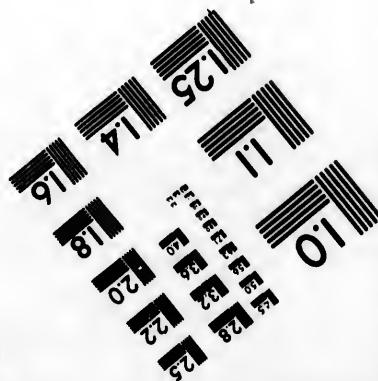
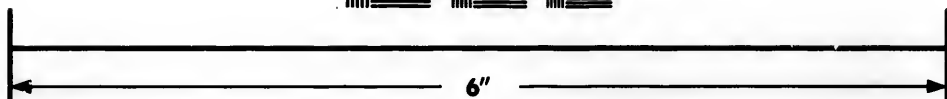
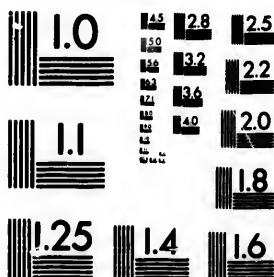


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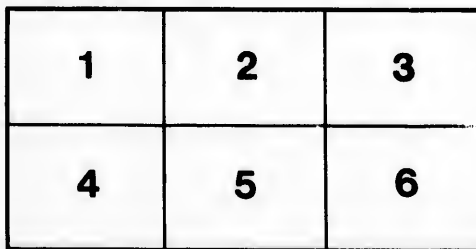
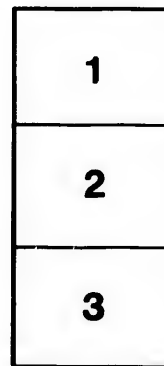
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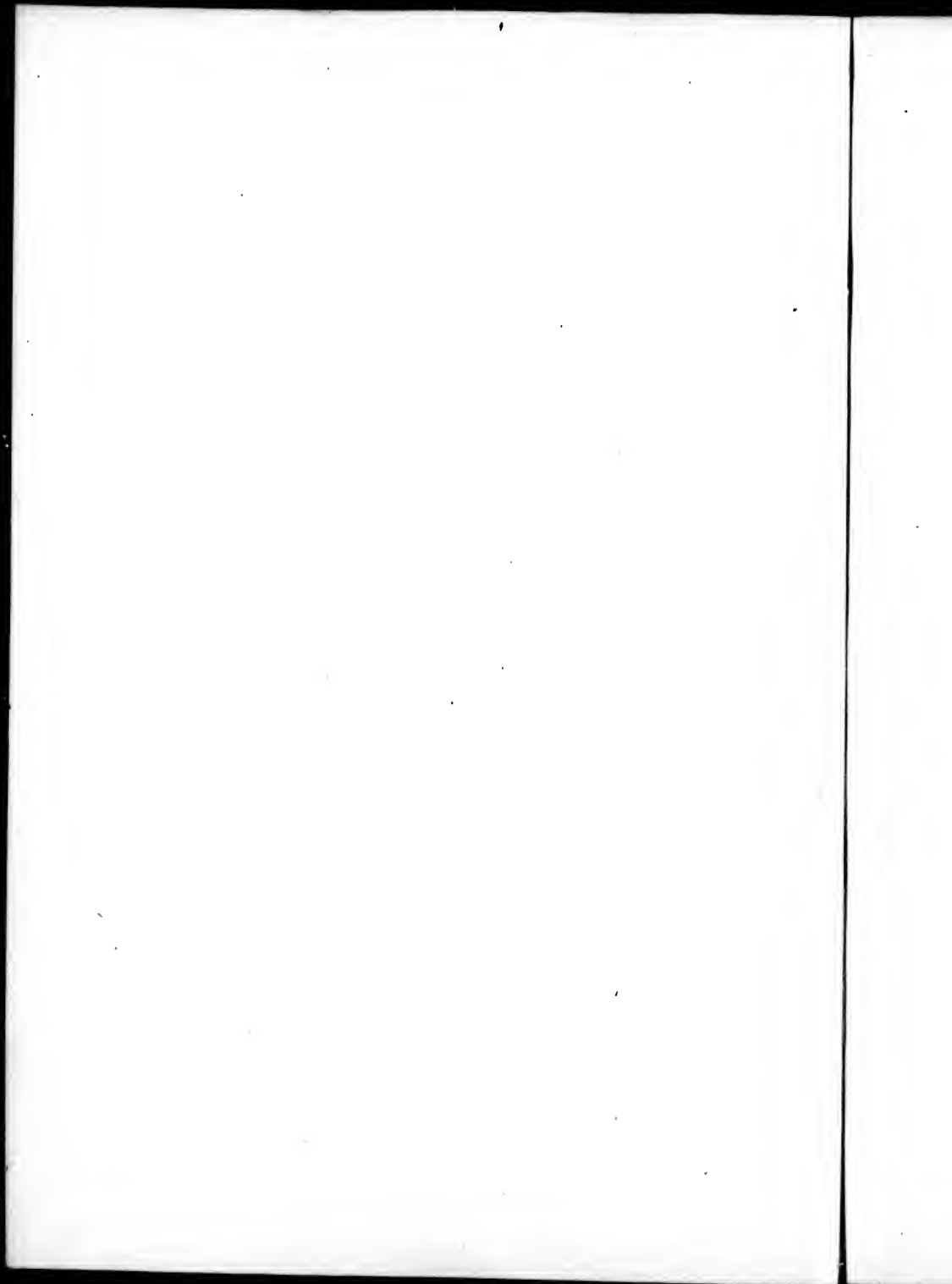
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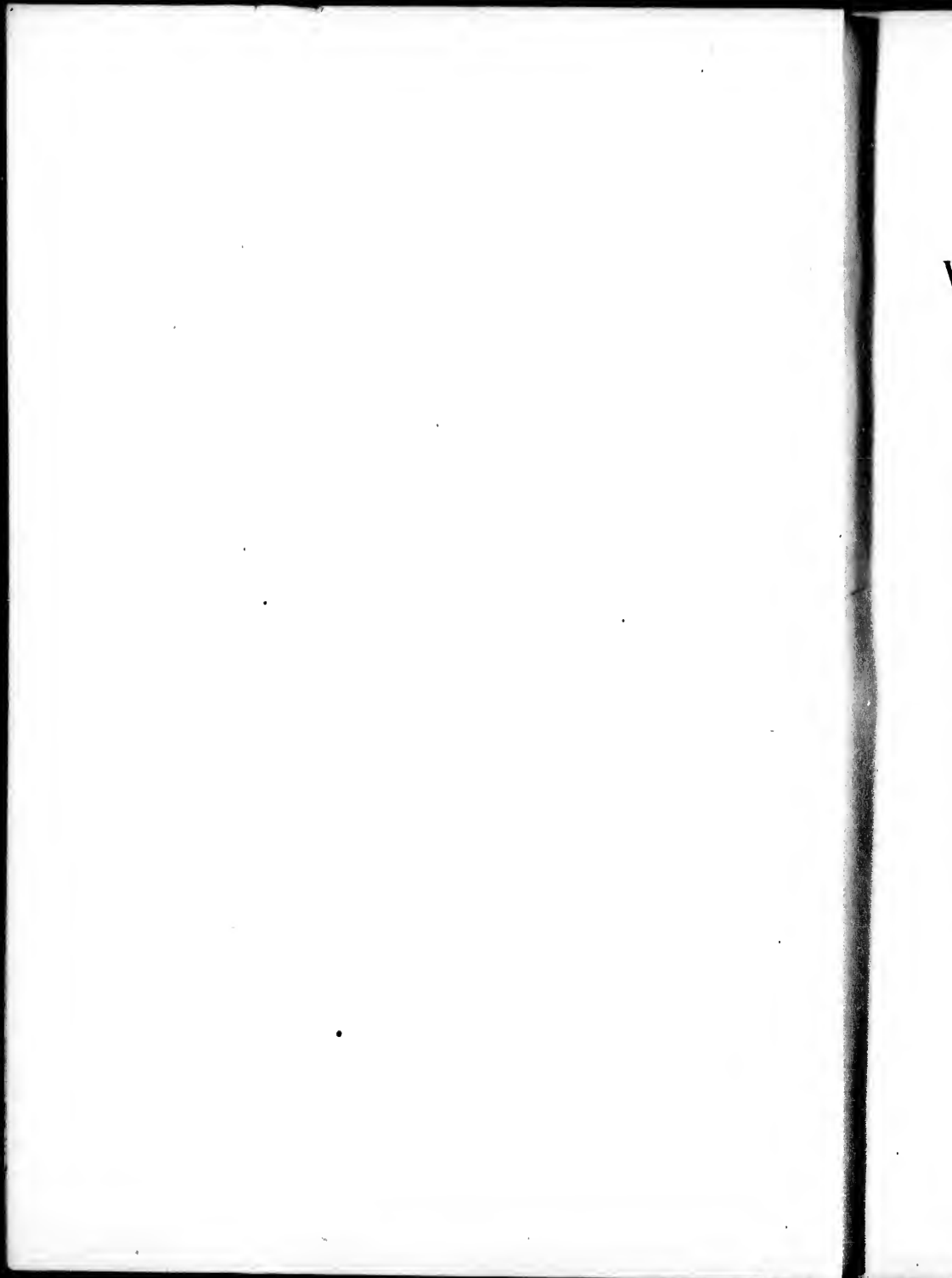
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WAIFS IN VERSE.



# WAIFS IN VERSE

BY

G. W. WICKSTEED, Q. C.

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TO  
MY WIFE, MY CHILDREN AND MY FRIENDS

THIS VOLUME IS  
AFFECTIONATELY DEDICATED.

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GENTLE

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GENTLE READER AND FRIEND,

Except only in the matter of *dollars*, any intention of making which by the sale of my Waifs I utterly renounce,—the Preface I wrote for my good friend Mrs. Grant's "STRAY LEAVES," so nearly states the inducements which led me to print this little volume, and the spirit in which I wish you to read it, that on the points which that preface touches I need scarcely say more:—and I have, therefore (contrary to my general rule) placed it first in my table of contents. But the reasons therein given for bespeaking your favorable criticism, relate only to the quality of the articles, and I must therefore say something about their matter and spirit. They are indeed WAIFS, born of the occasion and with no object beyond it; and so little care had I taken of them, that many were lost altogether, and but for the kindness of some of my friends who had kept copies of them, and more especially of my brother and my excellent friend the late Honorable Judge Black of Quebec, I should have been unable to collect enough to make this modest little book: and as WAIFS, written each for its own special occasion, and generally at the instance of some friend whose views and feelings it was to express, I wish them to be judged. Many of

those which may seem most trivial to the general reader, will be most acceptable to some of my dearest friends, from the pleasant memories they will awaken. For the rest, I must not hope entirely to escape the application of Mrs. Grant's confession: I *may* have a modest wish for honorable mention in the Canadian List of Authors, as having written something besides Statutes and Tables of Statutes;—

In Morgan's useful book my place is small;  
In stately Taylor's work I've none at all;—

I *may* have a secret aspiration for a higher place in the former and some little obscure niche in the latter:—"Vanity perhaps assisting."—I have arranged the pieces almost always in the order of their birth, and the earlier ones are therefore the most sentimental. I was young then and am old now; but hope you will think the lines on old Christ Church, and the touching *In Memoriam* to the *Times*, shew that in my old age the quality is not quite extinct in me.—

But, you may ask, why should I, a rather ancient Q. C. and Law Clerk to the House of Commons, write and print verses.—My good friend, what I have done officially is the very reason and justification for what I am doing now. An English author apologizing for his hero, an apothecary, who attaches a short poem to the neck of his physic vial, exclaims,—

"Apothecary's verse!—and where's the treason?"  
"If patients swallow physic without reason?"  
"It is but fair to add a little rhyme;"—

and asks indignantly—

"Can n't men have taste who cure a phthisic?"  
"Of poetry tho' patron God,  
"Apollo patronizes physic."

Now I have helped to make the public to swallow some thousands of pages of heavyish reading prescribed by legislative

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doctors, in the shape of laws, and am I not therefore, not merely entitled, but bound in fairness, to give them a *little* rhyme? Lawyers and Legislators have been poets. A grave Lord Chancellor of England in advising students at law as to the distribution of their time, after bidding them give six hours to the study of "equal laws," and certain other hours to other things, tells them to give the rest to the Muses,—"*Quod superest ultra sacris largire Camonis.*"—Talfourd was a serjeant-at-law when he wrote "Lou," on the beauties of which our leading littérateur is so fond of discoursing.—The late Mr. Joseph Howe and Mr. D'Arcy McTee, both published some very capital poetry. I do not know that any of our present leading politicians have distinguished themselves in verse, but they must have the main element of poesy in them, when their very opponents acknowledge their speeches to be "full of invention," and "of imagination all compact."—On this point therefore I am justified by precedent and authority as ample as a lawyer could wish for.

But you may perhaps object, that I have occasionally been a little harder on public men and their doings than befits my position:—that I by no means inculcate tee-totalism as becomes the author of a Temperance Bill;—and that I am sometimes slightly critical on my French Canadian fellow subjects. But be pleased, my dear friend, to remember that I almost always wrote in a representative character, and had to express the feelings and views of my constituents, my *non-paying* clients, rather than my own. The Quebec Gazette, under the late John Neilson, and his successor, had its own notions about things in general, and the Coalition in particular, very different from those of the Transcript, a literary paper edited by Mrs. Grant;—while the Pilot differed from both;—and when I said in the New Year's Address of the latter, that Mr. Hincks,—

"Would the Taxes impose in so charming a way,

"'Twould be bliss to receive them and pleasure to pay;"

B

my Muse was in charge of her Pilot, and steered my verses as he directed, and if Mr. H. did not *quite* fulfil her vaticination, it was not my fault.—nor perhaps his; he tried his best, as Mr. Cartwright is doing now; and even *he* may possibly come short, and the complete accomplishment of the prophecy, may be left for the Finance Minister of the Millenium.—Then as to Temperance;—I am myself fond of cold water,—but I was not to sing my own songs. Lord Byron complains of being expected to make Lucifer talk like a Clergyman; and no one who knew my friend Archibald Campbell, Esq., Her Majesty's Notary Public at Quebec, would have thought it natural to make him sing like Father Mathew or a Rouge from St. Roch's.—When I wrote for my worthy brother or Major Lindsay nothing could be more innocent and harmless than my lines.

As to my Gallic fellow citizens, I loved them dearly, as Mr. Neilson did, until they broke out into rebellion, and I love them again (as he would do if alive) now that they are quiet and loyal. They should not have rebelled: but after all they only contended for what we would all now fight to retain. Messrs. Papineau, Viger, Vallières, Lafontaine and Cartier were my tried and honored friends. Of all the Speakers under whom I have served, no one was kinder or more courteous than Mr. Papineau; of all the Ministers I have worked with and for, none more so than Sir George Cartier. I have always loved the eloquent language of France and been conversant with it. I was Translator before I was Law Clerk; and perhaps the most acceptable compliment I ever received, was from Mr. Vallières, when in returning me with thanks a translation I had made for him, he said "*Æquavit ne-dum superavit exemplum.*" I was young then and had a name to make and never forgot the kindness.

The New Year's Addresses are only lively versified memoranda of some of the more marked events of the expiring year, viewed in the spirit of the Journals they were written for, but

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they will, I hope awaken many not unpleasant recollections of old times in many of my readers. The Ephemeral Government Bill, and the *Coup d'État*, are but short chapters in rhyme of the history my heroes made; and the White Wash Bill is a versified "Tract for the Times."—The "Little Gun" is the only article into which any thing like personal feeling entered. With the help of Messrs. Hincks and Dunkin, I amended the Attorney General's Seigniorial Bill, and abolished that opprobrium of the seigniorial tenure, the *lods et ventes*, or mutation fines. We did not think we got our full share of credit for this work. Hence our little squib. But we are all good friends now, and have been for the four and twenty years since past. L. T. D. and Mr. Dunkin were made judges, Mr. Hincks became Sir Francis and a Governor, and I got my Q. C. not undeservedly I trust, for apart from this great service to Lower Canada, few men have given H. M.'s advisers more *accepted* advice than I have done. I was told that on *this* occasion I came near upsetting the good ship Coalition, but the Attorney General kindly gave way and relieved the strain, and she swam upright again.

With this exception I never had a misunderstanding with Minister or Member;—yet before this year is out I shall have been fifty years in my present office of Law Clerk and Translator, and forty of these as Chief: nor has any one ever said that I gave undue preference to any party or person, though it has depended on me that many *thousands* of bills should be examined, printed, corrected, noted, translated and put through all their stages, each in its lawful order and turn; and a very considerable portion of them had to be drafted or amended. I made many a Bill for the Legislative Assembly of Lower Canada, and translated the famous 92 Resolutions;—was chief Assistant to Mr. Attorney General Ogden in the time of the Special Council and helped to make (among others) the first Registration Bill and Municipal Bill for L. C., and the first Board of Works



Bill.—For the Legislature of the United Canadas, I drafted, under Mr. Draper's instructions, the first Municipal Bill for U. C., the first Post Office Bill under Mr. Lafontaine's, and the first Currency Bill under Mr. Hincks's, and a great many others under divers Ministers and Ministries, from 1841 to 1867; and for the Parliament of Canada I have, under divers Ministries also, drafted, consolidated, revised, amended, or had some not unimportant part in, almost every Public Bill which has originated in the House of Commons, and have worked with and for almost every Minister and every Member of note. I am proud to say that the best and ablest on either side have ever treated me with the most consideration and confidence. I am by nature and habit non-partizan and inclined to look at both sides of every question, and this was well, for no party man could perform the duties of my office with pleasure to himself or satisfaction to the House. Party spirit has run high, and Members have said hard things and accused one another of all sorts of abominations, in the heat of party strife;—but this I can say,—no one of any party has ever asked me to draft or help to draft, bill, clause, amendment or resolution which I do not think he honestly believed to be for the good of Canada independent of party:—and I feel sure that the foremost men on either side, whom I am proud to call my friends, might, and would in their calmer moments, fairly say to those of their opponents worthy of their steel,—

“ I've done as *you* have done,—that's what I could,—  
 “ Induced as you have been,—that's for my country.”

I have ventured to finish with a National Anthem for Canada. There are plenty of poems and songs about “Canada First,” and woods and lakes and mountains, and maple leaves and beavers, many of which are very pretty in themselves, but want concentration, and are not *singable* to any tune that any

body knows. I have tried to avoid these objections; and trust there is little of the expletive or diffusive in my wording, while my theme is widely patriotic, and my tune known and sung or played wherever the British flag flies. There can be no National Anthem but "God save the Queen" for Her Majesty's Dominion of Canada.

OTTAWA, 23 April, 1878.

G. W. W.



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# WAIFS IN VERSE.



## PREFACE

To MRS. GRANT'S "STRAY LEAVES."

*Written at her request.*

Should you ask me, gentle Reader,—  
Very kind and gentle Reader,—  
Easy, kind, and soft subscriber  
To the volume now before you,  
How I came to write this volume,—  
What inducement made me print it,—  
How I hope to pay the printer!—  
I should answer, I should tell you,  
In the strain of Hiawatha:—  
I had not the least intention,  
When I penned my modest verses,  
That they ever in a volume  
Should collected be, and printed;  
Printed, prefaced, bound, and published!  
Thus it happened:—From my childhood.

Like young Pope, "I lisped in numbers"  
 (All, I fear, we have in common,)
 And whene'er occasion prompted,  
 Slight or weighty, grave or merry,  
 Birth or burial, christening, wedding,  
 Sad removal, happy meeting,  
 Tearful parting, joyous greeting,  
 Action brave or patriotic,  
 Faithful love or warlike daring,  
 I must have my "lines" upon it,  
 Venting all my soul in rhyming.  
 As I grew in years and stature,  
 Editors my verses welcomed,  
 Friends around me kindly flatter'd.  
 Urged me to collect and publish,  
 Offered to become subscribers,  
 Offered to procure me others;  
 Talked of profits, talked of dollars,  
 (Things I very sadly needed,)
 Talked until at last I yielded,—  
 Vanity, *perhaps*, assisting.  
 Thus it comes to pass, O Reader,  
 That I throw me on thy mercy,—  
 Book and author on thy mercy.

Sages 'ell us that the medium  
 Through the which we see an object,  
 Gives it colour bright or gloomy,—  
 Gives it ugliness or beauty,  
 Makes it lovely or unlovely;  
 Therefore, when thou art perusing  
 This my unpretending volume,  
 Read it with the eye of friendship,  
 Read it by the light of kindness,

Allegro.

• Written

Through good-nature's rosiest glusses :  
 So its unpresuming pages  
 Shall for thee seem gay with fancy,  
 Bright with wit and warm with feeling,  
 Burning with poetic passion,  
 Glowing with reflected beauty  
 From thy heart, O gentle Reader!  
 Thus shall recompense be made thee,  
 Fair, and good, and manifold,  
 And thy dollar be repaid thee,  
 Like a "greenback" turned to gold.

---

 SONG.\*

As slowly glides from shore the bark,  
 When day's last beam is just departing,  
 And all around is drear and dark,  
 Life's saddest tear is starting ;—  
 Nor hope itself can lend a ray  
 To light the pensive wanderer's way.  
*Allegro.*—Yet morn again shall gild the skies,  
 And youth's gay visions yet shall rise  
 To soothe the pain of parting.

How dear is then our native shore,  
 How dear, to every better feeling,  
 The smile that fond affection wore  
 Love's purest form revealing :—  
 How sad, o'er ocean's waste to roam,  
 Far from the sacred joys of home.

---

\* Written for a lady and adapted to the Air of "Mary of the Ferry."



