Saxons kept and fed the animals, for their Norman masters, therefore, while they were in that state, they retained their Saxon appellation; but no sooner were they butchered and fit for the table, than the Norman nobles, and their servants and cooks took charge of them, and dressed and eat them, so that then they were known by their French names. Thus an Ox, became beef (*bœuf*;) a calf, veal (*veau*;) a sheep, mutton (*mouton*;) swine, pork (*porc*;) a deer, venison (*venaison*;) remaining thus ineffaceable proofs of the lordly distinction made between the Norman conquerors, and their Saxon subjects.

L. L. M,

A GRAMMATICAL JEU D'ESPRIT IN LATIN AND ENGLISH,

Mittitur in disco mihi piscis ab archiepisco—

Po non ponetur, quia potus non mihi detur.

I had a fish—sent in a dish—from an Archbishop—

Hop shall not be here, because he sent no beer

The present number closes the FIFTH volume; the title page, preface, and index to which will be prepared, as soon after that of the fourth is issued as possible. The delay in the publication of those appendages, has been occasioned by difficulties attending my private circumstances, as a printer, in a secluded and thinly inhabited part of the country; difficulties beyond my controul, and unnecessary to be detailed. To the same cause, it must be ascribed, that this number appears so much later than, by its date, it ought; and I have to express my hopes that the public will excuse these delays; and believe me when I add, that my assiduous endeavours, and anxious solicitude to make provision for the various appetites that have been accustomed to be indulged in the pages of the Scribbler, have, along with my other avocations, preyed greatly upon my spirits, enfeebled my faculties, and worn away much of my health and hardihood. To this, the consciousness that I am very ill paid for my labours has not a little added. Nor can it be otherwise as long as the fact exists, that for every subscriber in Canada I have at least ten readers; whilst it is most difficult and tedious to collect what is owing; and daily additions are made to my catalogue of candidates for the **BLACKLIST**. Those who do lend the Scribbler, ought to consider that by so doing they are injuring, and actually robbing me of very hard-earned money. I solicit information as to who are in the practice of lending the work; to whom, however punctual their payments may be, or high or respectable their station, I shall then discontinue sending it, preferring rather to have fewer subscribers than such dishonourable ones.

Those of my subscribers to whom my remarks apply of bad payment, will fit the cap on; whilst those honourable and liberal few who pay punctually as soon as called on, will not consider any thing I have said as applicable to them, but will, I trust, accept my cordial and repeated thanks for their substantial support.

Justice to myself, now compels me to make a small addition to the price of the Scribbler, which will henceforward in Montreal be 10s. per quarter, payable in advance, as per conditions below. This price is not equal to what it was originally printed at, which was 5s. 6d. per quarter, for just half the quantity, without either blue cover or advertisements: and it is far cheaper than any other publication in Canada. I have heard a comparison instituted of the Scribbler with the Canadian Magazine, in point of the cost, and because the latter is only six dollars per annum, it was reckoned to be cheaper. But, look at the quantity of *original* matter contained in each, respectively; which is the only criterion by which the price of books, and of literary labour, independent of popularity, must be estimated. There are 576 pages in each volume of the Magazine, of which no more than about 180 pages are original: now the value of literary composition in the regular London market, (with which, in early life, I was a good deal conversant,) is, with respect to original and translation, as four to one, and with respect to translation and selection, also as four to one, that is: if an author got eight guineas a sheet for original matter, a translator got only two, and a selector only half a guinea: and the publishing prices of the works were partly proportioned to that scale. The half yearly volume of the Scribbler contains 416 pages, of which at least seven eighths are entirely original. Now, according to the above data, the commonest arithmetician can find that the prices of the two works stand in proportion to each other thus: viz: the Magazine stands to the Scribbler as 819 does to 1469, or in other words, the latter is nearly twice as cheap as the former.

S. H. W.

To SUBSCRIBERS IN MONTREAL, after the present number, and beginning at N^o. 131, which will be the commencement of the sixth volume.

10s. Halifax per quarter, *payable in advance*; the proprietor reserving to himself the right of stopping the numbers of such as do not comply with these terms, who nevertheless will be held responsible for the following quarter, and their numbers will be delivered to them on making payment.

Those who pay in goods, must pay 1s. per quarter more.

To all subscribers in the Canadas who do not reside in Montreal, the same terms as above, with the addition of 1s. per quarter.

No new subscriber taken for less than six months, and all subscribers will be bound to give three months previous notice in writing of their intention to discontinue.

To subscribers in the United States the price will be One dollar and a half, per quarter, payable *in advance*; and to those who pay otherwise than in Cash one dollar and seventy-five cents per quarter; the carriage or postage from the place where the work is printed, to be paid by subscribers.