*Sicilian Mariner's Hymn.*

*All.*—But hope shall come with coming day  
To chase the heart-felt ~~tear~~ away.  
That down the cheek is stealing.

The ship still cleaves her foamy way,  
From home and love and friendship gliding,  
Opposing still the dashing spray,  
And wave from wave dividing :  
But onward as the vessel goes  
Again the parted waters close :—

*All.*—So hearts, where love and friendship reign,  
Shall only part to meet again,  
In mutual faith confiding.

And fiercer now the billows rise,  
Against the gallant vessel beating ;  
Before the gale,—as on she flies  
The clouds of night are fleeting ;  
But winds that part from all that's dear  
Serve too our onward path to clear :

*All.*—So years of painful absence past  
Shall, when we meet again at last,  
Enhance the joys of meeting.

---

SICILIAN MARINER'S HYMN.

Holy Virgin chaste and fair  
Hear the wandering sailor's prayer ;—  
Empress of the restless sea,  
Let our vows ascend to thee.  
Swiftly o'er the swelling tide  
Bid our bark in safety glide :

Still the pilot's breast inform,  
And shield us from the howling storm.

Holy Virgin, Ocean's Queen,  
Let thy mountain star be seen,  
While the world is wrapt in sleep  
We must roam the pathless deep ;  
Far from pleasure, peace and home  
O'er the bounding wave must roam.  
Still the pilot's breast inform  
And shield us from the howling storm.

---

HYMN AT SEA.

Creator of the Waters,—thou whose hand,  
Formed them from nothing—and at whose command  
The restless winds are hushed, thy guarding arm  
Can shield the wanderer on the wave from harm ;—  
To thee, while o'er the trackless deep,  
A pensive exile roaming,  
Where angry winds the waters sweep  
And broken seas are foaming :  
Still ere my soul can sink to rest  
My prayers, my vows, are still addressed.

While o'er the desert ocean's dreary waste  
From each dear scene of social joy I haste,  
Though me afar the rolling waters bear  
My prayers are England's and my home is there :  
My dearest wish, my fervent vow,  
With more than passion's zeal devoted,  
To Heaven's high throne is rising now  
For those on whom my heart has doted :—

From pleasure banished let me rove  
 Where'er thou wilt—but those I love,  
 Almighty Father!—let thy power  
 Make happier with each coming hour.

The sun has set, his faintest rays of light  
 Are streaming from the west, and sullen night  
 Wraps in her deepest shade the sea and sky:—  
 One solitary star is beaming high,  
 Whose dimly seen yet cheering ray  
 Thro' scenes of thickest darkness glancing,  
 Still as the foaming waters play,  
 Upon the high dark wave is glancing.—  
 —Tho' friends are far and peril near  
 Faith can the wanderer's bosom cheer,  
 And beaming on his spirit be  
 Like the lone star on winter's sea.

---

SONG.

“PARTANT POUR LA SYRIE.”

Parting for Syria's crimson'd fields  
 The youthful Stanley came  
 To Mary's hallowed altar, there  
 Invoked her sacred name.  
 “Chaste Queen of Heaven,” he kneeling cried,  
 “Oh grant a warriors' prayer:—  
 “Let me be bravest of the brave  
 “And love the fairest fair.”

He vow'd his vow to Mary there  
 With every sacred rite,

Then followed Richard to the war  
And fields of thickest fight :  
True to his vow, 'mid battle's rage  
Aloud he shouted there,—  
“ Let me be bravest of the brave  
“ And love the fairest fair.”

Through him the victory was won :  
His gallant leader cried,—  
“ By thee my glory is obtain'd,  
“ My daughter be thy bride.”  
“ For this I'd tell my warrior band,  
“ Tho' Richard's self were there,  
“ Thou art the bravest of the brave,  
“ She fairest of the fair.”

The war had ceased, and Stanley then  
Resought his native land,  
And there at Mary's altar soon  
Received his Emma's hand ;  
And all who knew his gallant deeds  
And saw his Emma there,  
Owned him the bravest of the brave  
Her fairest of the fair.

---

TO MY FRIENDS IN ENGLAND.

Bright in the south now beams the God of day,  
And tin-clad roofs return the sparkling ray :  
From every chimney silvery vapours rise,  
In whitening eddies to the deep-blue skies.  
The cold snow creaks the passing foot beneath,  
White on his eyebrow hangs the traveller's breath,

The'else sallow cheek with deepest crimson glows,  
And mocks the paleness of surrounding snows.

Frost o'er the scene in chilling splendor reigns  
And binds St. Lawrence in his icy chains :  
From bank to bank rough fields of ice extend,  
Save one dark lake—whence steaming mists ascend,  
As if the waters breathed. The cariole now  
Speeds on its way beneath the tall ship's bow :  
The red-tuqued habitants the market throng,  
With noisy jokes and rough old Norman song ;  
The frozen meats now choke the crowded way,  
And " coldly furnish forth " the well fill'd sleigh,  
Hard hearted greens have felt stern " winter's flaws : "  
Geese, turkies, fowls, confess his " biting laws ; "—  
To brittle fish the grating saw's applied,  
And brandished axes solid milk divide.

Now annual visits must be duly paid,  
And solemn calls with strict punctilio made ;  
The knowing whip—with " conscious pride of art."  
In ticklish tandem plays the driver's part,  
O'er the smooth road his graceful cariole glides,  
And spotted furs o'erhang its polish'd sides,  
Half the proud seat his blooming partner shares  
And muffled to the chin the breath of winter dares.

Now fashion's votaries ply the knocker hard ;  
Madam's not in,—*tant mieux*—you leave your card :  
She is—you enter—taste her cakes and wine,—  
Pay compliments,—observe—" the weather's fine  
But cold "—she smiles—you bow—and haste away  
With other dames the same dull farce to play.

But, scorning fashion's cold and heartless law,  
Close to the roaring stove my chair I draw,  
Pensive I sit,—thick crowding fancies come,  
Thought follows thought and every thought is home.  
And memory wakens:—at the enchantress' call  
Bright visions rise—and home is in them all.

My father,—blessings be around thee spread,  
And many a year fly gently o'er thy head,—  
My mother,—oh could words my heart declare—  
Expression wrongs the fervent wishes there,  
He, whom alone I honour more than thee,  
When I forget thee cease to think on me.

Dear Emily—may every coming year  
Make thee to me—to all—more justly dear:—  
Smooth be thy path—thy every prospect bright—  
Thy days unclouded—and thy slumbers light:  
A brother's blessing be on thee, my love,  
And peace around thy steps where'er they rove.

\* \* \* \* \*

Alfred, Horatio,—Shakespeare's honor'd pages  
Have told us human life has "*seven stages*:"  
Oh may *your* stages with unjolting wheel  
O'er life's Macadamised causeway steal.  
In pleasure's *colors* be each scene arrayed  
And hope's *gay varnish* over all be laid,  
Honor and faith the *lamps* your course to guide,  
And honest hearts the *passengers inside*.

Thou royal throne of kings—thou sceptred Isle,"  
Land of my boyhood—where a mother's smile.

First waked my heart to love,— a father's hand  
 Tended my infant steps, thou dear, dear land ;  
 From thee my feet but not my heart may roam,  
 Thou, England, art my Country and my Home !  
 An Exile blesses thee from cot to throne :  
 May every patriot virtue be thine own :  
 Thy sons in arts and arms for ever shine,  
 Valour and beauty be for ever thine :  
 Thy flag triumphant over ocean wave,  
 And heaven's protecting arm my Country save !

---

SONG.

Air—"ROUSSEAU'S DREAM."

Softly round thy pillow stealing  
 May love's image still be nigh,  
 Calling from the depths of feeling  
 Passion's tenderest, purest sigh :  
 May kind fancy's touch entrancing  
 Soothe thy soul with visions blest  
 Till the sun's first day-beam glancing  
 Gently breaks thy balmy rest.

May magic tones of music falling  
 Seem to charm thy list'ning ear,  
 Joys that long have past recalling—  
 Bidding long-lov'd friends appear.  
 Like the moonbeam falling lightly  
 May thy dreams, dear Mary, be,  
 Coming o'er thy soul as brightly  
 As that beam descends on me.

## TO E. M. A. W. WITH THOMSON'S SEASONS.

When I am gone, sister, forget me not ;  
When spring's returning warmth shall call each floweret  
To wonted beauty, let affection's sigh  
Be breath'd for me : if summer scorch the earth  
Or autumn crown it with deep-blushing fruit,  
Thro' all the seasons still remember me.  
But chiefly when around the winter's fire  
With well lov'd friends thou sittest and the tale  
Of other days is caught from tongue to tongue,  
When music's magic tones shall to thy memory  
Recall the hours that we have passed together,  
And friends then near us at the potent spell  
Shall rise, like phantoms in a summer's dream,  
Before thy waking eyes, forget me not.

## H Y M N .

Air—" ADESTE FIDELES."

When deep'ning thunders roll on high,  
And flashing light'nings rend the sky.  
While thickening clouds obscure the day  
Thy power, Jehovah, we survey.

When summer shines serene and fair  
Thy balmy zephyr cools the air :  
When autumn's waving crops appear  
Thy love with plenty crowns the year.

Thro' the wide world thy power is shown.  
In every land thy name is known,



And rocks of ice or plains of sand  
Display the same Almighty Hand.

Thee burning Afric's sons confess  
Thee frozen Lapland's children bless,  
For thou art He by all ador'd,  
"Father of all," Creation's Lord.

---

H Y M N .

Air—"GERMAN HYMN."

Glory be to God on high,  
God whose mercy fills the sky ;  
Peace on earth to man be given  
Man the well belov'd of Heaven.

Now let men with angels sing  
Glory to the Almighty King ;  
Praise to him by all ador'd  
Halleluiah to the Lord.

When the trumpet of the skies  
Bids the buried dead arise,  
Rocks shall melt and mountains fall  
And boundless ruin swallow all :

Then the sun shall feel decay,  
Then the stars shall fade away,  
As the fleeting dreams of night  
Vanish with the morning's light !

But with awful glory crown'd  
Amid the crash of worlds around,  
Jehovah's truth for ever fast,  
Shall for endless ages last.

SAMPSON'S PRAYER.

Hear Jehovah, thou whose hand  
Did the rushing waters close,  
When from Egypt's hated land  
Israel fled, on countless foes ;  
Now, while Dagon's sons of shame  
Thy avenging arm defy,  
While they mock thy sacred name  
Hurl thy vengeance from on high.

God of Jacob, hear my vow,  
Hear my last—my fervent prayer ;  
Strengthen thou thy servant now,  
Aid the efforts of despair :  
On Philistine heads around  
Soon this vaulted roof shall fall  
Dash'd in ruins on the ground,  
And destruction bury all.

He speaks—consenting Heav'n his prayer attends—  
He bows,—the fabric falls and thousands die  
Beneath its crush—and vengeance is his own.

---

ADVENT HYMN—(NEW VERSES.)

Now, the sleep of ages breaking,  
Hear th'archangel trumpet sound :  
Nations from the grave awaking  
Rise in countless myriads round.  
Halleluiah, Amen.

Earth and sea, their dead restoring.  
 Shrinking own his awful name :  
 Bending crowds, their God adoring,  
 Now the Son of Man proclaim.

Halleluiah, Amen.

He, th'unjust, the proud, th'oppressor,  
 Dooms to never-dying fires :  
 Pure religion's mock professor  
 Trembling at his word retires.

Halleluiah, Amen.

But the just and good approving  
 Who their Saviour's power confess'd,  
 He'mid saints and angels moving  
 Leads to endless joy and rest.

Halleluiah, Amen.

Hark ! the blest Redeemer praising  
 Millions join the glorious song :  
 Golden harps in triumph raising  
 Seraphim the strain prolong.

Halleluiah, Amen!

104TH PSALM.—(NEW VERSES.)

In light as a robe  
 Our God is arrayed ;  
 At the voice of His thunder  
 The hills are afraid.  
 On the wings of the whirlwind  
 His chariot is borne  
 While myriads of angels  
 His triumph adorn.

O'er the waves of the deep  
His messenger flies;  
At the voice of his bidding  
The billows arise:—  
The storm and the tempest  
Are hushed at His will,  
They hear His rebuking  
And ocean is still.

O'er all that hath life  
His providence reigns  
His goodness created  
His bounty sustains:  
“ To God their Creator,  
“ Let all creatures raise  
“ The hymn of thanksgiving  
“ Of worship and praise.”

---

EPITAPH.

*To the Memory of E. M. who died in her 4th year, this Stone is dedicated  
by her Mother.*

“ Of such is the Kingdom of Heaven.”

To anxious hope, and ceaseless prayer denied,  
Here lies a father's joy,—a mother's pride;  
Oh, who that marked her infant mind expand  
To reasoning thought, beneath the almighty hand,  
And day by day beheld new beauties bloom  
Could deem she blossomed only for the tomb:—  
Could deem nor wit, nor worth, nor youth could save,  
Our loved Eliza from an early grave.

Forgive,—Oh God, forgive a mother's tear,  
 Who dared to murmur at thy judgments here.  
 A tear like hers the pure Redeemer shed  
 When holy Martha spake of Lazarus dead ;  
 In the cold tomb the lov'd disciple slept,  
 The God restor'd him—but the Master wept.

---

HORACE: ODE XV. LIB. I.

"Pastor quom traheret."

When the perfidious Trojan boy,  
 Spread his light sails, and bore to Troy  
 The perjur'd Queen,—the azure main  
 Stept tranquil, the prophetic strain  
 Old Nereus waked, th'unwilling winds were still,  
 While thus the prophet spake the course of future ill:—

"With Gods averse, thou bear'st away  
 The cause of many a bloody day,  
 Whom banded Greece shall seek in arms  
 And spread around the fierce alarms ;—  
 Till Troy shall see her God erected wall  
 And Priam's ancient house, and Priam's kingdom fall."

"War comes with all his horrid train ;  
 The foaming steed shall snort with pain ;  
 Proud man shall bleed,—the tortur'd horse  
 Shall spurn the already lifeless corse.—  
 Lo! Pallas, even now, prepares her dreaded spear.  
 And shakes her Gorgon shield—while nations quake with fear."

"Trust  
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 Yet Tro  
 Shall see

“Trusting to Venus’ aid in vain—  
Thy lyre shall wake th’ignoble strain ;  
In vain with soft unwarlike care,  
Thy hand shall comb thy golden hair ;—  
In vain within the shameless harlot’s bed  
Thou hid’st from Cretan darts thy false dishonor’d head.”

“ In vain thou shun’st the Grecian sword  
And the fierce ire of Sparta’s Lord :—  
In vain thou fliest with frantic fear  
Swift Ajax’ hot pursuing spear :  
By Grecian steel sh’ ll coward Paris die  
And soiled in dust obscene his golden tresses lie.”

“ Seest thou not stern Ulysses here,  
The scourge of all thy race, and near  
The Pylia sage, while from afar  
Teucer, Sthelonus, wake the war ;  
Both skill’d alike in glory’s chase to lead,  
To crush the shrinking foe, or rule the fiery steed.”

“ See Merion to the fight advance  
And shake aloft his ready lance,  
And haughty Diomed, whom thou,  
Forgetful of thy boasting vow,  
With panting breast and pallid cheek shalt fly  
As flies the trembling stag when the grim wolf is nigh.”

“ Brief is the time the Gods decree  
To tottering Iliou and to thee :—  
Pelides’ anger may delay  
Awhile the inevitable day :—  
Yet Troy shall fall at last and her proud dames  
Shall see her haughty towers consumed by Grecian flames.”

## ODE XXX, LB. 1.

"Persicos odi. puer. apparatus."

Gugy, my boy, I hate the big  
Puff'd swelling of an English wig:--  
Let it sit, (a better place)  
Over some unmeaning face.  
Let the tailor's careless hand  
Make me a simple gown and band.  
These, my boy, sit well on thee,  
May they sit as well on me,  
Who, beneath thy care discerning,  
Drink the stream of legal learning.

## MARTIAL VII., 89.

I, felix rosa, mollibusque sertis  
Nostri cingo comas Apollinaris,  
Quas tu nectere candidas,—sed olim,—  
Sic te semper amet Venus, memento.

## IMITATED.

Go, happy roses, form a wreath around  
Apollinaris' hyacinthine hair;  
And mind, so love you Venus, it be bound  
By you,—long hence,—when snow has fallen there.

## EPITAPH.

Scratching, purring, mewing, crying,  
Round in giddy circles flying,—  
Seeking ever varying plays;—  
Thus I passed my kitten days.

These I left:—in cathood's prime,  
When soberer joys employed my time,  
Fierce rats have trembled at my sight,  
And mice their bacon saved by flight.

And lovers tried their amorous wiles:—  
I was "a toast upon the tiles,"  
And tabby beaux in whisker'd pride  
Scamper'd o'er house-tops by my side.

A numerous family I rais'd  
For cat-like virtues all were praised;  
And slaughter'd mice, and frighted rats  
Have proved my kittens' kittens cats.

A mistress too I left behind,  
A gentle being, fair and kind,  
A little guy light hearted belle,  
Who loved her friends and pussy well.

All these I left:—ah! what avail  
The gooseberry eye, the graceful tail,  
The rosy nose, the shining vest,  
The spotted back, the spotless breast?

For he who laughs at charms like these,  
And catches cats, as cats catch fleas,  
Grim death, my joys with envy saw  
And fixed on me his murd'ring paw.



Go reader—learn from pussy's fate  
 That beauty's but of transient date :  
 That rosy cheek, or rosy nose,  
 That splendid fur, or gaudy clothes,  
 That slender waist, or graceful tail,  
 'Gainst the shaggy claws of death will nought avail :  
 And learn from her,—of mortal charms the best,  
 In cat or woman is the *spotless breast*.

---

 EPITAPH.

Here Phillis lies—weep reader if you will  
 For all who knew her worth lament her still :—  
 No angel, tho' by nature's self inspired  
 To more than human virtues she aspired.  
 She never once, when fortune's tide grew slack,  
 On those she once had courted turned her back :—  
 Faithful thro' life she ne'er betray'd her friends  
 Nor flatterer's toes to gain her private ends ;  
 And never once,—(ask those who knew her well)  
 In whisper'd hints aspers'd a sister belle.

Tho' in Hyde-park admired by many a beau,  
 She went for exercise and not for show.  
 With graceful ease she bore her beauties rare,  
 It seem'd in truth she knew not she was fair.  
 And when old time, that foe to mortal charms,  
 Attack'd her beauties with resistless arms,  
 Without a sigh she saw her graces fade  
 Nor curs'd the ravages that time had made.

If thine the boast,—“ O'er stiff-neck'd beaux I reign.”  
 From Phillis learn,—all mortal charms are vain ;—  
 In pride of beauty if thine heart beats high—  
 From Phillis learn, e'en beauty's self must die.

## SONG.

Air—"DONNE L'AMORE."

Oh Lady, love is light,  
As summer's breath when lightest.  
And fleeting as the bright  
But fading ray of eve :--  
If thou receive him,  
Life's early hope thou blightest,  
If thou believe him  
He will, he will deceive!  
With faithless tears and fickle smiles  
He still the trusting heart beguiles,  
Oh never then believe him.

Yet lady, love is sweet,  
Tho' light as summer's breathing,  
Like evening's ray will fleet  
But is as heavenly too :--  
Wilt thou reject him  
Flowers and thorns entwreathing ?--  
Wilt thou neglect him  
While yet the dream is new ?  
'Tis better sure to smile and weep,  
Than sleep the long unchanging sleep  
Of hearts that love ne'er waken'd.

## NEW-YEARS ADDRESS

*Of the Carrier of the Star and Commercial Advertiser\**

Quebec, January 1, 1830.

Twice has this earth since we our course begun,  
 Wheeled on her silent axle round the sun;  
 Twice has the sun, upon the polar snows,  
 Arisen and sunk since first our "STAR" arose;  
 The beacon of the patriot's course 't has been.  
 Not like that star in Cassiopeia seen  
 A *SEX*, and then a *CINDER*.—No; it came  
 And lit the horison with a steady flame;  
 With equal motion, unabating force,  
 Climbs and will climb along its destined course,  
 Until it reach its zenith.—Shall it fall  
 Thence like an exhalation—losing all  
 The glorious light it should for aye reserve,  
 And leave the world to night—and *La Minerve*?  
 We cannot tell—the times, alas! are gone,  
 When poesy and prophecy were one.  
 But while old Earth along her orbit ran,  
 And traced the great ellipsis, what has man  
 Been doing?—Th' autoerat of Russia's nation  
 Holds the professorship of *Moderation*,  
 And gives good proof he ought, by merely lurching  
 On certain Persian Provinces, and munching  
 A moderate share of *Turkey* by the way  
 Of dinner. There was once a wolf, they say,  
 Who somehow got a crane's neck in his jaws,

\* A College Journal edited by A. S., now Judge S. C., Quebec, and his late brother H. S.

And did *not* bite it off—no doubt the cause  
 Was the wolf's *moderation*, as he said,  
 And the crane humbly acquiesced. We read  
 Rome's founder sucked a wolf, and that may be  
 The reason why in history's list we see  
 No nation half so *moderate*, save the Roman,  
 As are the Russians now,—a fact which no man  
 Will contradict.—The sword has done its work,  
 And man has suffered much. The Russ and Turk  
 Have bled, tho' not alike. War's horrid blast  
 Has swept across the East, and when it passed,  
 Destruction marked its course. But then, 'tis true,  
 Much good has followed—" *Tout est pour le mieux.* "  
 The blood of nations hath not flowed in vain.  
 The once bright Crescent now is in the wane;  
 Now where his fertile shores the Danube laves,  
 Christians no more shall be the Moslem's slaves.  
 And, more than all, no longer Greece shall be  
 The opprobrium of the world; for GREECE IS FREE.—  
 More good *shall* follow—to its native East  
 The tree of knowledge hath returned,—its feast  
 Of goodly kind is spread: By British hands  
 'Twas planted,—girt by British swords it stands.  
 Not to forbid approach, but to ensure  
 The blessings that for ages shall endure:  
 O'er the dark East the mental day shall spread,  
 Till Burmah's golden-footed chief shall read  
 A Burmese "STAR" by gas-light. Usurpation.  
 Shall but assist thy march, civilization!

Here in the west "Our President" has been  
 Saying soft things to Europe's "Ocean Queen."  
 Perhaps some million acres, more or less,  
 Are worth *that* trouble. Jonathan *may* guess

West India Trade is good, and calculate  
 That both together will return the state  
 By way of profit more than cent per cent,  
 For words employed in well turned compliment.  
 But give the Devil his due,—“ Old Hickory's blood ”  
 Is English— and when he in battle stood  
 Against us in the field, he only did  
 His duty to his country. God forbid  
 We were worse friends for that,—and now his hand  
 Is stretched in friendship to the gallant land  
 Whence he and his descended ; let us take  
 The hand he offers with a hearty shake.—

Our “ Houses ” too will meet, and our respected  
 Collective Wisdom be again collected ;—  
 Accounts will be examined—rulers taught  
 Economy—and lectured as they ought  
 On saving public money, by the light  
 Of spermaceti candles, night by night.

Twice seven wise men from old St. Stephen's Hall  
 Where chosen, met, looked wise, and swallowed all  
 The piteous tale about the dreadful state  
 Of Canada, and her unfortunate  
 “ Condition : ” and the men whose nation owes  
 Only eight hundred millions, felt the woes  
 Of Canada, that neither pays nor buys,  
 Placemen or patriots, ministers or spies,  
 Army or navy—So they wrote a book  
 Which their wise brethren here for Gospel took.  
 And practising the economy they'd hinted,  
 Ordered six hundred copies to be printed.—

Strange things like these beyond all doubts betoken  
 Some near and great event. We have not spoken

Our thought before; but we can understand  
By signs that the millennium is at hand,  
Or just begun. If so, our "House" shall reign  
A thousand years, and meet and meet again.  
Our Speaker freed from patriotic fears  
Enjoy his thousand pounds a thousand years :  
A thousand times shall A-B,—right or wrong,  
Present his bills a thousand clauses long,  
A thousand times our gracious House shall give  
The thousand pound: we printers shall receive,—  
A thousand judges yet shall feel the lash,  
Some thousand witnesses shall touch the cash.  
A thousand times shall we repeat our rhymes,  
And wish "All health to all" a thousand times.

---

L'AMORE DOMINATORE.\*

"That very strain that mourns a broken vow,  
"Is sadly sweet because it breathes of love."

I saw an ancient castle stand  
In varied light and shade,  
And softly on its battlements  
The glancing sunbeams play'd.

From many a pictured window there  
Return'd the softened rays:—  
The very air the spirit caught  
And breathed of other days.

---

\* Written in humble deprecation of L. E. L.'s attack upon the credit of the rosy god.

And closely there the ivy twined  
Around each warlike tower,  
And blooming o'er each pointed arch  
Was seen the sweet wall-flower ;

Emblem of ancient days, when love  
Was half the soldier's duty,—  
And on the steel-clad warrior's helm  
Was seen the scarf of beauty.

I saw that castle's future heir  
A noble generous youth,  
On his clear brow was honor stamped  
On every feature truth.

And yet there was a listlessness  
A languor in his air ;  
His spirit flashed not from his eye  
And genius slumber'd there.

Time passed:—I saw that youth again  
That listlessness was gone:—  
His eye had caught a keener glance  
His voice a clearer tone:—

I marked the poet's glance of fire  
As he raised the glowing song ;  
I heard an echo sweet and low  
The gentle notes prolong.

And soft as on the breath of spring  
The tender strain arose,—  
One word, one oft repeated word,  
Was heard in every close.

In sweeter notes—in clearer tones  
It thrill'd along the grove—  
It echo'd back at every pause:  
I listened,—it was,—“ Love.”

His country calls—her bravest sons'  
Rush to the battle-field,  
And British arms in Britain's cause—  
The sons of freedom wield.

That youth was first :—on crimson'd plains  
Or on the slippery deck :  
He dauntless braved the raging storm  
The battle fire, the wreck.

War ceased—they bound his brows with oak :—  
The youthful warrior came,  
And grateful thousands lined the way  
And shouted forth his name.

'Mid thousand faces one alone  
That youthful warrior sought ;  
'Mid thousand eyes one eye alone  
His answering glance has caught.

The approving look, the timid smile,  
Of yonder blushing maid,  
Are more to him than all his fame,  
His toils are overpaid.

For her he fought, for her he bled,  
Her name his song inspired,  
Her gentle love the sole reward  
His beating heart desired.



Again—I saw a wedded pair;  
 Around their quiet hearth  
 A group of smiling infants played  
 In childhood's reckless mirth.

Fondly around a brother's neck  
 A sister's arm was thrown,  
 Affection smil'd in every look  
 Love spoke in every tone.

I mark'd the matron's eye of pride  
 I saw the father's smile,—  
 Envied I then the hearts of those  
 Who dare love's name revile?

Time held his course—again I look'd  
 And saw an ancient pair:  
 Each form had lost the grace of youth  
 Time silver'd o'er their hair.

One gentle feeling still unchanged  
 Each look—each action prove,  
 It breathes, it speaks in every word  
 'Tis chasten'd but 'tis Love.

I turn'd to tales of other days,  
 I read the rolls of fame,  
 They spoke of many a god-like deed  
 And many a deathless name.

Yet still I found the noblest hearts  
 One softer power could move,  
 The bravest knelt before his shrine  
 The proudest bowed to love.

---

Rome's haughtiest son on Rome herself\*  
The storm of vengeance hurl'd,—  
All had been lost,—love spake and saved  
The mistress of the world.

He first in every youthful heart  
Did generous thoughts inspire,  
He nerved the warrior's arm in fight,  
He fann'd the patriot's fire.

And more than all—th' immortal verse  
Was taught by him alone,  
He glowed within the poet's breast  
And song was all his own.

To thee, oh love—in youth or age  
Life's purest joys we owe,  
From thee the sacred ties of home  
From thee its blessings flow.

Hail then to thee, and at thy shrine  
Let every mortal bend,  
As husband, father, brother, son,  
As lover or as friend.

"They cannot paint thee,"—for the forms  
Which youthful poets see  
When rapt in visions of the Muse,  
Alone can picture thee.—‡

---

\* Coriolanus.

‡ L. E. L.'s poem ends with

"They cannot paint thee, let them dream  
A dark and nameless thing,  
Why give the likeness of the dove  
Where is the serpent's sting."

## BEAUTIFUL THINGS.\*

Have you heard after all the *pro* and the *con*--  
 Of counsellor Supple and counsellor Plaintiff,  
 When the judge had summed up and the charge was done,  
 A verdict returned for your own good client?

Have you stood by the clerk to see it recorded  
 That nothing might happen your hopes to dash--  
 Have you heard, as you saw it was properly worded,  
 In fancy the chink of your client's cash?

Have you lost your way in a pathless wood  
 When the sun was set and the sky growing dark,  
 And puzzled and tired as in doubt you stood  
 Have you leapt to hear the watch dog's bark?

Have you stood by the bow of a noble ship  
 When the place of her building grew suddenly bare:  
 Have you seen her keel in the waters dip,  
 Have you heard the cheer that greeted her there?

After Canada's winter have you seen  
 The St. Lawrence set free by the generous sun:--  
 While the birds returned and the hills grew green,  
 Have you heard the first seen vessel's gun?

Have you ever heard, when far away  
 (As you thought) from all that could breathe of home,  
 Some song that you learned in a happier day  
 Like a voice from the dead in a strange land come?

\* Written for some ladies and suggested by certain lines they sent with their notions of "Beautiful things."

Have you ever heard Paganini play,  
 Or Braham sing his "Robin Adair,"  
 Or Miss Stephens chaunt "Auld Robin Gray,"  
 Have you heard Rossini's "Di piacer."?

Have you sat by a maid you would fain, should be  
 You own in woe and your own in bliss;  
 Have you said to that maiden "lov'st thou me"  
 And half-felt, half-heard, that she murmured "Yes:"

When the soul that hath gone astray is forgiven,  
 The song the rejoicing Seraphim sing  
 May be sweeter *perhaps*, but on this side heaven  
 You shall hear no sweeter, no holier thing.

## SONNET.

*A Lady to her god-daughter*

They tell me you're my god-daughter, dear baby,  
 And therefore, tho' at verse I'm not a dab, I  
 Feel that the honor is so great—that on it  
 I can't do less than pen a little sonnet.—  
 And now I am your god-mother, and therefore  
 If *you* are sinful, *I* must answer;—wherefore  
 Be a good girl and woman, big or little,  
 Not breaking toys or hearts tho' both are brittle:  
 And be not pettish tho' you be a pet,  
 And if you' re pretty be not a coquette:—  
 And keep your dresses clean and save your pins,  
 And say your prayers at night;—or for *your* sins  
 While *you* are coaxed and flattered, praised and toasted  
 Perhaps your poor aunt Aggie may be roasted.

## SONG.\*

Air—"DIDO AND I."

There's the Rose in our wine,—  
 And the Shamrock shall be  
 The mystical sign  
 Of the proud one in three.  
 Our good constitution,  
 Lords, Commons and King,  
 Which no Resolution  
 To ruin shall bring:—

And the Thistle, the hardy old Thistle, God bless it,  
 The Thistle that "*nemo impunè lacessit*,"  
 Is the type of the bearing we show to our foes  
 Who dare to provoke Thistle, Shamrock or Rose.

Nor shall Cambria's sons  
 The occasion let slip,  
 There's a Leek in their hats,—  
 There's no leak in our ship;  
 And the old Constitution  
 For ever shall be  
 The bark of the loyal  
 The brave and the free:—

And the boys from the Shannon, the Tweed and the Wye,  
 With the sons of the Thames, all her foes shall defy;  
 Each alike the bold treason of Joey‡ condemns,  
 Let him come from Tweed, Shannon, or Wye or old Thames.

\* Written at the request of H. Black, Esq., and sung by Archibald Campbell, Esq., at the dinner given to A. Stuart after he lost his election in 1834.

‡ Hume of "baneful domination" memory.

\* Writ  
 on St. Patr  
 own Sham  
 Quebec jus

And what shall we do  
 Who alone upon earth,  
 Have no national name  
 In the land of our birth ;  
 Called " Canadians " in Britain  
 And " Foreigners " here,  
 We've a country we love  
 And we've rights that are dear.  
 The descendants of Britons, and Britons in heart.  
 In this true British struggle we'll all do our part,  
 From our brethren of Europe we never will sever :—  
 " Here's the King, Constitution, and Stuart for ever."

SONG.\*

Air—" THE HUNTING OF THE HARE."

Oh what science can compare  
 To the one that through our hair,  
 Can by feeling, can by feeling,  
 Tell the feelings that *must* guide us :  
 To Phrenology I've turned  
 And I sing of what I've learned  
 From Parnell,—Dr. Parnell,—  
 Who's a monstrous clever fellow,  
 Clever fellow.

\* Written at like request and sung by the same gentleman as the last, on St. Patrick's day, 1835, for the Toast " The Rose, the Thistle and our own Shamrock."—Dr. Parnell having examined and *turned* all the heads in Quebec just before and being present at the said dinner.

In the head of Johnny Bull  
*Alimentiveness* is full,  
 So his failing, so his failing,  
 Is to get a little mellow :  
 But when friends are smiling round,  
 And wit, wine and song abound,  
 He that could not, or that would not  
 Is a mighty churlish fellow,  
 Churlish fellow.

Under Sandy's sandy wig  
 There's *Acquisitiveness* big,  
 So he's toiling, so he's moiling,  
 To put plack and plack thegither :  
 Yet he'd spend his last bawbee  
 But he'd make the couple three,  
 And with John and Pat, his whistle wet,  
 A gay and canny fellow,  
 Canny fellow.

In Paddy's skull we guess  
 There is large *Combativeness*,  
 And another lump, a tender lump,  
 That makes him love the lasses :  
 But Paddy he can do  
 Something else than fight and coo,  
 O'er his whisky,—he gets frisky,  
 And a roaring jolly-fellow,  
 Jolly fellow.

But the best of all their lumps,  
 And the very *King of Bumps*,  
 Is *Adhesiveness*, *Adhesiveness*,  
 That binds them all together.

Pat and Sandy hard and fast  
Stick to Johnny to the last,  
And who beats them,—Dr who cheats them,  
Is a dev'lish clever fellow,—  
Clever fellow,

TOAST—" Dr. Purnell and Phrenology in a bumper."

SONG.\*

Air—" THERE IS NAE LUCK ABOUT THE HOUSE."

St. George he was an errant knight  
And rode about the world,  
And when he saw a dragon, straight  
At him his spear he hurl'd.—  
'These dragons were the grievances  
That did the earth infect;  
So good St. George's march was like  
Our march of Intellect.

St. George became old England's Saint.  
And thus she did inherit  
His cordial hate of all misrule,  
His anti-dragon spirit:—  
When *Lackland* did a tyrant turn  
In thought and word and deed,  
St. George inspired the Barons bold  
Who camped at Runnymede.

\* Sung by Archibald Campbell, Esq., at St. George's Dinner, 23 April, 1835.



And ever against tyranny  
 Hath gallant England stood,  
 And strained for freedom every nerve  
 And bought it with her blood.  
 She will not bear that King or Mob  
 Should rule without control,  
 And spurns the tyrant aggregate  
 As well as tyrant sole.

Earth's dragons are,—antique abuse  
 Received upon tradition,  
 Despotic sway, and slavish fear,  
 And vice and superstition :—  
 In Kingdoms (and Republics too)  
 Corruption or excess,  
 And mob-made law ;—and earth's St. George  
 Is England's public press.

And *therefore* is she first of all  
 That are or that have been  
 Among the nations of the earth,  
 And therefore Ocean's Queen ;—  
 And therefore on her flag the sun  
 Doth hourly rise,—and will,  
 Because the spirit of St. George  
 Is England's spirit still.

We've Dragons here who sit at once  
 In places three and four ;—  
 We've one with four and thirty heads,  
 And one with many more :—  
 Another's ignorance that doth  
 Imagined evils forge ;—

---

Another's—Mr. Joseph Hume,  
And Peel is our St. George.

TOAST.

St. George and Merry England—may  
The hearts of all adore them ;  
And may the dragons of the earth  
For ever fall before them.

— —  
SONG . \*

Air—"THE STORM."

Cease your loud and blust'ring railings  
Politicians one and all,  
Search not for each others' failings  
Seek not places great or small :—  
Whether democrat or tory,  
*Juste milieu*, left or right,  
Listen to St. Andrew's story :  
He's our autoerut to night.

When he came for the conversion  
Of our fathers wild and free,  
He, good saint, had no aversion,  
To the taste o' barley bree ;  
Well he knew,—like all our Masters,—  
Christian, Roman, Greek or Jew,  
Nothing softens life's disasters  
Like good wine or mountain dew.

---

• Sung by Archibald Campbell, Esq., on St. Andrew's night, 1837.

Well he know unaided reason  
 Cannot fancy perfect bliss,—  
 Love itself has thorns, and treason,  
 Once at least, profaned a kiss :—  
 Preaching's nought without example  
 Only what we feel we know ;  
 Men must drink, or taste no sample  
 Of unmingled joy below.

Thus our fathers, waxing daily  
 Better in their deeds and words,  
 Spent the day in good, and gaily  
 Passed the night round festal boards.  
 Never trod a Scotsman faintly  
 In the path his sires found right ;—  
 Kindly, freely, gaily, *saintly* ;  
 Let us pass St. Andrew's night.

SONG.\*

Air—"SCOTS WHA HAE."

Men of Scotia's blood or land,  
 No longer let us silent stand—  
 Our "origin" while traitors brand,  
 As "foreign" here.

We scorn to wear a coward mask,  
 And when the boasting Gaul shall ask  
 Our claim, 'twill be a welcome task  
 To bid him hear—

\* Sung by Archibald Campbell, Esq., at St. Andrew's dinner, 1837.

Upon the crest of Abram's heights,  
Victorious in a thousand fights,  
The Scottish broad-sword won our rights  
    Wi' fatal sweep;

By gallant hearts those rights were gain'd—  
By gallant hearts shall be maintain'd;  
E'en tho' our dearest blood be drain'd  
    Those rights to ~~be~~ keep.

Then when the Gaul shall ask again,  
*Who* called us here across the main?  
Each Scot shall answer bold and plain,  
    " Wolfe sent ~~for~~ me!"

Be men like those the hero brought,  
With whose best blood the land was bought;  
And fighting as your fathers fought,  
    Keep it or die!

---

THE BOMBARDIER'S SONG.

Air—" BARNEY BRALLAGHAN."

'Twas on a busy day,  
    Which we shall long remember,  
When Bombardier Blazeaway,  
    Some time in last November,  
When Radical boasts were loud  
    And Yankees talked of invading,

---

\* Written for W. B. Lindsay, Esq., Clerk of the Legislative Assembly,  
and Major of Volunteer Artillery; and sung by his Lieutenant H. A.  
Wicksteed.

Recruited among the crowd,  
 And this was his mode of persuading:  
 " Only say  
 " You'll be an artillery-man ;  
 " Don't say nay ;  
 " Now's the time,--if you will you can.

• With a Clerk of Assembly's whim  
 " If the service should happen to chime, boys,  
 " We'll refer some *ord'nance* to him,  
 " To *report* from time to time, boys.  
 • If an Auctioneer comes, that we'll rid  
 " The country of rebels sure then am I,  
 " For he'll only wait for a *bid*  
 " To *knock down* the forts of an enemy.  
 " Only say, &c.

• Come, Lawyers, you're not raw,  
 " (Tho' drilling your knowledge enlarges.)  
 " For you know the *canon law*  
 " And are famous at *heavy charges* :  
 " You can't be much at fault,  
 " For this I can say without flattery,  
 " You can profit by an *assault*,  
 " And make the most of *battery*.  
 " Only say, &c.

• Come, ye Merchants, come,  
 " Leave you goods on the shelf now,  
 • Honor the *notes* of the drum,  
 " Think no more of your self now :  
 " At a glut of *our* goods we scoff.  
 " Even rebel and yankees have sent for'em ;

" Tho' they're *heavy*, they all go off,  
" For we always find a *vent* for'em.  
" Only say, &c.

" Come all ye Medical Tribe,  
" Like *physic* our science in fact is,  
" For we doses of *powder* prescribe,  
" And have plenty of *mortar* practice.  
" Come, Printers, your knowledge will grace  
" The tools we are always dandling,  
" For you constantly stand round the *chase*,  
" And the *primer* are frequently handling.  
" Only say, &c.

" The man that deals in fruit  
" Can *prune* the wings of the foe, sir,  
" And a capital good recruit  
" Is the *canister*-handling *grocer*;  
" And if *Papineau* makes a fuss,  
" We never need fear the event, he  
" Will find it's all *nuts* to us,  
" And we've *shells* and *colonels* in plenty.  
" Only say, &c.

" All you that are fond of the *grape*,  
" Or of fiddling and dancing, we call, boys,  
" For we are the lads for a *scrape*,  
" And give spirit and life to a *ball*, boys.  
" Even a Tailor's skill  
" To part of our business reaches—  
" He can work at his *loop-holes* still,  
" And practice the making of *breaches*.  
" Only say, &c.

" As we stand to our guns in bands,  
 " A parson may help to man one ;  
 " And they say every Bishop commands  
 " Many a *minor canon*."  
 But I finish the Bombardier' song,  
 Lest it suit our corps to the letter,  
 For our pieces are *heavy and long*,  
 And the bigger the bore the better.  
 " Only say, &c."

---

 SONG.\*

Air—"Twas in the merry month of May."

When Discord had the apple thrown  
 And Paris's award was known,  
 Heaven's Club upon Olympus met  
 And stormy was the loud debate ;  
 And arguments were fierce and long  
 That Paris had been right, or wrong :—  
 But while with speeches Heav'n was ringing  
 Old Bacchus slyly took to singing,—  
 " Come let the magic goblet pass,  
 " 'Tis better than dull reason's glass,  
 " And blends in one extatic hour  
 " The joys of wisdom, love and power."

---

 \* Sung at the Quebec Debating Club by H. A. W.

NOTE.—Discordia threw a golden apple to Minerva, Juno and Venus, with the inscription " for the fairest," Paris was made arbitrator :—Juno wanted to bribe him with a kingdom and great power,—Minerva with wisdom but Venus promised him the most beautiful woman on earth and he gave her the apple :—hence arose great jealousies on Olympus among the immortals who took part with one or another.—OLD MYTHOLOGY.

---

Apollo took the hint, and moved  
A banquet,—and the Gods approved :  
The feast was spread by Jove's command,  
And Phœbus sang and led the band :  
The songs were good—the nectar rare,  
Old Thunderbolt was in the chair ;  
And Jove when once with nectar mellow  
Becomes a very jovial fellow.—  
Then let the magic, &c.

Debating clubs then rose on earth  
And Phœbus smiled upon their birth,  
They made men wise ;—but then he knew  
That wisdom spoils life's rosy hue,  
And therefore did the God ordain  
*That* hue should be restored again,  
By mirth and song, by feasting, drinking,  
When members' thoughts grew dull with thinking.  
Then let the magic, &c.

Old Paris' choice we all approve,  
And power and wisdom yield to love :  
But surely they must wiser be  
Who in their choice can blend the three :  
With wine—to kingly joys we rise,—  
With wine—the silliest soul grows wise,—  
And while the wine cup smiles between us  
Each girl we pledge is fair as Venus.  
Then let the magic, &c.