Should any arrears accrue, there will be an additional charge of 1s. Halifax for every quarter in arrear.

ALL subscribers, to whom the work is now sent, and who do not approve of the above terms, must return number 131; with a notice in writing of their intention to discontinue it; otherwise they will be deemed subscribers for the ensuing six months, and charged accordingly.

Subscribers who change their places of residence, either permanently or temporarily, are required to give notice thereof, with their new address, and directions how to forward the Scribbler to them: otherwise it will continue to be sent to the old address, and, whether they receive it or not, they will be required to pay for it.

NOTICE is hereby given that immediately after the delivery of the present number, and before the publication of No. 131, the quarterly collection *in advance* will be made in Montreal; and in a few days afterwards, Quebec and other places will be visited for the same purpose. And subscribers are requested to observe that unless they pay up all arrears, and also the quarter *in advance*, the succeeding numbers will be withheld from them till they comply with the conditions.

L. L. M.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—AN IDLER from Chambly, and TELL TALE from Clarencetown, have but just been received, having been delayed on the road, by the difficulties that have lately occurred, from the change of proprietorship in the stages, etc.: they will both be availed of. To the same cause is attributable the delay of other communications. MAJOR DOMO, JOHN BULL, A BEHOLDER AT THE WINDOW, HIPPOXAX, and others (anonymous) are received, and are under consideration. So is also H's reply to ODIN, which, tho' entitled to a place, must be softened down a little, as ODIN's verses also were before they were inserted; these combatants are far too virulent and personal. R's verses will require some alteration before they appear, being rather too prurient. If possible those to SOPHIE shall appear in their present dress. CURIOSUS rejected

Printed at ROUSE'S POINT, Champlain, State of NEW YORK
By, and for, S. H. WILCOCKE,
And published at his office No. 4, St. Jean Baptiste Street, MONTREAL, L. C.

CIRCUS,

OPEN EVERY EVENING IN THE WEEK.

Messieurs WEST & BLANCHARD,

Have spared no pains or expense to make the Circus deserving of the encouragement of a liberal and enlightened public.

THEATRICAL PERFORMANCES are exhibited, (according to the bills of the day,) every evening, a handsome stage having been erected, with new scenery, dresses, decorations, &c. and several eminent performers engaged for the purpose.

HORSEMANSHIP, VAULTING, OLYMPIC FEATS, GROUND AND LOFTY TUMBLING, TIGHT-ROPE DANCING, SLACK-WIRE, BALANCING, and a variety of other entertaining feats, are introduced between the performances.

An admired comedy, and an amusing farce, are presented every evening, with occasional songs, pantomimes, and ballets.

Doors open at 7, and performance to commence at 8 o'clock precisely.—Tickets to be had at the Box-Office of the Circus, at the Bookstores of Mr. Jos. Nickless and Mr. James Brown, and at Mr. Bennett's Lottery-Office—Box, 2. 6d. Pit 1s. 3d—Children to the Boxes half-price.

The Managers beg to suggest, that by purchasing Tickets in the day time, it will save ladies and gentlemen much trouble and inconvenience on entering the Circus in the evening.

The liberal and increasing support which the entertainments of the Circus have received from the inhabitants of Montreal; while it is flattering to the Managers; and is also, they humbly trust, a proof that their efforts have, in some measure, merited success; is likewise the most powerful incentive to future exertion, and will ever demand both assiduity and gratitude.

NOTICE.

THE title page, preface, dedication, (to the Swinish Multitude,) and index, of the THIRD volume of the Scribbler, are now ready for delivery, at this office, and at the Scribbler Office, Montreal, to subscribers who have had the whole of that volume, and have paid for it, GRATIS; and to others for one shilling Halifax. Similar appendages to the FOURTH volume, will be ready in a short time.

It is found necessary to add to the conditions of the Scribbler, that henceforward subscribers who wish to discontinue it, must give three months notice; and no subscription will be allowed for less than six months.

Those who have not paid up, or remitted their arrears, to the end of the FIFTH volume, will please to observe that the Scribbler will not be sent to them, till they do. To take away every excuse, they are informed that remittances in bank notes, directed "S. H. Wilcocke, post-office, Montreal," will be sure to come safe to hand, and be punctually acknowledged.

Agents for the Scribbler at the country places in Canada, are requested to use their exertions to collect what is due, both of arrears, and the advance on the present volume, and remit as above. Some agents are so neglectful that it will perhaps be necessary to form a Blacklist, also of those who neither collect nor remit, nor even write.

Rouse's Point, 16th Sept. 1824.