---

Venus, with  
Juno wanted  
wisdom but  
he gave her  
e immortals



## SONG.

*For Sir Isaac Newton's Birthday.\**

Air—"BARBARA ALLEN."

When Archimedes, reverend sage,  
 By trump of fame renowned, sir,  
 Deep problems solved in every page.  
 The sphere's curved surface found, sir;  
 He e'en himself had still outshone  
 And higher borne the sway, sir,  
 Had he but once our secret known,  
 And drunk his bottle a day, sir.

When Ptolemy so long ago  
 Believed the world stood still, sir,  
 He never could have fancied so,  
 Had he but drunk his fill, sir;  
 He'd then have seen it circulate,  
 And learnt without delay, sir,  
 That he who'd be both wise and great  
 Must drink his bottle a day, sir.

Copernicus, that learned wight,  
 The glory of his nation,

*z/* \* This song, I am sorry to say, is not mine. It was written by my uncle the late Mr. Justice Fletcher, of Sherbrooke, a brother of Sir Richard Fletcher, R. E., who was killed at St. Sebastian. The Mathematical Society of London had been prosecuted by a common informer for having had some notices printed inadvertently without the printer's name. Mr. Fletcher, a member of the Society, had successfully defended them, and the Society had voted him a silver cup which was presented to him at their annual meeting on Sir Isaac Newton's Birthday, 1802, when he sang this song which he had written for the occasion. I have the Cup—and cannot forbear taking this occasion of telling its history and giving the song and a little Epigram by the same hand.

With draughts of wine refreshed his sight  
And saw the earth's rotation;  
Each planet then its orb described  
The moon got under weigh, sir.  
The truth he thus at once imbibed,  
For he drank his bottle a day, sir.

Ye Philomaths, what <sup>thou</sup> avails  
It how the world may state us,—  
Experiments can never fail  
With this our apparatus.  
Let him who'd have his merits known  
Remember what I say, sir,  
Fair science yields to him alone  
Who drinks his bottle a day, sir.

EPIGRAM.

*By the same on seeing a crop of oats on the Plains of Abram.*

Some men seek glory, others sigh for groats;  
Here Wolfe reaped laurels—and Dalhousie oats.

by my uncle  
and Fletcher.  
ty of London  
some notices  
er, a member  
ad voted him  
g on Sir Isaac  
ritten for the  
ion of telling  
e hand.

## EXTRA EXTRAORDINARY. \*

We have just received the following communication, announcing a danger with which Her Majesty's Government is threatened from a new and unexpected quarter. We lose no time in laying it before our readers :—

*For the Quebec Morning Herald.*

MR. EDITOR,—I am commanded to inform you, that the sentiments expressed in the following song have been unanimously concurred in by a brilliant assembly of no less than 92 ladies. If the grievance complained of be not speedily redressed, let the parties implicated look to it.

I am, Mr. Editor,

your obt. servant,

MISS QUADRILLE.\*

Quebec, 18th Dec., 1837.

## SONG.

AIR—"OH DEAR, WHAT CAN THE MATTER BE!"

Oh dear what can the matter be ?

Dear, dear, what *can* the matter be ?

Oh dear, what *CAN* the matter be ?

Nobody gives us a ball !

Vainly my ringlets I braiding and curling am,  
Vainly in dreams, too, I twisting and twirling am,  
Oh, my LORD GOSFORD, great Baron of Worlingham,  
Why don't you give us a ball ?

Oh dear, &c.

\* I did not invent this signature,—some young lady correspondent had used it ; and I took a great fancy to it as charmingly odd.

He promised, when first he came, he'd give us plenty—  
We thought in each season we'd get at least twenty;  
But if to perform that fair promise he meant, he  
Would surely now give us a ball.

Oh dear, &c.

Then our beaux are all priming and loading and drilling;  
With brave loyal ardour each bosom is thrilling.  
If the brave love the fair,—why the fair love quadrilling.—  
Then why dont they give us a ball?

Oh dear, &c.

Let them ne'er think that balls check men's ardour for  
fighting.  
Or that *pumps* throw cold water on what they delight in:  
For the man who all points of war's science was right in,  
To Waterloo went from a ball.

Oh dear, &c.

If our Governor, lovers, or brothers or spouses,  
Will not open their castles, their hearts and their houses,  
And their tyranny once our resistance arouses,  
We know who will give us a ball.

Oh dear, &c.

We'll resolve that the grievance surpasses all reason;  
We'll declare such brutality justifies treason;  
We'll compound with the rebels for one merry season;—  
And Papineau 'll give us a ball.

Oh dear, &c.

Every lady who can sing will please to chaunt the above on  
all fitting occasions, until our grievance is redressed; or “we  
seek elsewhere a remedy for our afflictions.”

By order of the Committee.

Q.

## THE FANCY BALL AT RIDEAU HALL.

The following is out of place as to date ; but its subject is so cognate to the last article that I insert it here.

DEAR TIMES,—Your paper is a sort of omnibus, and a very nice one ; can you find room in it for a young lady, without crowding out some of those charming articles in which *we* so much delight, about bishops, and priests of St. Albans, and aprons, and candlesticks, and Alderman Waller, and Mr. Martin. Try like a good soul. Our dear Governor's ball has been talked about and written about a good deal and not badly, though I have heard there is high authority for saying that the right account of it has yet to be written. But nobody has adverted to its constitutional virtues and the impetus it has given to loyalty. In the dark days of 1837, when rebellion was rife, Lord Gosford, a good kind soul as ever lived, seems to have forgotten this point of policy—and the extract I send you from papers of the time, will show you the peril to which the State was exposed in consequence. Miss Quadrille was my grand-mama, a worthy girl as ever lived, and no more inclined to look to Washington than one of Her Majesty's Ministers,—as loyal and as British as the fair lady who enacted Britannia at Rideau Hall. Think of the pent up suffering she must have endured before she was forced in her agony to cry out as she did. Lord Gosford gave the ball and saved the country ; Lord Dufferin more far-seeing gave *his* ball without waiting even for a hint, he knew the " well understood wishes " of the ladies and met them, and he has not only been good himself but has made others good by his example, and those ducks of Ministers and *their* charming ball followed his lead of course. I am in possession of the archives of the Quadrille family,—and, if your readers desire to see it, I can show them Lord Gosford's answer, which my dear

grandm  
The S  
I have  
a very  
editor-  
meeting  
at the h  
and sar

Ro  
An  
Jo

And  
heartily  
drilled

Ottawa

\* L  
Dufferin  
† S

grandmama used to say he sung most feelingly to the air of "The Sprig of Shillelah," like a jolly son of Erin, as he was. \* I have an account of the *fancy ball* too of the time, reported by a very junior member of your profession, since perhaps an editor—or dead. † Before closing, I must tell you, that at a jolly meeting of a number of young men and maidens, who had been at the ball, I ventured modestly to imitate my tuneful ancestress and sang:—

SOLO :

Round me while singing, exultingly stand, ye boys  
And ye girls, smiling all;—and ye girls and ye boys,  
Join in one cheer for the chief of the Clandeboyes,  
Giver of beautiful balls!

CHORUS :

No, no, nothing's the matter now,  
No, no, nothing's the matter now,  
No, no, nothing's the matter now—  
Dufferin gave us the ball!

And I assure you the chorus could not have been given more heartily, if Mr. Dixon had written it for us and Mr. Mills had drilled us.

Affectionately yours,

MISS QUADRILLE, JR.

Ottawa, March 3, 1876.

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\* Lord G's, answer will be found at the foot of the next article. Lord Dufferin's *Fancy Ball* was simply Magnificent.

† See next article.

## THE DEVIL'S EXTRA

*Of The Quebec Morning Herald, for New Year's Day, 1838.*

We were in despair.—It was New Year's Eve—we had passed the earlier portion of the night at snap-dragon and other pastimes in which innocent fiends like ourselves delight:—but the hour of retribution was come upon us, and fearful was our agony.—It was late and we had not a word of our address written, nor could we compose a line. Bloodshed and Rebellion were most unseasonable subjects, and, Devils as we are, we could not resolve to talk of them to our Patrons on New Year's day.—We leave it to our professional antagonists to preach the duty of being dismal. —We roamed desolate and miserable thro' the deserted printing room. Every thing looked gloomy to us, the disordered types were but types of our own thoughts, a confused dark mass without form —Yet our Master could make them speak oracles on all subjects; they wanted nothing but arranging. It was even so with our thoughts: with the help of a dictionary we can think every word in the language, and the faculty of arrangement is all we want to enable us to surpass every human production. but the *Herald*—that alone we esteem perfect.— We have genius enough, we lack nothing but the Bump of Order.—We cast our eyes listlessly on the Editor's desk,—there was a note upon it. Our eyes rested upon the superscription and our listlessness vanished instantly. That superscription was, in the most delicate of female hands—"To THE DEVIL."

We remembered that for one day we were an Editor. We opened the gilt-edged envelope—we breathed the perfume of the enclosed Billet—we read it on our knees. It was from the adorable Miss Quadrille. After hinting at the sacrifices which her sex, from Eve downwards, had made to please us—

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she expressed a hope that we had equal complaisance for them. She told us that she had sent Mr. Mercury an energetic remonstrance against the dull rudeness of N. O. QUADRILLE, but that the God of Thieves had sheltered the imposter. She threw herself on our gallantry and solicited our aid—tho' she knew the Mr. Mercury [who is a great wit] would say that like a true woman, she had come to the Devil to gain her point.

Here was a subject for us; and we thought in our simplicity that because we were an Editor, wit and wisdom would come of course:—we sat down in the Editorial chair, but they came not. We felt duller than ever—We even caught ourselves nodding; we thought till then that Editors never nodded. We grew sleepy—we slept!

We were in the Reporters' box in the Hall of Assembly which was illuminated with unusual brilliancy. The triple windows, typical of the threefold medium through which the light of collective wisdom reaches the "great body of the people,"—were curtained by the flug which rules the ocean. The clock showed that midnight had passed—it was New Year's day.—Our kind-hearted Governor was in the Speaker's chair. On his right and left hands stood the Officers of our gallant Volunteer Corps. The floor of the Hall was occupied by the most brilliant assemblage of lovely women we had ever seen, and, a little in advance of them stood one of surpassing elegance. The brave smiled on the fair, and the fair returned the smile:

"Soft eyes look'd love to eyes that spoke again,  
"And all went merry as a marriage bell,"—

but they mingled not. We were puzzled to know why, 'till, recalling our senses, we remarked that a most delicious band was concluding the symphony of the "*Sprig of Shilalah*," and we knew that Miss Q. and the ladies had just presented their



address, and received His Excellency's answer\* It was heard with one burst of unmingled delight: we remembered that "when maidens sue, men give like gods," and felt that by this act, at least as much as by his Proclamation, His Lordship has deserved the delicate compliment in the Address from L'Acadie, and "*S'est placé comme l'Intermédiaire entre la Divinité et les hommes.*" The picture of the Fourth GEORGE seemed to smile approval on the representative of His Successor, and we almost expected to see him leave his frame and salute Miss Q., after his accustomed fashion. We listened breathlessly for the answers of the volunteers to Miss Q's suggestions—they came in rapid and delightful succession. All were, of course,

• LORD GOSFORD'S ANSWER.

Dear Ladies, I find you've been taking a hint  
From the last of the Loyal Addresses in print,  
Where St. Roch's and St Vallier's their feelings express;  
If they get all they ask, they're of loyalty rare,  
If they don't, they'll be rebels—that is, when they dare:—  
Tho' they speak not, dear Ladies, as frankly as you,  
'Tis the feeling that runs thro' the famed ninety-two,  
And is echoed about in each Loyal Address.

The first author of this is a Judge of the land,  
And Debartzch sits a Councillor on my right hand,  
For a similar hint about Government faults;  
But as curls would look queer in a three-cornered hat,  
And a seat in the Council, just now, is not at  
Any premium, I hope to conciliate all  
My fair threat'ners by "cheerfully" giving a Ball,  
When Miss Q. and myself shall lead off the first waltz.

I acknowledge your grievance, you've cause to be vexed,  
And, no longer by fears of Rebellion perplex'd,  
To its gradual removal I'll give my chief care.  
Then don't join the rebels, Dear Ladies, in haste,  
For Sir John gives them Balls that are not to their taste:  
Let the lovely be true to their lovely young Queen,  
And I'll give you a Ball such as never was seen,  
For I'm pleasing my Sovereign when pleasing the Fair.

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favourable, the music struck up, "*Oh, Abraham Newland,*" and the Captain of one of the Lower Town bands sung—\*

Fair ladies each note  
At a premium we quote,  
Which your sweet lips have ever let fall, dears ;  
We shall honor your draft,  
And your health shall be quaffed  
At the supper which follows our ball, dears.  
Oh ! wonderful beauty !  
Charming, adorable beauty !  
May our purses be low,  
And our credit so-so,  
When we fail in devotion to beauty.

The commander of another gallant corps from the same place selected the lively air of "*I'd rather have a guinea than a one-pound note,*" and chanted his answer thus :—

We should feel  
A great deal,  
If we made spruce ladies pine;  
And our ball,  
To you all,  
Shall be extra-surperfine :  
For the man that for the ladies would not work with  
heart and hand,  
We'd reject from out our Mess, and as "unmerchan-  
table" brand.

\* Singers.

- A. M.—Banker.
- H. L.—Lumber Merchant.
- A. C.—Notary Public.
- P. O'C.—Captain Irish Volunteers.
- W. P.—Captain and Advocate.
- J. C., N. P.—Son of an M. P.
- W. McC.—Major of Vol. Artillery.
- T. L.—The Inimitable.

There was no mistaking who was to be next singer, when we heard the music of the "*The Campbells are coming*;" the words of the answer were:

Sure the ladies are jesting, oho, oho,  
 When they talk of protesting, oho, oho,  
 For they know we're too fond to depart from our bond.  
 And we've mortgaged our hearts to the fair, the fair.  
 But our deeds shall be mended, oho, oho,  
 Ere the protest's extended, oho, oho,  
 We'll give them a ball, shall acquit us of all  
 Suspicion of slighting the fair, the fair.

The leader of a gallant corps of Irishmen followed. Need we name "*St. Patrick's Day in the Morning*" as the air to which he sang,—

Though rebels around us are making wry faces,  
 The loyal, the brave, and the fair should be gay ;  
 And the thought of begrudging them pleasure disgraces  
 The heart that conceives it on New Year's Day.  
 Then oh if a ball  
 Can please them at all,  
 And light one sunny smile in eyes blue, black or grey ;  
 There's no son of our Isle,  
 Whom that one little smile  
 Would not more than repay for the risk we might run,  
 Of disloyalty frowning because we are gay :  
 And bad luck would be ours if the year were begun,  
 By neglecting the fair upon New Year's Day.

The next answer was *powerfully* given ; it was from another Irish corps, and the melody chosen was "*Through Erin's Isle*:"

Beyond dispute,  
 You've gained your suit,

And of our hearts made seizure :  
     In your eyes one sees  
     Retaining' fees,  
 And each command's a *plea*-sure.  
     The court have thought  
     That judgment ought  
 For you to be recorded :  
     We only pray  
     Ten days delay,  
 And that has been awarded.  
 We'll give a ball ;—to make it gay we try shall :  
     The learn'd and fair  
     Will all be there ;—  
 Of course Miss Q. and I shall.

The replies of the several corps were in the same spirit, but the applause with which the one answer was received, frequently continued after the next was begun, and we lost the words of several. In some instances, too, the air was unknown to us. The Marine corps answered with "*The Bay of Biscay*." we observed that the singer expressed his great respect for old established *Customs* and held it to be a *duty imposed upon him* to comply with the wishes of the ladies. A young gentleman, "in the garb of old Ganl," (with more confidence than we could have expected from one so young, till we heard that he had a hereditary talent for addressing public bodies with effect), sang to the air of "*A Highland lad my love was born*,"—

A statesman was my father born,  
 And all innovation holds in scorn ;  
 And he says that the precedents are most express  
 In favour of acceding to this address.  
     Sing, hey my braw John Highlandman.  
     Sing, ho my braw John Highlandman.

There'll not be a ball, go where you can,  
Shall match with the ball of the Highlandman.

We then heard, though we cannot remember, a very pointed and polished answer, in a very sharp key, from the "Faugh a ballagh" boys. The measure appeared to be that of Cunningham's celebrated "*Tell me, knife-grinder, how you came to grind knives*"—the air was unknown to us. Perhaps the most exquisite musical treat was the answer of another corps, to an Italian air, which showed that the singer had indeed "swam in a Gondola." As in most Italian airs, it was impossible to catch the words, but the effect of the music was *imitable*. At every succeeding answer, however, the gaiety and the uproar increased. Had it not been for the exertions of the Master of the Ceremonies in obtaining silence, we should have been unable to distinguish and record the answer of the three corps of Artillery. This was indeed the "crowning use of the whole wreath," and was admirably given by a gentleman who seemed to be well accustomed to the Hall. Handel is said to have conceived the idea of introducing cannon into music: it was reserved for the Volunteer Artillery to carry the conception into effect. The guns were those of the Grand Battery and the precision with which the accompaniment was given, reflected the highest honour on the corps. The singer being accustomed to addresses, had furnished the ladies with an official copy of his answer which enabled them to reply to the same air of "*O dear what can the matter be*."

As sure as the powder the bullet dispatches,  
When the bright flame darts into the gun from our matches,  
Our bold corps from your bright eyes new energy catches,  
And quickly will let off a ball.

Guns. { Bang! Bang! } At a Ball Cupid snatches aye,  
          { Bang! Bang! } Such occasions he watches aye,  
          { Bang! Bang! } Gay weddings in batches may  
                  Be the sweet fruits of our Ball.

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CHORUS OF LADIES.

Pleasure and hope in all bosoms are springing now,  
Soft lively music in all ears is ringing now,—  
Ev'ry fair maiden is joyfully singing now,

“ All the brave give us a ball.”

Guns. { Bang! Bang! } Hark to the feu de joie!  
{ Bang! Bang! } Gay thoughts our souls employ!  
{ Bang! Bang! } High leap our hearts with joy!

All the brave give us a ball.

The music ceased; the ladies mingled with the gentlemen, their graceful and elegant forms and attire contrasting beautifully with the martial garb and manly bearing of the soldier-citizens. Brilliantly and dazzlingly “ bright lamps shone on fair women and brave men,” and yet more brilliantly was the light reflected from brighter eyes. The scene was one of enchantment. A tall gentleman, who had evidently been soldier, stood close by us; from the deep interest with which he watched every movement of Miss Quadrille, we conjectured that he was her relative. We were right—he was one of “The Lancers.” He told us he had been in the best company in every civilized country, and had seen nothing like the spectacle before him. He was evidently excited, and, in fancy, fighting all his battles o'er again, and we heard him murmuring “None but the brave deserve the fair.” We could see but two sour faces; they were near us, and scowled like vampires. Their owners were Miss Mazourka and N. O. Quadrille. The former we recognised at once as a man in woman's clothes, under which we clearly saw his round-toed unpolished boots, and pepper-and-salt inexpressibles. The latter puzzled us for some time; it was too coarse for a woman, too puny for a man; its mode of sitting betrayed the secret—it was a tailor in petticoats.

The music commenced the waltz in that most sweetly diabolical of operas, Der Freischutz, possibly in compliment to *Us*.

Our excellent Governor, who never changes his avowed purpose, took the hand of Miss Quadrille; he let her into the centre of the hall, he kept his word; they danced the first waltz together. Faster and louder came the music on the ear, and quicker and quicker spun the illustrious couple: then the strain fell again: it became softer and slower, until, as they disappeared through the door-way, it melted gradually away "in a dying, dying fall." At that instant an unexpected salute was fired; the first report startled us, and—we awoke—it was the morning gun. The cold grey light was peeping through the ink-stained windows. We had slept soundly in the editorial chair; we were initiated into the mysteries of the craft; we had dreamed a dream, and we could make an article of it. We are not slept in vain—we had only to record our vision in an Extra: we had now something to say, and we have said it.

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THE DEVILS TO THEIR READERS.

AIR—"St. Patrick's Day."

Though our betters the prayer of Miss Q. have rejected,  
 And sent the fair pleader unheeded away,  
 It shall never be said *we* the ladies neglected,  
 Or slighted their cause upon New Year's Day.  
     Through all the year round  
     May all pleasure abound,  
 And the hearts of our patrons be merry and gay;  
     But there's one little hint  
     That we wish to imprint  
 On the minds of all those on whose bounty we count:  
 It is this—that as all have "a devil to pay,"  
 Their regard for the fair will be guessed by the amount  
 Of the presents they make us on New Year's Day.

A. C.

*the/*

Not  
 Quebec  
 Inconstant

THE LADIES' ADDRESS TO THE "INCONSTANTS."

We saw the *Hastings* hasting off  
And never made a fuss;  
The *Malabars'* departure waked  
No malady in us.

We were not piqued to lose the *Piques*;—  
Each Lady's heart at ease is  
Altho' the *Dees* are on the seas,  
And gone the *Hercules-es*.

Our parting with the *Andromaches*  
Like Hector's not at all is;  
Nor are we Washingtons to seek  
To capture a *Cornwallis*.

And no *Charybdis* ever caught  
Our hearts in passion's whirls;—  
There's not a girl among us all  
Has ever fished for *Pearls*.

The *Vestals* with their sacred flame  
Were not the sparks we wanted;  
We've looked *Medeas* in the face  
And yet were not enchanted.

But when our dear *Inconstants* go  
Our grief shall know no bounds,  
The dance shall have no joy for us,  
The song no merry sounds.

NOTE.—H. M. Ships named in these and the following verses were all in Quebec Harbour in the summer of 1838. Captain *Pring* commanded the *Inconstant*, and Commander *Hope* was his first Lieutenant.



All dismal then will be the Waltz,  
 The dull quadrille as bad,  
 And wearily we'll hurry through  
 The joyless Gallopade.

We'll gaze upon each changeful cloud  
 As through the air it skims,  
 We'll think of fickle fortune's wheel  
 And fashion's turns and whims;—

Sweet emblems of *Inconstancy*  
 In each of these we'll find,  
 And our *Inconstants* constantly  
 We'll fondly bear in mind.—

And spite of Durham's fêtes and balls,  
 We'll pine and mourn and mope  
 Our long, long, winter season through,  
 As girls without a *Hope*.

And when the spring shall come again,  
 Our hearts to pleasure dead  
 Shall sigh for spring without an S,  
 And wish for *Pring* instead.

Unless indeed sweet spring with *Hope*  
 Those hearts again should bless,  
 And bring our dear *Inconstants* back  
 And spring without an S.—

QUEBEC, 6th July, 1838.

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THE "INCONSTANTS" ANSWER.

All language fails to tell how much  
We value your address,  
Or say how deeply we partake  
The feelings you express.

We wonder not the men you name  
Your hearts have never moved,  
And quite agree, that only we  
Are worthy to be loved.

Those *Hastings* are a hasty set  
And left you in a hurry;  
Those *Malabars* are malapert  
And hot as Indian curry.

The *Pearls* for whom you must not fish.  
Are pearls of *price* 'tis true,  
For if you have no golden nets  
They won't be caught by you.

But we *Inconstants* to the shrine  
Of youth and beauty, bring  
The countless charms that even wait  
On each *inconstant* thing.

The moon,—the summer sky,—the breeze,—  
The ever varying sea,—  
The course of love,—the morning's dream.—  
The butterfly,—the bee,—

The sun himself that round the world,  
From land to land doth range,

The seasons in their pleasing round  
Of never ending change.

Are types of us :—but we have yet  
More lovely ones, for *you*,  
So young, so fair, so kind, so good—  
Must be *Inconstants* too.

Forget us,—and lone bachelors  
We all our lives will be,  
Condemned to single blessedness  
By your *Inconstancy*.

Be true, and then the breath of May  
Shall fill our sails and bring  
Our willing ship, our eager hearts,  
And *Spring*—and *Pring*—and *Ring*.

And each of you for one of ours  
Shall change her maiden name,  
And as we 're all *Inconstants*, you  
Of course will be the same.

KAMOURASKA, August, 1838.

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## SONNET.

*To my Wife—with the British Poets.*

Love is like poetry, both lend the hue  
Peculiar to themselves to all they touch,  
And clothe it with a loveliness all new,  
A strange but most delightful sweetness. Such  
The beauty by the pictured window shed  
On the cold walls of some cathedral aisle,  
Tinting the sculptured relics of the dead  
Till marble dames and warriors seem to smile.—  
As love's first offering for the new born year,  
This Volume, rich in Britain's choicest song,  
No inappropriate tribute will appear  
From him whose fondest prayer shall be, that long  
As life is thine, thy days and years may be  
Made fair and bright by love's sweet poesy.

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## CANADIAN PIC-NIC SONG.

*Boat Song.\**

Air—VOLE MON CŒUR VOLE.

Cheerly has the day begun ;  
 See how bright the glittering snow  
 Sparkles in the merry sun ;  
 On a pic-nic let us go.  
 Hamel's house has had its sway,  
 And Lake Beauport and Lorette,  
 What shall be the place to-day ?  
 Montmorenci's left us yet.

## REFRAIN.

What tomorrow 'll be we know not  
 But to-day's our own,  
 We shall *lose* ~~leave~~ it if we go not  
 To the smooth, tall Cone.

Bustle, boy, our things to find,  
 All the *marche done's* now are ready ;  
 Skins before and tails behind  
 Jingling bells and drivers steady.

What tomorrow, &c.

Now we're muffled warm and well,  
 Sprightly talk and laugh and song  
 Of our merry purpose tell,  
 As we gaily spank along.

What tomorrow, &c.

\* A Canadian Boat Song consists of an indefinite number of very simple verses: each verse after the first beginning with the repetition of the last couplet of the preceding one; the singer frequently composes as he proceeds. The air has three long notes answering to the long vowels in the words "day's or own"—and "smooth tall cone."

At a gallant dashing rate  
Now we rattle through the town,  
'Till we reach old Palace Gate,  
Then the hill we scamper down.  
What tomorrow, &c.

Swiftly pass we o'er the ice,  
Soon we gain the Beauport shore,  
Trotting on 'till in a trice  
The Cone is gained,—the journey's o'er.  
What tomorrow, &c.

How each little ragamuffin  
Counts our coppers all his own,—  
As the ladies panting, puffing,  
Slowly climb the slippery Cone.  
What tomorrow, &c.

Each upon her tiny car,  
Like an avalanche they go  
Down the icy hill and far  
O'er the snowy plain below.  
What tomorrow, &c.

Now again the course they try,  
Toiling up the glassy steep,  
Gain the top, and from on high  
Swift as arrows down they sweep.  
What tomorrow, &c.

Thus we pass our pleasant time,  
Frost and fun our hearts elating,  
Down we slide and up we climb  
'Till we hear that—dinner's waiting.  
What tomorrow, &c.

See the crowded table spread,  
Flesh and fowl and fruit and fish ;—  
That we might be duly fed  
Every guest has brought a dish.

What tomorrow, &c.

Every house has something sent,  
Pies and puddings, cakes and sweets,  
All good cheer they represent,  
Quite a Parliament of meats.

What tomorrow, &c.

Ladies fair have made the tea  
Beaux politely hand about :  
Savageau with eager glee  
Draws his nimble fiddle out.

What tomorrow, &c.

Listen to the merry din  
Galopade, quadrille and waltz ;  
How we caper, how we spin  
No one flags and no one halts.

What tomorrow, &c.

But the hom<sup>of</sup> starting's come,  
For the East is growing red ;  
Beauteous belles must think of home,  
Brilliant beaux must go to bed.

What tomorrow, &c.

As in sleep again we slide  
And of future pic-nics dream,  
Down a shadowy Cone to glide  
Phantom boys with sledges seem.

What tomorrow, &c.

AN ALBUM'S PETITION.

To each dear friend and kind relation  
Of its mistress,—of what nation  
They may be soe'er, and whether  
Known or not—to all together,  
Young or old, or dull or witty,  
Rich or poor, or plain or pretty,  
A modest begging book's memorial  
Humbly sheweth—

That to glory, all  
Who its pages will adorn  
Shall be *by* its pages borne,  
And go down to future times  
With the author of these rhymes,—  
—They who're young may write about  
Love's sweet dream and anxious doubt :  
And they who have been long on earth  
May tell us what that dream is worth.  
They who have the brains and wit  
On many a brilliant thought can hit,  
And they who've not can borrow one  
From the good king Solomon.  
They who're rich can pay at will,  
For another artist's skill,  
But they who're poor, unhappy elves  
Must try to write or draw themselves.  
They who're pretty, if they're wise,  
Their beauty will immortalize  
By having each bewitching look,  
Glowingly copied in this book ;—  
To those who're plain 'twill be a duty  
To show how wit surpasses beauty.



Came ladies fair, and gentlemen,  
 Wield the pencil or the pen,  
 You can fill me if you try ;—  
 Write or draw, or cut or buy,  
 Verse or picture, prose or print,  
 Act on a gentle album's hint ;  
 Give my mistress something clever,  
 For itself she'll love it ever ;  
 Or if it be of those that perish,  
 For *your* sake your gift she'll cherish :  
 So shall your production be  
 Made famous by its place in me.—  
 Be of my requests observant  
 And my lady is your servant ;  
 Accede to them without delay,  
 And your petitioner shall pray :

&c.,    &c.,    &c.

---

TO MY SISTER.

In joy, in grief, in laughing safety's day,  
 In frowning danger's hour, when bleak dismay  
 Filled sterner hearts than ours,—we two have been  
 Companions, my sweet sister ;—tho' we part  
 In person, still I know that heart to heart  
 Will speak and answer ever : write and tell  
 All that may grieve or please thee, knowing well  
 That all that pains or joys or interests thine  
 Pains, joys or moves this faithful heart of mine.

## NEW YEAR'S ADDRESS.

*Quebec Transcript, 1839.*

A steam steel pen of fifty poet power,  
 Kind patrons, scarce could tell you what we feel:—  
 Poetic parturition's trying hour  
 First comes upon us now. Could we reveal  
 The throbs and throes which seem the only dower  
 That bright Apollo gives to those who kneel  
 Before his shrine, we think no luckless wight  
 Who ne'er wrote verse before would venture verse to write.

We are not hardened devils like to those  
 Who run from door to door with the Gazette;  
 Their seventy years have taught them to compose  
 In verse without an effort, we, as yet,  
 Scarce count a twelve month since our *Transcript* rose  
 To give the world its light;—but e'er it set  
 (Some hundred years from hence) we hope that we  
 "Most sweet, enchanting bards" like them shall surely be.

To you the first born offspring of our Muse  
 We dedicate and leave without a name:  
 Baptize it as you will,—we'll not refuse  
 The name you give:—to pleasure you it came:  
 For Godfathers and Godmothers we choose  
 Our paper's patrons:—if it's quite the same  
 To *you*, to *us* we own it would be pleasant  
 You'd give its authors each some little christening present

Let other devils tell you what the year  
 That died last night was famous for;—the rise  
 Of foul Rebellion and its brief career;—

How mighty Durham charmed our wandering eyes  
 With gold, while silvery accents on the ear  
 Pour'd golden promises;—or to the skies  
 Extol the pomp that graced the celebration  
 Of our fair, young, good Queen Victoria's coronation.

Or let them tell how judges were suspended  
 For thinking Special Councils might be wrong;  
 —How well our martial citizens defended  
 Our country from the sympathizing throng;  
 —How those whose labours ought to have amended  
 Their countrymen, must sing their New Year's song  
 Through prison bars;—our earnest hope must be  
 That time will prove their hearts from impious treason free.\*

For us the year has had *one* great event  
 That swallows up the rest,—the *Transcript's* birth:—  
 If to your vacant moments it hath lent  
 The charm of poesy; if flowers of worth  
 Transplanted to its pages have been sent  
 To grace your evening hours with harmless mirth,  
 It seeks no better praise, no more renown:—  
 Upon your smiles it lives,—it dies if you should frown!

Generous patrons, kind and true,  
 Each of us to each of you,  
 For this joyous season wishes  
 Appetite and savoury dishes;  
 Health and wealth and Christmas cheer,  
 And a happy, happy year.

\* Some *Editors* had got into trouble.

We may  
 Thy face  
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A. W. to M. K.

We may or may not meet again, I may or may not see  
Thy face again or hear thy voice, but I forget not thee :  
Our friendship's not of ancient date, no kindred forms our tie.  
And yet I seem to know thee well and love thee tenderly.

Thou wast my guest when first I called a husband's house my  
home ;  
I cannot think of that sweet time but what thy form will come  
Before my fancy and my heart with pleasant memories move.  
Thou dear and cherished friend of those whom I am proud to  
love.

Forget not thou that pleasant time when much that met our  
view  
To thee as to myself was strange and beautiful as new.  
T'will please me if whene'er thine eye this simple verse surveys  
Like me thou reckonest that time among thine happy days.

May the rich blessing of our God who is all truth and love.  
Be round thy path and guide thy feet wherever they may rove.  
Thy virtuous thoughts bear fruit in deeds, thine errors be  
forgiven,  
Thine home be happy while thou liv'st—thy home of homes be  
heaven.

---

NEW YEAR'S ADDRESS.

*Quebec Gazette, 1839.*

Goddess of the sage and witty,  
Whom thy democratic city  
Worshipped happily of yore,  
Till Demagogues and faction tore

The bond of peace ;—And, thus divided,  
 Her Sons, “ *misguiding or misguided,* ”  
 Became the dupes and prey of those  
 Who holding *all* Athenians foes,  
 Fomenting discords—parting friends  
 The better to attain their ends,  
 Kept their own interest still in view,  
 As Yankee Sympathisers do ;  
 While Phillip held a *neutral* tone  
 As Yankee Presidents have done.

Bright Goddess, come—if wisdom yet  
 Delights thee—here's the last Gazette :  
 Or if thy other art appears  
 More charming—see our Volunteers !  
 Since Cadmus' day, so fine a set  
 Of sudden soldiers never yet  
 Rose at a word. It seemed Sir John  
 With serpents' teeth the land had sown.

While thus we sang the Goddess came,  
 But as in olden time the dame  
 Appeared to mortals in the guise  
 Of him whom they esteemed most wise,  
 So now she took her ancient way  
 And came—the Mentor of our day—\*  
 The man whom all our factions own  
 For moderation stands alone ;  
 Who, if his creed be something changed  
 On abstract questions,—never ranged  
 Beyond the pale of loyalty.

---

\* John Neilson the first English Editor in Canada.

He thought the mass of men might be  
Entrusted with the destinies  
Of Nations—for *he* was too wise  
To abuse the power, and kindly thought  
All felt like him and as they ought;  
Till stubborn facts and mob excess  
Compelled him to esteem them less  
And put off his democracy  
Till all should be as wise as he.

When thus Minerva had put on  
The likeness of *our* "glorious John,  
She, while our knees with reverence shook,  
A slightly Scottish accent took,  
And kindly prompted what to say  
To Patrons kind on New Year's Day.  
And taught poor devils to rehearse  
The year's events in simple verse.

When the last year its course began,  
Disorder thro' the country ran,  
And to Rebellion's usual brood  
Was added foul ingratitude;  
And men who but for Britain's power  
Had never known a single hour  
Of freedom, but had lived and died  
The vassal slaves of Gallic pride,  
Or 'mid the Democratic host  
Laws, language, and religion lost,  
Had dared to scoff at Britfin's might  
And bared their puny arms for fight.  
The loyal then at once arose  
As one brave man, and to their foes  
Soldier and Soldier-citizen

a/

Their faces turn'd and struck : and then  
 At the first blow the Rebels quailed.  
 And sympathizing Brigands failed.

Then came the Lord of high pretence  
 And wonderful magnificence.—  
 Consistent—tho' he seem'd to be  
 Himself an inconsistency :—  
 The ballot man, despising all,—  
 Th' Aristocratic Radical.

He thought within our land to rule  
 Just like a master in a school,  
 And deem'd the country needs must thrive  
 When govern'd by himself, and *five*,  
 Who, learning all things in a minute,  
 Consulted not a soul within it.  
 But time, who air-built castles evens,  
 Showed all at sixes and at sevens.  
 Too true himself to think his friends  
 Would give him up to serve their ends.—  
 Too brave to think that loyalty  
 Required a captive foe should die,—  
 The Rebel Leaders he befriended.  
 But *rather* far his powers extended.  
 BROUGHAM led the attack with ancient hate.  
 And MELBOURNE left him to his fate.—  
 Deserted by his friends and cuff'd  
 By enemies—the Lord got huff'd,  
 And when GLENELG was next awake  
 He'd a new Governor to make.

Meantime Victoria's brow was bound  
 With Britain's diadem ; and crown'd

In the world's proudest, highest place,  
She peerless sat, with youthful grace;  
And Raleigh's spirit comes again  
To British hearts,—and British men  
The deep devoted feeling prove,  
Of mingled loyalty and love.

As if to grace the maiden's reign,  
Steam speeds the news across the main;  
The tidings to Virginia come,  
In smaller time than she from whom  
Virginia has her name, could send  
A message to an Irish friend.

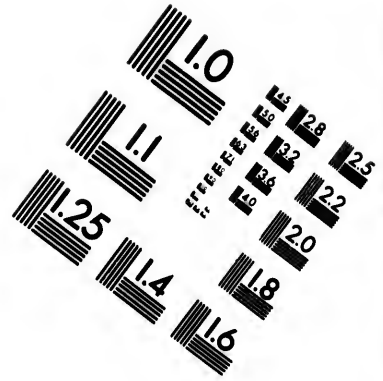
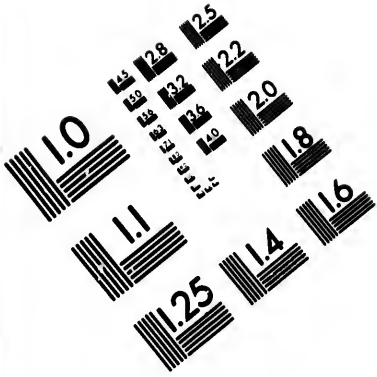
Stern winter came—the Lord was  
And at his post was good Sir JOHN;  
And they whom beating could not teach,  
Whose hearts his mercy could not reach,  
Once more in mad rebellion rush'd  
Against him,—and again were crush'd.

Our Council then the laws amended,  
And Judges were themselves suspended.  
They held that our wise Council's laws  
Had a great hole, thro' which a deep  
And subtle advocate might creep.—  
Thro' the whole case the Council saw,  
And sagely passed another law,  
Declaring, what the Judges call  
A hole, to be no hole at all.

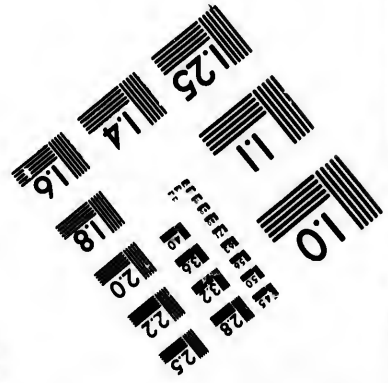
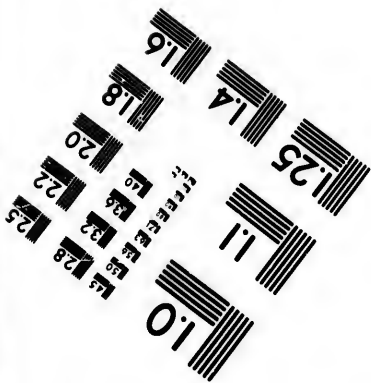
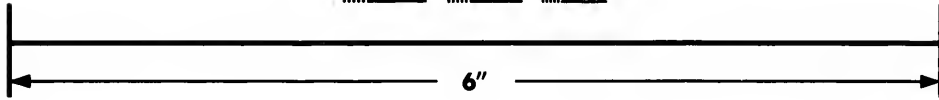
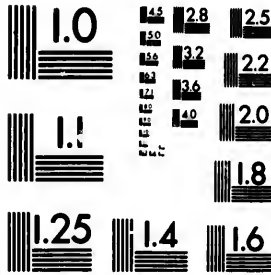
But members of the craft that we  
Held gifted with all purity,  
All learning and all eloquence,  
All loyalty, and common sense—







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Men whom we imps with reverence saw,  
 On whom we cast our eyes with awe,  
 Are now (Heav'n grant with little reason)  
 Suspected of the crime of treason!  
 This,—this, the hearts of devils breaks,  
 And iron tears run down our cheeks ;,  
 Sobs choke our voice—but we must try  
 Our sobs to check, our eyes to dry :—  
 The joyous season calls for joy,  
 Gay thoughts all honest hearts employ.  
 Bright be the prospects of the year  
 To you, and all whom you hold dear.  
 Kind generous Patrons :—all we ask,  
 Now that we've done our yearly task,  
 Is, that you kindly take our hint,  
 And deign to smile on what *we* print.  
 And that we please you, Patrons all,  
 We hope for *Proof* whene'er we call.  
 All health, all joy, all peace be yours,  
 The pride of pleasing you be ours!

---

NEW YEAR'S ADDRESS.

*Quebec Transcript*, 1840.

Behold another New Year's day :—  
 Twelve changeful months have passed away  
 Since first *we* wrote for fame,  
 To us your smiles have, as it passed,  
 Made each a " Transcript " of the last  
 And welcome as it came.

But what, kind Patrons, shall we take  
To be our theme to-day and make  
    The subject of our verse?  
We cannot ask *our* muse to bend  
To Politics, or condescend  
    Its squabbles to rehearse.

*We* hold the Politician's schemes,  
Lord Russell's plans, Lord Durham's dreams,  
    But necessary evils ;  
We talk of them in prose sometimes,  
But in our hearts, and in our rhymes,  
We're Literary Devils.

About them many make a fuss,  
But things like these appear to *us*  
    To verge upon the stupid ;  
*We* chant love ditties as we stroll,  
And each of us in heart and soul  
Is but an Inky Cupid.

Our Ministers and Gracious Queen  
Each bent on " Union " now are seen.  
    *We* like the Queen's the best ;  
And tho' we wish she could prefer  
A Briton to a Foreigner,  
    We hold *that* union blest.

Of those who think the *other* right  
And just and wise, we are not quite  
    The foremost on the list ;  
And yet, we almost wish we were,  
For he who seeks to win the fair  
    Must be a Unionist.

Dear Readers, if "United," may  
 Your joys increase each New Year's day ;  
 And if your bliss be single,  
 May such sweet Union soon be found  
 That *Love* and *Bliss* in endless round  
 Of happiness shall mingle.

We have a gentle wish ourselves,—  
 But we are all such modest elves  
 That for our lives we can't sue;—  
 If you can *guess* it we're delighted,—  
 And fifteen ugly pence "united"  
 Make a most lovely *trente-sous*.

G. W. W. to M. K. 1840.

Remember us ever—remember Quebec,  
 Remember its virtues, remember its faults ;  
 Remember our dance on the *guy frigate's* deck.  
 Remember the people who taught you to waltz :  
 Remember our picnics, remember our balls,  
 Remember our moonlight quadrille at the Falls.

Remember your taste of an Editor's evils,  
 Remember the types and remember the press ;  
 Remember the Transcript, remember its devils,  
 Remember their neat little New Year's address :  
 Remember the pleasure of sorting the *Pi*,  
 Remember your squabble with poor Mr. Y.

Remember St. Giles, and remember your blind,  
 Remember our drive through the woods all in flame ;  
 Remember poor Memory, riding behind,  
 Remember our horse and remember his name.

Remember Miss Smith and the cows and the sheep,  
Remember the river, remember poor Sweep.

Remember Anne Moccock, remember her face,  
Remember the Elephant hung in her room ;  
Remember the Chaudiere, that picturesque place,  
Remember the Etchemin bridge and the boom :  
Remember the rain's constant drizzle and mizzle.  
Remember our wishing for something like swizzle.

Remember our ice, and remember our snow,  
Remember the *Marche-dones*, remember their skins ;  
Remember our Towns both above and below,  
Remember the house where you dwelt for your sins :  
Remember the evenings that in it you've given,  
Remember the reason we christened it " Heaven."

Remember your neighbours, your friends and well-wishers  
Remember the parties at which they all shone ;  
Remember the Flatchers, the Lindsays and Fishers.  
Remember the Natural Steps and the Cone :  
Remember this Poem's delightfully clever ;  
Remember us all and remember us ever.

---

#### THE LADY'S ANSWER.

*Inserted by permission.*

I'll ne'er forget thee, dear Quebec,—thy clear, bright frosty days,  
I'll ne'er forget thy carioles, thy bark canoes or sleighs ;  
I'll ne'er forget thy bitter cold that made our fingers tingle,  
I'll ne'er forget thy nice warm stoves, both double, dumb and  
single.  
I'll ne'er forget thy gentlemen befurred up to the eyes,  
I'll ne'er forget the strange snow shoes that made them look  
such guys ;  
I'll ne'er forget thy martial men, the gallant volunteers :

I'll ne'er forget the' Artillery, Queen's Own or Engineers ;  
 I'll ne'er forget a single star of all the varied throng,  
 I'll ne'er forget a single ball, a pie-nic, dance or song ;  
 I'll ne'er forget the dear abode of friends sincere and many.  
 I'll ne'er forget the one I loved the very best of any ;  
 I'll ne'er forget to mourn its fate, its destiny so cruel,  
 I'll ne'er forget to grieve that it was turned at last to fuel ;  
 I'll ne'er forget the *soirées* there, the gay, the merry joke,  
 I'll ne'er forget "The time I've lost," nor yet "The brave old  
 Oak ;"  
 I'll ne'er forget sweet Annie's voice, her song "They come, they  
 come."  
 I'll ne'er forget dear Harriet who always "Loved to roam ;"  
 I'll ne'er forget the witchery, the power of music mighty ;  
 I'll ne'er forget His Majesty "The King of Otaheitee ;—  
 I'll ne'er forget how harmony entranced the list'ning ear,  
 I'll ne'er forget how all encored my song "The Soldier's Tear ;"  
 I'll ne'er forget the Pleasant Mount, nor e'er the wedding day.  
 I'll ne'er forget the evening the bride was borne away ;  
 I'll ne'er forget her happy smile, her graceful gentle mien.  
 I'll ne'er forget the company who graced the busy scene ;  
 I'll ne'er forget good kind papa who did our mirth partake.  
 I'll ne'er forget, tho' last not least, the charming wedding cake.  
 I'll ne'er forget my own abode,—beyond St. John's I mean,  
 I'll ne'er forget its charming site, or beautiful "wood scene."  
 I'll ne'er forget the troubles that as Editress I knew,  
 I'll ne'er forget the kindly friend who always helped me through.  
 I'll ne'er forget thee Canada, the land that rapture wakes,  
 I'll ne'er forget thy lovely falls, thy mountains or thy lakes ;  
 I'll ne'er forget thee tho' I may not see thy beauty more,  
 I'll ne'er forget in memory to visit of thy shore.  
 I'll ne'er forget you, oh my friends, wherever I may be,  
 I'll ne'er forget to hope that you will aye remember me.

M. K. London, 1840.

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BAPTISMAL ADDRESS.

To H L., a Boy.

Your Godfather and Godmother, sweet Baby,  
Salute you with a joint sponsorial kiss ;—  
They send you nothing else just now—but, *may be*  
Their loving kindness will not end with this :—  
If aught that's nice for ornament or play be  
Found in the town the chance they will not miss.  
So now, be very happy :—and do, pray, be  
Exceeding good,—in virtue place your bliss :  
And go to school betimes and mind your book ;  
Go twice a day to church thro' shine or showers.  
At least until you get confirm'd—for, look,  
Till then *we* pay for all your wicked hours.—  
If you *must* sin, pray sin on your own hook,  
And at *your* cost and peril,—not at ours.

AN ORDINANCE RESPECTING ALBUMS.

Friendship calls  
her special coun-  
cil together.

When friendship heard that Harriet meant  
To sport an album, off the sent  
Her messengers to summon Wit,  
Wisdom and Poesy, to sit  
With Music and Design and plan  
( 'Twas thus the writ of summons ran )  
How the said Album should be filled  
By persons competently skilled.  
They came, they sat with due decorum  
( Five just made Friendship's Council's Quorum )  
And after grave debate, at last  
The following ordinance was passed.

They pass an  
ordinance.

	<p>An ordinance for the protection Of Harriet's Album by th'inspection By some one competently skilled Of things with which it shall be filled.</p>
Preamble.	<p><i>Whereas</i> it hath been represented That Harriet Fletcher hath consented To keep an Album which she sends For contribution to her friends,— And <i>whereas</i> it importeth much The contributions should be such As ought in Albums to appear—</p>
An inspector of contributions appointed.	<p>We have in special council here Ordained, enacted, and directed Each contribution be inspected By E. T. F., and be rejected, If when he comes to look it o'er He thinks he's seen its face before.</p>
Certain articles prohibited.	<p>And be it furthermore ordained That no admission shall be gained By any verses incomplete In decent rhymes, or short of feet ; Or drawings, where a rose receives A lily's stalk, and poppy leaves, Or music which performance mars By disregarding time and bars : But, saving this, we will that all Be taken,—if original :—</p>
Proviso.	<p>Provided that each contribution Admitted to the Institution, For reading, looking at, or fiddling, Be classed as ' good ' or ' bad ' or " middling "  By the Inspector who shall brand Such class upon it, out of hand.</p>

Love ver  
nameless  
prohibite

Proviso.

Love verses to  
nameless ladies  
prohibited.

And further, that as love in rhyme  
Is apt to waste his brains and time,  
And Bachelors if let alone  
Will rhyme upon no theme but one,  
And books of nameless Ladies full  
Are apt to be exceeding dull ;—  
It is ordained that none shall dare  
To write on love to any fair,  
Unless he prove his passion's strength  
By giving all her names at length.

Proviso.

Provided always, and it is  
The true intent and sense of this,  
That it shall be th'Inspector's duty  
To find vast wisdom, wit, and beauty,  
In each foregoing clause and line  
And brand this Ord'nance "*Superfine*."

BIRTHDAY SONNET.

*To H. F., with Couper's Poems.*

A hard unmarried, Harriet, might perchance  
A volume of a warmer tone have sent,  
Some rhyme of love and passion, some romance  
Of hope and fear and joy and rapture blent  
But *I* have but an elder brother's voice  
To wish thee years and hours of health and peace;  
And therefore for a Birthday gift my choice  
Hath fallen on one whose numbers never cease  
To praise our calmer joys, who was content  
With virtue for a theme, and wove a strain  
Whose grave rebuke or harmless merriment,

ddling "

Reproved or laughed at vice and folly's reign.  
 Among the volumes which thy boudoir grace  
 The Sofa's bard may hold a worthy place.

14 December, 1839.

---

Most gentle Reader,—  
 Was Cowper's Calvinistic creed all right?  
 Was I predestined ere I saw the light,  
 To make and send th' above delightful sonnet?  
 Were you foredoomed to smile or frown upon it?  
 Or did his creed err?

---

#### THE CARRIER'S ADDRESS.

*Quebec Gazette, 1st January, 1847.*

Hark! once again the midnight chime,  
 Hath given a solemn tongue to Time,  
 And the last tone of yonder bell  
 Hath bid the vanished year farewell;  
 Gone like all years before, and cast  
 In the wide Gulf we call the Past!  
 Yet that year's influence may extend,  
 Far hence to time's remotest end,  
 And future good or ill may fix  
 Its earliest root in "forty six."  
 Shall he have cause to grieve or laugh,  
 Who writes the dead year's epitaph?  
 Let's see—Her Majesty the Queen  
 (Whom may God prosper) hath not seen  
 It fitting in this year to bless

John Bull with Prince or with Princess,  
But yet we trust that bets are even,  
We've one or both in forty-seven.

Princes, the King of France has thought,  
Are getting scarcer than they ought,  
And that the royal Crown of Spain,  
Might fit a Bourbon's head again,  
So sends his sons to fetch the Bride,  
With hopes of Crown and wealth beside:  
And though the British Lion's growl  
Somewhat disturbs the Gallie fowl,  
France braves the storms that o'er her lower  
And turns for comfort to the dower.  
—Cracow, the Autoerats agree,  
Had better be no longer free,  
And though the Lion threatens her foes  
And Gallia's Bird against them crows,  
Poor Cracow's glory's past away  
Till freedom hails a brighter day.

Old Uncle Sam cares nought for this,  
Th' affair he thinks is none of his;  
And holds it very little odds  
Which way old Europe's "balance" nods,  
Provided that same balance scheme  
Molest not his ambitious dream,  
And that no Prince or Queen assume a  
Right to the Halls of Montezuma.  
For Uncle Sam hath modestly  
Resolved that *these* his own shall be.

—Our "balance" here is rather nice  
And may be upset in a trice;  
Lord Elgin will not find two pins

Of odds of weight 'twixt outs and ins,  
 So even do their chances seem,  
 That either yet may kick the beam.  
 Much work (between ourselves and you)  
 That Gracious Lord will have to do;  
 And if he satisfies the claims  
 Of every party,—if he names  
 Men to each office, who shall be  
 From all objection wholly free,—  
 If he shall fill the public chest,  
 By means that all shall own the best,—  
 If he to Parliament shall send  
 Measures that all men shall commend,—  
 If under him our troubles cease  
 And jarring factions work in peace,—  
 If on the "College question," he  
 Shall get all interests to agree,—  
 If BALDWIN shall be hand in glove  
 With SHERWOOD,—if LAFONTAINE move  
 A vote of confidence in DRAPER  
 And laud each Ministerial paper,—  
 If WILLIAMS' verdict shall attest  
 The Ministerial "Channel" best,  
 And ARMSTRONG own that none but Turks  
 Would vilify the Board of Works,—  
 If GUY shall with pen and tongue,  
 Indite the praise of Colonel YOUNG,—  
 If editors in Montreal  
 Shall cease among themselves to brawl,  
 Until our own old "Glorious JOHN"  
 Has nothing to comment upon,—  
 He will, (we speak with all respect,  
 Do quite as much as we expect.

DEAR M  
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Patrons and friends, the bygone year,  
Hath left one little score to clear ;  
Through wind and rain, thro' cold and sun,  
Our weary round we've dailly run ;  
From south and north, from west and east.  
We've brought the intellectual feast :  
We hope some proof that not in vain,  
We've faced the wind, sun, cold and rain,—  
Some token that our work of love  
You've deigned to notice and approve.  
CARRIERS LOVE CASH—We say no more ;  
We've proved your generous hearts before.  
And bright and blissful may your New Year be.  
From every care and every sorrow free !—

— — —  
THE NORTH SHORE RAILROAD.

*Quebec Gazette, 1847.*

DEAR MR. EDITOR,

I know I have no right to appear in verse more than once a year, and that my time for this year is past ; but as I trudge through the streets distributing your invaluable lucubrations to every body, every body *will* talk to me about the Rail-road, and really the poetic fire within will consume me if I do not give it vent ;—pray print me then, and I will carry you about with double diligence.

I am, Dear Mr. Editor,

With profound respect,

One of the humblest of your devils.

A. B. C.

What is it that awakes my lyre,  
And fills me with unwonted fire ?  
The thing to which all hopes aspire ;  
Our Rail-road.

What's that on which we all agree,  
 Old Nestor \* with the "Journal" free,  
 And Cauchon with the Mercury ?

Our Rail-road.

At whose success we'd all be glad,  
 The Tory, moderate, or the rad,  
 All sects and sorts (except the mad)—

Our Rail-road.

What will be far the surest plan,  
 To keep us loyal to a man,  
 And make us laugh at Jonathan ?

Our Rail-road.

What will the provinces unite  
 In *real* union firm and tight,  
 And keep us British and all right ?

Our Rail-road.

What, if we don't the boon refuse,  
 Will forward every body's views,  
 And make us all as rich as Jews ?

Our Rail-road.

What will convey our wood and grain  
 At every season to the main,  
 And bring us British goods again ?

Our Rail-road.

What will the rapid steam-cars dash on  
 To bring us London's newest fashion,  
 And gratify dear womm's passion ?

Our Rail-road.

---

\* I most humbly crave your pardon, Mr. Editor, for this poetic license.

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What *may* perhaps do something more,  
And to mis-used Quebec restore  
The rank she held in days of yore ? \*  
Our Rail-road.

And then perchance it may befall,  
Our † wives shall hear the pleasant call,  
To grace Lord Liberal's Castle Ball :—  
Dear Rail-road !

Then let us heart and hand combine,  
And all in one great effort join,  
To urge this wonder-working line  
Of Rail-road.

---

NEW YEAR'S ADDRESS.

*Pilot*, 1849.

Huzza ! for the *PILOT* that weathered the storm,—  
Huzza ! for Lord Elgin—Huzza ! for Reform,—  
Huzza ! for our Ministers, honest and able,—  
Huzza ! for the measures they'll lay on the table.—  
Huzza ! for the Session that's going to be,  
The Session the Province is longing to see,—  
Huzza ! for ourselves, who in prophecy bold,  
In our last New-Year's Rhyme, all this triumph foretold,  
Proving thus that in gifts, if no longer in name,  
The Poet and Prophet are ever the same.

---

\* The Seat of Government.

† Another poetic license for *me*, Mr. Editor, but remember I shall be a rich man then (thanks to the Rail-road) and Lord Liberal may choose to forget I was a poor devil once, if he knows I was always an honest one.

Huzza! for the friends that stood steadily by us,—  
 Huzza! for Lamartine—Huzza! for Pope Pius,—  
 Huzza! for the Banner of Freedom unfurl'd,  
 For the good of all nations, the weal of the world;—  
 Huzza! louder than all for our own native land,  
 For its cheerful obedience to lawful command,  
 For the best Constitution the world ever saw,—  
 Huzza! for the People, the Queen and the Law!  
 And, huzza! for the men that resist the attack  
 Of the Communist's doctrine:—long live Cavaignac.  
 We haven't got *much*, but we'd like to retain it,  
 Not divide with the boys that did nothing to gain it,  
 Nor sharing our New Year's emoluments sweet,  
 With the first ragamuffins we find in the street.  
 But this is digression,—our present vocation.  
 Is to deal in poetical vaticination.

The Session that's coming shall ever be blest,  
 As the longest, the wisest, the greatest, the best:  
 Mr. Baldwin shall make all our Colleges flourish,  
 LaFontaine shall justice and equity nourish,—  
 Mr. Drummond all crimes shall detect and repress,  
 Mr. Blake all abuses expose and redress,—  
 Mr. Morin shall charm us with eloquent words,  
 Mr. Caron shall do the same thing in the Lords,—  
 Mr. Leslie shall answer all questions and calls,  
 Mr. Merritt shall give all kinds of *canawls*,—  
 Messrs. Cameron and Taché make bridges and roads,  
 In all sorts of places, and all sorts of modes,—  
 Mr. Viger shall lessen our national debt—  
 A thing that no tory has ever done yet,—  
 Mr. Hincks shall make perfect our Representation,  
 Shall get us Free Trade too, and Free Navigation,—  
 Shall the duties impose in so charming a way,

'Twill be bliss to receive them and pleasure to pay,—  
 With such exquisite tact he the Tariff shall fill,  
 It shall gladden John Glass and please Peter M'Gill ;—  
 He shall issue Debentures (a marvellous thing),  
 That shall pay themselves off with the profit they bring ;—  
 Libel law shall amend that the Press may be free,  
 And that men may write truth without fear of Gucee ;—  
 He shall make us all rich :—but if thus we run on,  
 In foretelling his deeds, we shall never have done.  
 If you know what is good for our country, you know  
 What he'll think, say, and do, and—Amen, be it so !

Having thus drawn aside the dark curtain of State,  
 And unveiled the designs of political fate—  
 Having speechified from our poetical throne,  
 Which we hold (more's the pity) for one day alone,  
 We come to the point, which, in all thronal speeches,  
 The great end of Government touchingly teaches ;  
 Tho' a point of vast import in few words it lies—  
 " **DEAR LADIES AND GENTLEMEN GRANT US SUPPLIES :** "  
 You know what the Carrier's necessities are,—  
*We'll accept of Debentures, and take them at par !*

## THE CARRIER'S CAROL—FOR 1849.

*Quebec Gazette.*

Amid the crash of thrones and flight of Kings.—  
 The downfall of time-honor'd thoughts and things,—  
 'Mid violence baffling freedom's brightest hope,—  
 And the brave efforts of the liberal Pope ;—  
 'Mid Rebel outbreaks and the fiery gleam  
 Of Towns bombarded, and Italia's dream  
 Of adding one more nation to the list :—  
 'Mid Red Republican and Communist,—  
 'Mid democratic movements near and far,—  
 And lurid portents of impending war,—  
 A year hath passed and ended ;—heaven be praised,  
 The withering storm hath yet but lightly grazed  
 Our British Parent, while ourselves have gazed  
 Untouched spectators of the wreck around,  
 In tempered freedom safe, by love and duty bound !

True, our funds *are* rather low,  
 And Debentures do not go  
 Quite so readily at par  
 As we could have wished,—yet far  
 Be it from our thoughts to grumble :  
 In the universal tumble  
 We have lost in cash and labors  
 Less than many of our neighbors :  
 That is the Providence has—for we,  
 Imps as we are known to be,  
 With a deep affliction mourn  
 O'er our lamented Patron's Urn ! \*  
 Would we could raise his cenotaph  
 And there inscribe this Epitaph !.

\* John Neilson.

An honest man lies here,—not falsely bland,  
But kind in very deed and true in heart,  
With unbought zeal who served our native land,  
And not for office played the Patriot's part.

Wielding with easy power his trusty pen,  
Keen without gall, without unkindness free,  
His aim to raise and serve his fellow men,  
He tempered censure eye with courtesy.

Our country weeps in him her sagest friend,  
The press its ancient ornament and pride;—  
In us all mournful thoughts and feelings blend.  
Guide, friend and master lost when Neilson died.

When in our final *case* we lie,  
Krooked out of *form* and into *pi*,  
May we a like *impression* leave ;  
Like *proof* of love may we receive,  
And inky Imps our praise rehearse.  
In honest if in rugged verse !

But we must not be gloomy—the New Year is *come*.  
And the Session is *coming*, to make us all glad,  
For our Ministers (bless them!), with trumpet and drum.  
Have proclaimed that they'll rid us of every thing bad.  
And will give us all good things,—a College, and Cash,  
And a new Judicature, no second hand hash  
But a spic and span new one,—and free Navigation  
To make us a mighty magnificent nation,  
New Taxes, new Duties, new Incorporation  
Of Cities and Boroughs, and new Registration ;—  
Of Post Office matters a new Regulation,  
New Districts, new Counties, new Representation.  
New School laws ensuring us Illumination,

New Census Bills giving us new information,  
 New schedules of Salaries, working vexation  
 (With a salvo, of course, for their own preservation)  
 To overpaid placemen, and great tribulation :  
 New schemes for our Revenue's vast augmentation,  
 For increasing industrious and sound population  
 By encouraging Settlement and Immigration,  
 That is by addition and multiplication ;—  
 And many more things which need verification !  
 Don't we wish we may get them ?—no matter ! we'll hope ;—  
 Who'd have thought Reformation would come ~~from~~ the Pope ?  
 If they do all this good and remove all these evils,  
 We'll all turn Responsible Government d—ls ;  
 We'll hurra for LaFontaine and Baldwin,—we'll take  
 The oath of allegiance to Drummond and Blake,—  
 We'll confess (as the Pilot apparently thinks)  
 That there *may* be some good in our friend Mr. Hincks,  
 We'll believe that there's virtue in Leslie and Price,  
 And that Taché and Cameron are free from a vice.

no/

Patrons, may the coming year  
 Find and leave you happy here ;  
 And, life ended, may you be  
 Happy through eternity.  
 Do you wish such happiness ?  
 Seek your fellow men to bless.  
 Would you, now that cash is rare,  
 Invest at interest high, yet fair ?—  
 What's given to the poor is lent  
 On better terms than cent per cent,—  
 And on these terms, poor way-worn elves,—  
 We'll take a *trifling loan* ourselves.

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THE STEAM EXCAVATOR OR PATENT IRISHMAN.

The following poem, was written expressly for a young gentleman at Upper Canada College, as an appendix to his *Theme* on this subject; the Ode tho' not strictly Horatian, expresses my admiration for this Invention. I am proud to say that it obtained the applause of Dr. Scadding who marked it as "Good—worthy of Hildebert."

AD EXCAVATOREM.

O, Excavator nobilis!  
O, Machina mirabilis!  
Que longò antè alias, is, \*  
Potentior Hibernicis,  
In terram fodiendo!

E patriâ Yankeeorum,  
Venisti ut laborum  
Levamen sis nostrorum,  
Et versuum meorum,  
Tutamen in canendo!

Te pueri circumstantes,  
Te senes et infantes,  
Aspectu jubilantes,  
Ingenio triumphantes,  
Laudabunt in videndo!

Virtutes, quas narrare,  
Nec laudibus æquare,  
Nec versibus cantare,  
Non credo me prestare,—  
Mirabor in silendo!

\* Ab "Eo."

## THE CARRIER'S CHAUNT.

*Quebec Gazette, January, 1850.*

Oh! had we a Pegasus willing and able,—  
 We'd mount him and ride; but there's none in our stable.  
 So we'll e'en take a hint from balloon-loving Gale,  
 Who proposes in search of poor Franklin to sail:  
 Our balloon shall be made out of last year's Gazette,  
 And our gas be the hope that you will not forget  
 The poor Imps who have brought it you. (Thanks to our Mayor.  
 We might get *real* gas if we'd coppers to spare.)  
 And thus mounting on high, we at 'vantage may cast  
 A glance o'er the future, the present and past.  
 We are up—we can see over all FORTY-NINE,  
 With its good deeds and bad, from the Pole to the Line.  
 Towards the future, dark clouds seem to limit our view,  
 But with breaks here and there we shall try to peep through.  
 We see anarchy nipping young Liberty's bud,  
 And "baptizing the first birth of freedom in blood,"  
 Upsetting each landmark and tried constitution,  
 And rejecting Reform to embrace Revolution.  
 We see France preaching fraternization and hope  
 To her brethren at Rome, and—restoring the Pope!  
 We see Christians engaging in butcher-like work,\*  
 And the victims of tyranny—saved by the Turk!  
 We see Pestilence march with her death-flag unfurl'd  
 Spreading fear and dismay o'er three-fourths of the world,  
 'Till the Angel of Mercy came down to their aid  
 At the cry of the lands, and the Demon is stay'd;—  
 Now the bright gleam of hope hath succeeded despair.  
 And man's gratitude breathes in thanksgiving and prayer.

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\* At the Holy Sepulchre!

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Why from Canada last? Hath she none to express?  
Was her strait not as sore? Is her thanksgiving less?  
But perhaps my LORD ELGIN was waiting to see,  
What his fate with the Torontowegians would be.  
True, we've plagues enough left, but they're such as we may  
With a will and an effort sweep deftly away;  
And there's good with the bad:—while we're up in the sky  
Both the good and the bad we can readily spy,  
And as each meets our view we shall just jot it down;—  
We can't handle the globe like Commissioner Brown.  
We see our *ovation* crown'd Governor, who  
Is *egregi* (*o*) us Professor of dignified--when!--  
With one hand he rewardeth the Rebels who tried  
Annexation by force in their insolent pride;  
With the other chastiseth the men who are seen  
Humbly seeking the same thing by leave of the Queen:  
While BEN HOLMES, more consistent, resisted the force,  
But applaudeth the thing in its peaceable course!--  
We see our Reponsibles handling the pelf  
And each taking good care of his friends and himself.  
We see the five C's that embellish our City,  
Standing each for a Chiseller cunning and witty;  
CHAUVEAU, CHABOT and CAUCHON, and CARON,—and then  
The great Chiseller of Chisellers, our own CITIZEN.\*  
Number one is a turbulent, troublesome boy,  
But he's not a bad chisel—ask Circuit Judge Roy.  
Number two's mode of working was clever tho' queer,  
For he chiselled himself into Chief Engineer!  
Number three in a Pilot-boat followed the sport,  
'Till he found himself out a snug berth in our Port.  
Number four most of all by his chiselling gains  
Getting rid of the work while the profit remains.

\* Robert Christie, Esq.

Number five on economy writes, and on history  
 With a certain *gold pen* about which there's a mystery :  
 Standing chief among Chiesllers, aloof and alone,  
 And doubling the pay of the House—and his own.  
 But there *en revanche*, stands our excellent Mayor,  
 Our four times unanimous choice, whose good care  
 Hath enlightened our City with Gas, and who sought her  
 Health, safety and profit, by seeking for water ;  
 (Employing a Baldwin who hated a job,  
 And so differed in that from reponsible Bob,)  
 And hath tried party feeling and quarrels to smother  
 Until eit should meet cit as a friend and a brother.

We see Annexation—But stop, through the cloud  
 We've a glimpse of the future,—that future is proud.  
 No stripe sullied flag doth our Citadel deck,  
 But the Standard of Britain waves over Quebec ;  
 Montreal hath regained her old mercantile fame,  
 And her sons have abandoned their errors and shame ;  
 Toronto gleams bright in prosperity's sun,  
 And the trade of the West hath been tried for and won :  
 Of the tide of good luck the Kingstonians drink ;  
 And the new seat of Government's—where do you think ?  
 We may not tell more,—but it has but *one* seat,  
 (And that one in the place that's most fitting and meet)  
 And no more like the softest of members is found  
 Which between its two seats tumbles bump to the ground.  
 And Lord Elgin is off—and all parties are tired  
 Of bemiring each other, and getting bemired ;  
 Even Editors argue, as Editors should,  
 Not for argument's sake, but for Canada's good  
 And have found that a Country is little or great,  
 Not because it's a Colony, Province or State,

But that wise men attain to the end they're pursuing,  
Not by talking or begging, but thinking and doing ;  
That the best of all ways Cape Misfortune to weather,  
Is a long pull, a strong pull, a pull all together.  
Is this glimpse of the future too bright to be true ?--  
Ask yourselves,—the solution depends upon you.  
We dislike not the Yankees, they're clever and brave,  
But the blot on their 'sentecheon's the whip and the slave ;  
Let them banish the stripes when the stars are unfurl'd,  
And their flag may compete with the pride of the world ;  
With the red cross of Albion it then may go forth  
As the banner of freedom, and wisdom and worth.  
Let them WINTHROP elect and their Congress shall be  
The boast of Columbia, the hope of the free ;  
Let them list to his counsels, their Eagle shall rise  
With his pinions unfetter'd, and soar to the skies.

---

And now again we rest on earth  
And hear the sounds of human mirth :  
Seasonable sounds of glee,  
Laugh and jest and revelry.  
But cold and rough the wind doth blow  
And sharp the frost, and deep the snow ;  
And many in winter's season rude  
Lack clothing, shelter, fire and food.  
Give them, ye rich ones, to the poor ;—  
The gift shall large increase ensure,  
Returning thus your offered gold  
In blessings rich and manifold.  
Would ye for mercies numberless,  
Your gratitude to Heaven express ?  
The most acceptable thanksgiving,  
Is worthy, holy, Christian living ;

And of the Christian virtues three  
 The chief and best is charity.  
 Better than penance, prayer or shrift,  
 Is God's delight, the cheerful gift!  
 And dont forget, that cold and wet,  
     Or faint with hent, the CARRIER poor,  
 Hath toiled his way, from day to day,  
     To bring your NEILSON to your door,  
 And cometh now to wish you all good cheer,  
 A merry Christmas, and a happy year!

---

THE LITTLE EXHIBITION OF 1854.

A Riddle for M. P.'s of both Houses.

*Sic vos non vobis—VING :*

A little man did make a Gun  
 A very sorry thing,  
 The barrel weak, the stock awry,  
 A lock with crazy spring.

And on the back side of the stock,  
 A silver plate put he,  
 Marked "eighteen hundred fifty-four"  
 And "*Pecit, L. T. D.*"

He laid the Gun before the men  
 Who judge of things like these,  
 They thought it bad, and yet they wished,  
 The little man to please.

For twice before in vain he tried,  
The public prize to snatch,  
And three long years had toiled away,  
That luckless Gun to patch.

They gently hinted, that they would,  
For some good workmen send,—  
Who might in some particulars,  
Stock, lock, and barrel mend.

So said, so done,—those workmen made,  
A barrel sound and slick,  
A stock right good, of walnut wood,  
A lock as lightning quick.

But on the backside of the stock,  
That plate you still may see,  
Marked "eighteen hundred fifty-four"  
And "*Fecit. L. T. D.*"

The little man who feared the work,  
For *his* might seem too good,  
Stiffened the lock,—the barrel scratched,  
And scraped the varnished wood.

But still the thing was capital,  
A first rate shooting gun,  
The Judges gave the prize,—and all  
Applauded what they'd done.

The little man he struts about,  
As any peacock proud,  
Parades the Gun, and shews the prize.  
His boasts are long and loud.

If any man presume to doubt,  
That his the work could be,  
He points unto that silver plate,  
And shews him "L. T. D."

The skilful workmen are forgot,  
And few may know their name,  
Theirs was the work,—the little man's  
The profit and the fame.

INTERPRETATION CLAUSE.

Put "Bill" for "Gun,"—be wide awake,—  
Thou clever M. P. P.  
And tell me who the workmen were?—  
And who was L. T. D—?

M. P. P. thinks a little and then guesses right.

"Eureka" shout,—thou'st found it out.  
Thou cleverest of men!—  
Right well I say,—in wordy fray,  
Thou'lt earn thy one pound ten!

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THE CARRIER'S COALITION ADDRESS.

*Midnight 1854-5—Quebec Gazette.*

" God bless the master of this house,  
And mistress also ;  
And all the little children  
That round the table go ;  
With their pockets full of money,  
And their cellars full of beer.—  
And God send you all a Happy New Year."

Tolls that loud bell for fifty-four,  
O doth it welcome fifty-five ?  
Mourns it the year that is no more,  
Hails it the year that's now alive ?  
Mourns it for England's, France's brave ?  
Knells it o'er valour's early grave ?  
Or peals it cheerly through the night  
For Inkerman's all-glorious fight ?  
Tolls it for Elgin who is gone,  
And all the good he might have done ?  
Or greets it him who rules instead.  
Our untried, welcome, hopeful Head ?

We cannot say—for good and evil  
Come now so mixed that we, the Devil.  
(Of the *Gazette*) can hardly say  
Whether we should be grave or gay.

We would, perhaps, McNab abide,  
If Drummond sat not by his side ;  
And charming Cayley might appear  
If Chabot were not quite so near ;

(How in silk gown so spruce and new  
 Will he the Law-Bricklaying do ?)  
 Macdonald would rejoice our sight  
 If Morin sat not on his right :  
 Bob Spence would far more pleasing show,  
 Were he not linked with dull Chauveau ;—  
 E'en honest, jolly Smith looks cross,  
 Clapped cheek by jowl with blundering Ross,  
 Is there no chance our British men  
 Should ever get their rights again !  
 Is Lower Canada so low,  
 That her best man is P. Chauveau ;  
 Her lawyers so *extremely* small,  
 That Drummond overtops them all ; ●  
 In her wide confines is there not  
 An engineer can beat Chabot ;  
 Is genius to her clime so foreign  
 That her first specimen is Morin ?  
 May her good freemen never hope,  
 That one or two at least may sit  
 In council, who mistrust the Pope,  
 Nor cringe to Priest or Jesuit ?  
 Shall our good city never be  
 Cleansed of that odious A. B. C. ?

Yet there is one unmingled good—  
 One shadowless and sunny spot,  
 Smooth, cat-like Rolph is out and gone,  
 To pestle, pill and gallipot :—  
 However bad the rest may be,  
 They are not half so bad as he.

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Our rulers have three little Bills  
To prop their fame and cure our ills :  
They boast of Reciprocity  
And how they'll make the Yankees pay,  
But Jonathan's as 'cute as we,  
And *that* may turn the other way.  
They boast they've finished the Reserves,  
And well they may—but there, methinks,  
A greater gun the meed deserves,  
The great ten-thousand-pounder Hincks.  
Whipp'd Lewis brags about *his* Bill,  
We might as well be told  
The patient made the Doctor's pill  
That cured him of his cold,  
He swallowed it—the thing was good—  
No man hath e'er gainsayed it,  
He swallowed *well*, but—\*by the Rood,\*  
He should'nt say he made it.

---

But truce to Ministerial tricks,  
And truce to dirty politics,  
And truce to in and out ;  
Apart from these, the gentlemen  
Are just as good as nine in ten,  
And generous souls no doubt :  
So as their Poets Laureate we  
Expect from *THEM* a double fee.

---

\* NOTE.—The Editor, a modest man, put this in,—our own phrase was more energetic and our rhyme and metre quite as good ; but the Editor thought it unpolite, and savouring too much of

To them and all a Happy Year,  
 A cellar full of foaming beer  
 And lots of Christmas Pies ;  
 And if our Budget you approve,  
 Kind Patrons, then we humbly move  
 You grant us the Supplies.

Poor suppliants to your doors we come.  
 Our *Estimate's* the usual sum,  
 But yet we should be glad,  
 If, seeing beef and bread and wood  
 Are very dear, you only should  
 A moderate BONUS add !

---

ADDRESS.

*The Patriotic Fund Committee for their fellow citizens.*

Ye sons of Britain, Ireland, France,  
 Whose brethren side by side advance  
 Against the ruthless Cossack lance,  
 And freedom's foe ;  
 The wives and orphans of the brave,  
 Whose valour earned a soldier's grave.  
 Appeal to you to help and save  
 From want and woe.

For they who fell on Alma's height,  
 Or Balaclava's hero fight,  
 Or died for freedom, God and right,  
 At Inkermann,  
 Stretched on the soldier's bier,  
 Bequeathed you those they held most dear.  
 That you might dry the mourner's tear,  
 As Christians can.

*bloody.* /

Your brethren strive on battle field,  
Who best his country's arms shall wield,  
Who first shall force the foe to yield,  
Or bravely die :  
Strive ye, who first and best shall be  
In the great work of charity,  
To sooth by generous sympathy,  
The mourner's cry.

By Erin's Harp and Shamrock green,—  
By bonnie Scotland's Tartan sheen,—  
By England's Rose,—by Britain's Queen,  
(Long may she live !)  
By the red cross your fathers bore  
To victory on every shore,  
By Gallia's glorious tricolor,—  
Give,—freely give.

Give,—and so may the hallowed gold  
Return to you a hundred fold,  
And blessings and rewards untold,  
To you be given :  
To succour in their deep distress,  
The widow and the fatherless,  
Is virtue's purest happiness,  
Forecasting Heaven.—

Quebec, 16th January, 1855.

---

No. 1000.—1st Session, 6th Parliament, 21-2 Victoria, 1858.

B I L L .

An Act to immortalize certain Members of Her Majesty's Most Ephemeral Government.

First Reading Monday, 16th August, 1858.  
Second and Third Reading instanter.

Mr. V. GREEN.

Nena Sahib, Printer to the King of Delhi.

No. 1000.]

B I L L .

[1858.

An Act to immortalize certain Members of Her Majesty's Most Ephemeral Government.\*

F Y T T E F I R S T .

1. A pleasant game of Fox and Geese  
Was played by certain famous men,  
'Twas not in Egypt, Rome or Greece,  
We wot not say where it was or when.
2. Baited with place and power and cash  
Sly Renard set a cunning gin ;—  
The leading Gander's soul was rash,  
And twelve great geese at once rushed in.
3. He might have caught at least a score,  
For all were eager to be taken,  
Only the trap would hold no more.  
And so the small ones saved their bacon.

---

\* See the Journals of Parliament of this date

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4. One curly gosling seemed to pout,  
And others' eyes the tears ran o'er in,  
That bigger geese should crowd them out,  
And that the trap would take no Mor'in.
  5. Those in the trap grew mighty proud,  
And little dreaming of disasters,  
Strutted about and gabbled loud  
And thought they were the Fox's Masters.
  6. Not so the Fox—in merry mood  
He laughed to see the waddling rout ;—  
He broke no bones, he drank no blood,  
But pulled their prettiest feathers out ;
  7. He clipped their wings in Vulpine play,  
He spoilt their dream so fair and bright,  
Then turned them out to find their way  
Back to their pen as best they might.
  8. Sweet pen ! where they with brazen throats  
In oratory used to dabble,  
And daily gain their ninety groats  
By legislative noise and gabble.
  9. Alas ! the way is hard to find  
And very rough and rude the track,  
And many may be left behind  
And never, never more get back !

F Y T T E—S E C O N D .

10. Who played the Fox and who the Goose—  
In that eventful time ?—  
Attend the answer of the muse  
In true and deathless rhyme.

- 
11. The Fox a mystery remains,  
NOMINIS UMBRA STAT,  
And people puzzle hard their brains  
In guessing this and that.
  12. Some think what seems the Fox's Head  
Vice-recol honours wears ;—  
While others hold that in their stead  
A lawyer's coif appears.
  13. Some thing him wrong, some think him right,  
(Those Quidnuncs of the Town)  
Some call him black—some call him white,  
But no one thinks him *Brown*.
  14. The name of every goose he caught  
In print recorded was,  
In that great work which may be bought,  
Of Mister Desbarats.
  15. And not among them 'all was seen  
A goose of orange hue,  
But some were *rouge*—tho' all were green,  
And now look very blue.
  16. And one you'd think could never be  
Entrapped,—he looks so sage,  
And so deep read,—no doubt but he  
Enjoys a *green* old age.
  17. The geese uncaught were of all hues,  
Including White, they say ;—  
(Between the reader and the muse)  
The curly goose was Grey.

18. But there are men of other creed  
Who hold the Fox a myth,  
Like Fellowes' voters,—or a *feed*  
By Mr. Speaker Smith.
19. These think the Fox was love of power.  
And love of profit too,—  
And Dorion's maxim for the hour,  
Was—*tout est pour Lemieux* :
20. In short that in ambition wrapped,  
Nought heeding wisdom's frown,  
Foley by folly was entrapped,  
And Brown by Brown done brown.

CONCLUSION.

21. Thus was the game of Fox and Geese  
Played by those famous men :—  
They were in luck who saw the piece,  
It can't be played again.
22. Great geese, ere Agamemnon reigned,  
No doubt the ancients saw ;—  
No tuneful Poet they obtained,  
And died by Nature's law.—
23. Our greater geese through every age,  
Like cocks of Gallia *may* crow,  
Their names are writ on Clio's page,  
NON CARENT VATE SACRO.
-

## IN MEMORIAM.

*Old Christ Church.*

OTTAWA, 5th March, 1872.

DEAR OLD TIMES—

They are pulling down Old Christ Church. It was not handsome certainly, but it had memories attached to it which the new one cannot have. I, for one, cannot help feeling grieved, and perhaps some lines in which I have tried to give expression to my grief, may find an echo in the heart of more than one old Bytownian: if you think so, you may print them and oblige

Your's most truly,

JANE.

Farewell old Church, where on my infant brow

With solemn rite the mystic sign was traced,

And when my youthful faith renewed the vow,

On my bowed head confirming hands were placed:

Where first I shared the Christian feast divine,

His flesh the bread, the atoning blood in wine:

Before whose altar once I stood a bride,

And where through many a year I knelt in prayer,

A thoughtful wife, with children by my side,

And on my Saviour cast my every care:

Where over ONE the thrilling words were read,

Which when the weary leave this scene of strife,

Console the living, sanctify the dead,

And tell of resurrection and of life.

A fairer fane may rise to take thy place,

Whose broader aisles may own a statelier grace;

Through pictured windows richer light may stream

On moulded architrave and sculptured beam;

From loftier tower the Sabbath bell be rung,

By fuller choirs the swelling anthem sung:—

These will be well—but no new church can be,

What thou hast been—thou dear old Church to me.

OTTAWA TIMES, March 8th., 1872.



THE ATTACK.

*A Lay by a Layman.*

(AFTER TENNYSON.)

[“The New Christ Church will contain *six hundred* sittings.”]—*Report of the Building Committee.*

I.

Deep in debt, deep in debt,  
Deep in debt, deeply,—  
Swiftly to ruin's brink  
    Drift the six hundred.  
“Build, build,” the Rector said;  
Faint hearts they all obeyed,  
Into the clutch of debt  
    Sank the six hundred.

II.

Now the foundation's laid,  
Wise men all stand dismayed;  
But though the laity knew  
    Some one had blundered,  
Theirs not to question why?  
Theirs not to reason why?  
Theirs but to pay and sigh:—  
Truly in slime of debt  
    Crawled the six hundred.

III.

See all their purses bare,  
Filled now with nought but air,  
Paying the workmen there,  
15

Paying an army, while  
 All the world wondered :  
 Plunged into carpets, glass,  
 Grand organ, lamps, and gas ;  
 Native and stranger,  
 Sickened, discordant mass,  
 Worn out and plundered :—  
 Parsons are pleased,—but not,  
 Not the six hundred.

## IV.

Duns rough to right of them,  
 Duns hard to left of them,  
 Duns firm in front of them  
 Threatened and thundered.  
 Callous to writ and bill,  
 Swallowing the bitter pill,  
 Into the Bankrupt Court,  
 Into the legal mill,  
 Must go the six hundred.

## V.

When will the debt be paid ?  
 O the rash move they made ?  
 All the world wondered.  
 Pity the error made,  
 Pity the poor, betrayed,  
 Hapless six hundred.

R. J. W.

THE DEFENCE.

MY DEAR "TIMES."—To-day and to-morrow the ladies offer us a Christmas Tree and other pleasant things in the basement story of Christ Church, and on Friday next, there is to be a very amusing entertainment, at Gowan's Hall,—both in aid of the Organ Fund of the Church. Shall they fail? St. Cecilia forbid; they *must* be a great success; and as poets have a prescriptive right to be prophets, I venture to send you a little poem about them in the prophetic spirit, as if written after the event, but differing from that of another of your poets, who, though a little severe, may have done us, (as I am bound to believe he intended to do), good service by shewing us what debt might lead to.

Ever yours, most truly,

ONE OF THE SIX HUNDRED.

I.

"Deep in debt, deep in debt,"—  
"Let not the thing be said,"—  
"Rouse ye my faithful flock,  
"Up and repel the charge.  
"Faithful six hundred;"—  
Thus our good Rector said,  
Cheerfully all obeyed;  
Spurning the shame of debt,  
Rose the six hundred.

II.

All to their Christmas tree  
Thronged with such kindly glee,

Soon it was plain to see  
No one had blundered ;  
Theirs was the motive high,  
Theirs was the brave reply,  
Theirs was the noble cry,  
“ Freely our help we'll give ; ”—  
Worthy six hundred.

## III.

Then came they one and all,  
Crowding to Gowan's Hall,  
Answering their Rector's call,  
Heaping their offerings while  
All the world wondered ;  
Clergy with laymen vied  
Opening their purses wide,  
Swelling the golden tide ;  
Poor man and wealthy  
In feeling not sundered,  
Giving their best to God,  
All the six hundred.

## IV.

Croakers to right of them,  
Croakers to left of them,  
Croakers in front of them,  
Vainly had thundered ;  
Strong in their sense of right  
Strong in their cause's might,  
Bravely they fought the fight,  
Freeing their Church from shame,  
From the reproach of debt,  
Generous six hundred.

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V.

Glorious the effort made,  
Heavy the debt they paid,  
While the world wondered ;  
Praise we the victory won,  
Praise the work nobly done  
By the six hundred.

OTTAWA, December 16, 1873.

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## THULE OR THULÉ.

The following letters,—inserted by permission,—throw some light on the composition of the Poem in question, and they show too the interest which His Excellency took in the modest production of the Company's Muse, and that he was graciously pleased to

“ Read it by the light of kindness ”

“ Through good nature's rosiest glasses,”—

an example which I trust the readers of my “ Waifs ” will loyally imitate.

OTTAWA, 8 June, 1876.

MY LORD,

If Your Excellency were only Governor General of Canada, I should perhaps doubt whether so dignified a personage as a Q. C. of rather ancient standing, might with propriety edit, or having edited offer for Your Excellency's acceptance the accompanying trifle,—the first production of “ The Thule or Thulé Passage at Arms Company (Limited ) ”—of which I have the honor to be the Editor. But as the author of “ Letters from High Latitudes ” and more especially of the famous Latin after-dinner speech in Iceland, I cannot but hope that Your Excellency will take some interest in our attempt to throw light upon what our Benedictine Friar calls “ the weird mysterious Island's name.” And Your Excellency, though not a member of the Company, is in some sort responsible for its formation,—for without *The Ball*, there would have been no Britannia among us, and without Britannia no “ Passage at Arms,” which was a real *bona fide* encounter of the wits of some of Your Excellency's faithful Canadian Lieges, the greater part of them being

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of the Civil Service. In proof that one of us (our Friar) is capable of higher things, I inclose a paper \* which I had the honor of editing for him some time ago.

I have the honor to be,

with profound respect,

Your Excellency's most obedient servant.

G. W. WICKSTEED.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE.

OTTAWA, June 10th., 1876.

MY DEAR WICKSTEED,

I am really most obliged to you for having sent me such a charming *jeu d'esprit*.

I only wish Lady Dufferin and I could have been by at the Passage of Arms thus happily rendered immortal. It would however have been as an humble spectator, as I should have hardly felt competent to engage in so learned a controversy.

Yours sincerely,

DUFFERIN.

\* Our Lord at Bethany, by E. T. Fletcher.

## THULE OR THULÈ.

(A PASSAGE AT ARMS IN RHYME.)

*Respectfully dedicated to Britannia.*

May farthest Thule obey thee,  
Tibi serviat ultima Thulè.

## THE ARGUMENT.

G. W. W. mentions in the course of conversation "Princess of Thulè." A lady whose excellent impersonation of the character at the GREAT FANCY BALL, entitles her to be designated as Britannia, thinks it should be "Thule, a place in Scotland." G. W. W. very respectfully begs leave to differ. W. H. G. takes up his lance for Britannia and becomes her Knight. G. W. W. fights in his own defence and right. Each Knight mounts his Pegasus and conches his lance.

First Trumpet sounds a Point of War.

If any man respects his school, he  
Certainly will call it Thulè;—  
But if he owns Britannia's rule,  
Why then perhaps he'll call it Thule.

Second Trumpet answers.

When Irish Celts follow the funeral car,  
Their grief finds expression in "shule, shule, agrah!"  
"Oh Patsy ohone! and why did you die?"  
"Shule, shule, agrah." is their wailing cry.  
Whiskey and sorrow may make them unruly,  
But never, oh never, will make them say "Shulè!"

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Now Thule my, I think have a Celtic affinity,  
 And escape from the rules of your worship's latinity;  
 So if I should bow to Britannia's decision,  
 I may very well be on the side of precision;  
 If her trident won't serve her to govern a word,  
 Why as to the waves,—it would be quite absurd. (W. H. G.)

First Trumpet sounds again.

Though Britannia's command of the waves may be great  
 It is very well known that she don't rule them straight;  
 And her feminine subjects too often complain,  
 That she puts them to somewhat unwarranted pain;  
 So now,—with a semi-barbarian Celt  
 Who won't let their names be pronounced as they're spelt,  
 She conspires many amiable ladies to tease,  
 And by cruel curtailment deprive them of *E' e' s*.  
 And Thisbe and Hebe and Phoebe protest  
 That the thought of her tyranny robs them of rest;  
 And Niobe vows, with abundance of tears,  
 That Lethe can't make her forget it for years:  
 They deny that you give any reason for that  
 Which you say,—tho' they own your authority's—*Pat*.

Second Trumpet replies.

*Second Knight loquitur—pro Britannia.*

It tries my patience sorely, to find that all this fuss is  
 Made on behalf of a pack of Pagan huzzies,  
 Who, you tell me are given up to tears and affliction,  
 Because, forsooth, to suit them I won't mend my diction.—  
 Your Hebes and Thisbes seem their *Ees* to fondly prize!  
 They spelt them with an Eta (H), or the ancients have told lies,

Then my waves are not straight!—If I ruled not as I do,  
 Pray, my brave Britons,—what would become of you?  
 Your seas for protection would not be worth their *salt*,  
 If my ways of ruling did not cause your foes to halt.  
 But now I'll say no more than just to let you know,  
 That when you speak of Thulè I shall still cry, No! No!...  
 Things must have come to a pretty pass, truly,  
 Before I consent to call Christmas Yuley!... (W. H. G.)

First Trumpet sounds again a classic flourish.

*First Knight loquitur.*

You've your dictionary makers, giving words the sounds most fit,  
 Prove me wrong by any one of them and then I'll own I'm hit  
 Bring out your big "Imperial" and I'll abide by *that* :  
 But I'll be——well, say "tridented" before I bow to *Pat*.

Second Trumpet sounds again, a Celtic flourish.

*Second Knight loquitur.*

When the Greeks to that Isle in the Hebrides came,  
 Of course they inquired of a native its name ;  
 And the native of native intelligence full  
 As certainly answering by telling them "Thul ;"  
 But as this was a name that no Grecian would speak,  
 They added an Eta, and so made it Greek.

And thus I have proved in my logical verse,  
 That "Thul" is the right name in orthodox Erse,  
 Tho' the Greeks and the Romans dealt with it unduly,  
 And by adding a letter transformed it to Thulè ;  
 And Britannia's not wrong when she followeth Pat, in  
 His pronunciation tho' not Greek or Latin.

*First Knight challenges in heroic verse—*

I burn to meet thee on the Imperial field,  
And throw my gauntlet down, and touch thy shield.

*They run a course without serious damage to either; and a Queen of Beauty is appointed to crown the victor: The Lists remaining open—*

A Pundit appears on the field.

*An aged Pundit passing by  
And seeing Knights thus valiantly  
Engaged in Arms, did thus discourse:*

Such a Pundit as I am can see very clear  
That to rightly pronounce the queer word we have here.  
To the Court of Analogy appeal must be made,  
And judgment when given be strictly obeyed.  
This word I here vaunted, by one gallant Knight, *ar/*  
Of Hellenic descent is,—wherein he is right:  
But his classic complaisance I e'en must disturb,  
By stating I know of a savory Herb  
That grows in his garden, wherein he may smell it,  
And then, if he pleases, may afterwards spell it.  
This herb it is *Thyme*, of good Grecian descent,  
Just as good as is that now in hot argument;—  
But by *lisp*ing its *h*, who is there would dare  
To smile the good name of this *verbum* so fair?  
And so it is seen, by analogy's law,  
That the *h* in the word for which these Knights draw,  
Full silent should be never breathing a breath.  
But passing a life of dumbness till death.

Then, next, I could wish that these Knights simply knew,  
That clearly the "double O" sound is in *U*,—  
As in "*rule*" it is spoken;—a point though so plain,  
That it scarce needs more light from my light-giving strain.

Now, touching the Tail of this troublesome word ;—  
 “ *It wagless must be, like the tail of a bird,*”  
 Cries one gallant Knight, Britannia’s defender ;  
 Whereon I could wish that the Gods would but send her  
 A Knight better versed in true verbal affinity,  
 And with more of respect for our Greek and Latinity.

Wagless ! or Voiceless ! Then why should not Aemò  
 Be “ Ackem ” pronounced ? A vile thought to rack my  
 Sensitive nerves and compel my apology  
 To every student of English Philology.

Having thus with much wisdom disclosed on what *data*  
 I determine these questions of *verba vexata*,  
 ’T is easy to see to pronounce their word truly.  
 These *preux chevaliers* should agree upon TOOLEY. (E. F. K.)

First Knight loquitur.

*His Trumpeter sounds a flourish.*

Mr. Pundit, my ladies you mightily please,  
 By rightly and kindly protecting their E’ e’s ;  
 But the rest of your argument’s feeble and vile.  
 For if Thumos makes Thyme, must not Thulè make Tile ?

Second Knight loquitur.

*His Trumpet sounds another flourish.*

And if Thule becomes Tooley, then Thyme should be Thym-ey.  
 Or your reason’s inferior far to your Rhym-ey.

Britannia Loquitur. Superbe.

*Sounds Lord Nelson's Trumpet and crushes the Pundit.*

My Nelson was christened at victory's font,  
By a title which some people all *Duke of Bront* :—  
Would you, my good Pundit, have ventured, I wonder,  
To call my great Hero, *My Lord Dook of Tunder* !

An Oaten Pipe is heard playing a classic strain.

*The Schoolmaster being abroad in the neighbourhood and hearing a row among the boys, thus addresses them :*

Young folks let me teach you analogy fails  
In matters of language and custom prevails :  
So tho' Thulò be Thulò, yet Thyme may be Thyme ;  
And tho' Brontò be Brontò, yet Rhyme may be Rhyme.

Poor Pundit, you're hit on all sides, I may say :  
But comfort your grief with this saying of Gay,  
" The men who in other men's frays interpose,  
" Will oft have to wipe a sanguineous nose. "

*Sir Caledon Gilder, a splendid Knight in Gold Armour, takes part in the fray, and runs a tilt wildly, trumpeting thus,—*

If dealing in concrete objective reality,  
I fear that Britannia's bump of locality  
For once is creative and includes 'neath her rule,  
A region fictitious, the " Kingdom of Thule. "

True " Mainland " of Scotland to the title laid claim,  
But 'twas only in fancy and never by name,  
And Borva, where Black has enthroned his King,  
Is of Hebridò, east-ward of Scotland's west wing.

We'll deem her in error, and not like her " Leader "   
 In greed territorial, that titular feeder,   
 Who thrusts before Europe his " Empress Bill Titles. "   
 Conservative gnawing conservative vitals.

But the ancients made Thulò the end of creation,   
 At a time when Scotch thrift had caused little sensation.   
 And Britannia, mayhap, to their mercantile keenness,   
 Would accord them the Ultima Thulò of meanness.

But I, as I turn o'er each page of this fiction,   
 Alight on such rare vivid scenic description.   
 That I think, of this art, we might not unduly   
 Pronounce Mr. Black the true King of Thulò. (C. G.)

*Chorus of all the contending parties.*

We bid you fair welcome, most valorous Knight,   
 Who have ventured the breaking a lance in our fight ;   
 Your intentions were good and so far you deserve   
 Our praise, which we give with this only reserve.   
 That as for your verses, we've analyzed *them*,   
 And,—simply, Sir Gilder, they're "*nihil ad rem*."

An Infantry Soldier appears on the scene.

*Pedes, attracted by the warlike sounds, comes boldly forward and thus announces himself a combatant.*

Oh! worthy Knights who high on horses ride,   
 I also in this fray would take a side ;   
 I am no Knight, as my name doth imply,   
 On my own *understanding* I rely.   
 The name of Thulò given in times remote,   
 Doth signify the house of Johnny Groat,   
 A worthy Scot from whom I claim descent ;

(The Scots full valiant are in argument) ;—  
 Now though in Scotland 'tis the constant rule  
 Not to pronounce the final *e* in *schule*,  
 Or *yule*, or *fule*, or any such like word,  
 In Thulò the last *e* is always heard.  
 'Tis known by those who prize old classic lore,  
 This name is used by one who wrote of yore,  
 And if you will but read his work sublime,  
 With Thulò only can you make a rhyme,  
 Therefore 'tis Thulò that alone is right,  
 Though Thùle may be defended by a Knight :  
 And such I will maintain 'gainst any score,  
 Come they before me on two legs or four. (J. F. W.)

## A Benedictine Friar

*Startled from his books, looketh out from a window hard by, and thus  
 discourseth.*

Dilecti fratres, benedicite.  
 What means this preparation for a fray ?  
 These Knights in armour dight, with eyes aflame,  
 Girt for the onset ?—And this armed dame  
 Wielding the glorious trident which of yore  
 Old Neptune gave to guard our native shore :  
 —A Pundit, too,—a wise and genial talker,—  
 A Pedes,—or in other words a Walker ;—  
 And, last a Pedagogue ;—What *is* the row ?  
 Tell me, good people, what's the matter now ?

Thulò or Thule. You tell me this alone is  
 Fons et origo disputationis ;—  
 The cause of strife and subject of dispute  
 Lie in this word,—and whether we should view 't  
 As made up of one syllable or two ?

Hence all this clang of arms, and wild halloo,  
 Hence the air darkens, thunders roll, the ground  
 Quakes with a dull premonitory sound,  
 And fierce Bellona, from her dreadful car,  
 'Cries havoc and lets slip the dogs of war!

Thulò or Thule. When Pythias of Marseilles  
 (A traveller fond of telling wondrous tales)  
 Wrote of the far-famed Island in the north,  
 The' extremest limit of the peopled earth,—  
 He called it Thulò : so, ~~before his~~ <sup>in later</sup> days,  
 Wrote the Cyrenian Eratosthenes;  
 So also Ptolemy the' Egyptian,  
 Procopius, another learned man,  
 And other Hellenists of ages gone,  
 All named in Facciolati's Lexicon.

Then for the Latins,—come now, tell me truly,  
 How can you make it otherwise than Thulò,  
 When in old Maro's Georgicon divine  
 We find it as a spondee close the line?  
 And so with every other Roman poet  
 Adduced by Fatchy,—his quotations shew it.  
 On classic grounds then surely all agree  
 The true pronunciation is Thulò,  
 Or better, if Erasmus we obey  
 Rather than Reuchlin, then we have Thuley.

But here Britannia's Knight remarks again,  
 'The word is Celtic, and should so remain.'  
 But how may this be proven?—Whence inferred?  
 What Celtic author uses such a word?  
 Is there a vocable in prose or verse  
 Like Thule, in Breton, Gaelic, or in Erse?  
 I know of none. I've wandered to and fro,



With Celts held frequent commune, and must go  
Still unconvinced. Let him the fact declare.  
If such there be:—I find none anywhere.

How came the word in use? Where all is dark,  
Permit me here to hazard the remark,  
That in the language of the ancient Fins,  
Whose history terminates where ours begins,  
*Tuli* means 'Fire.' In old primeval days,  
Sailing far north, perhaps the sudden blaze  
Of Hecla flashed upon their wondering sight  
And tinged the sky with red volcanic light.  
And thus the weird mysterious island's name  
Haply from these rude navigators came.  
And so,—a mere conjecture,—pardon me,—  
I finish with a Finnish theory.

Brothers farewell. I hear the vesper bell  
That summons me to—Where I need not tell.  
God ye good den. Sit Dominus tutamen.  
Laus Deo semper in excelsis. Amen. (E. T. F.)

*The Queen of Beauty speaks and makes her award.*

Now stop the strife;—let no more bones be broken.  
The contest's ended when the Church hath spoken;  
Her word is law;—for truth hath ever graced it,—  
And victory's crown must rest where She hath placed it.  
Yet a fair wreath shall grace the Celtic Knight,  
Who against fearful odds maintained the fight,  
And proved at least, Britannia *may* be right.  
Cease then to deal each other stalwart blows;—  
Wipe, learned Pundit, thy sanguineous nose:—  
Sir Gilder, if in verse you tilt again,

Do strive to put more purpose in your strain :  
And, Pedes, learn that Virgil's work sublime  
Which you appeal to,—was *not* writ in *Rhyme*.

And now let every angry feeling cease,  
Join hand in hand and kindly part in peace.  
I grieve the learned Friar could not wait,  
Lest he for Vespers should perhaps be late ;—  
But I perceive without him we are *eight* ;  
And were he here, that holy man would tell us,  
“ Nunc pede libero est pulsanda tellus. ”  
Sound trumpets once again.—*this time* “ the Lancers ; ”  
Britannia and myself will both be dancers.  
And when that's done, I hold t'would not be bad,  
We sought our homesteads in a Galopade !  
But first,—march past my throne, and as you pass,  
Salute me in the words of Hudibras !

*They march past, saluting the Queen with*

“ Madam, we do, as is our duty,  
“ Honour the shadow of your shoe-tie, ”  
And bow before the Queen of Beauty.

*They dance the Lancers.—For want of Ladies the Pundit and School-master pair together,—and Pedes walks the figures with Sir Caledon. As they finally go off in the Gallop, the Friar looks at them from the window of his cell, and says : “ BRATI PACIFICATORES. AMEN. ”*

---

NOTE.—The several portions of this little Epic, to which *initials* are appended, were really written by gentlemen whose initials they bear, at *Ottawa*, *Quebec*, or *Montreal*, without any understanding, collusion, or communication, except only of the portions preceding theirs respectively.

IN MEMORIAM TEMPORUM.

Farewell dear *Times*, Bray's Vicar of the press,  
But not, alas! with his renowned success,  
*He* died a Vicar, *thou* by sad mishap,  
Did'st die for lack of patronage and pap!—  
Conservative, then Grit, and then again  
Conservative, became thy pliant pen,—  
But as thou died'st repentant of thy schism,  
A very Magdalen of journalism,  
We trust thou'st left non-paying work below,  
For that good place where virtuous journals go.  
I'd write thy *Requiescat*,—but I fear  
That super-protestant religions sneer  
Would call it "praying for the dead"—and hope  
I had not *quite* gone over to the Pope;  
And mix me up in that unseemly brawl,  
Where Christian priests, unmindful of St. Paul  
And of the poet's bitter couplet, \* call  
Each other ugly names, and each in turn  
Inclines to think his brother priest *must* burn  
Hereafter,—not remembering that of three  
Great virtues, far the first is CHARITY.

How shall I miss thee at my morning meal,—  
How at my noon-day lunch thine absence feel;  
And how, when weary to my couch I creep,  
Without thy *leaded leader* shall I sleep?

\* "Christians have burnt each other quite persuaded  
"That all the Apostles would have done as they did."—BYRON.

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sion, or com-  
tively.

RESURGAS;—may'st thou rise again and find  
 A larger patronage, more rich, more kind,  
 Perchance another name;—as Bytown died \*  
 And rose as OTTAWA, the crown and pride  
 Of the DOMINION, so thy poet's rhymes  
 Vaticinate that thou as the "NEW TIMES,"  
 Shalt like a Phœnix rise, and by that name  
 Mount the very peak of wealth and fame!

W.

4th Session, 3rd Parliament, 40 Victoria, 1877.

## SPECIAL NOTICES OF MOTIONS.

April 31st, | Mr. *Neutral Grey*—Leave to bring in  
 1877. | the following Bill:—

An Act to amend some musty old laws,  
 Contained in some fusty old sayings and saws.

## WHEREAS—

Preamble.  
 HANNAH, 9th  
 April, 1877.

An ancient proverb, heretofore held right,  
 Declares *two* blacks can never make *one*  
 white;  
 5 And as this saying has of late been spoiled  
 Of its old force, by party spirit's might;  
 As both sides handled pitch and were de-  
 filed,

\* Being of a less diffusive turn than Ottawa's worthy Laureate Mr. Lett,  
 1, some time ago summed up the pre-Ottawalte history of the city in this  
 brief and alliterative—

## EPITAPH ON BYTOWN.

"Bytown was built by By,—but by-and-by—  
 Both By and Bytown died, so bye-bye By."

And the good Commons voted *one* was white,  
The seventy-two rejoining, " Scriptures II. Kings. c. 5.  
show

10 Who left a Prophet's presence *white as  
snow*:"

As none decide where parties disagree,  
Committees sticking fast at C. A. V. ;  
As law and practice should agree in one,  
And nothing be required that can't be  
done;

15 Her Majesty, considering the facts,  
With Senate and with Commons thus  
enacts:—

1. When either party does a deed of shame, Mutual white-  
The other side may rightly do the same. wash.

20 2. The *stoning* rule's reversed, and he alone Stoning rule  
Who's black himself shall cast the foremost reversed.  
stone.

3. The Independence Act is so amended, 31 V., c. 25  
That these provisions shall be with it amended.  
blended.

4. May briefly cite this Act, whoever will. Short Title.  
By its short title of "*The Whitewash Bill.*"

25 Mr. *Verdant Green* will move in amendment, to  
strike out all the words after "enacts" to  
"blended" inclusive, and insert:—

All now offenders shall be pardoned when  
This Act is law, and held as blameless men  
30 And most immaculate Commoners; but then,  
With this proviso, "Do n't do so again."

Mr. *Deep Black* will move in amendment to the amendment to strike-out "n't," in the last line.

"Who can come in and say that I mean him.  
When such a one as he, such is his neighbour,  
Thinking that I mean *him*, but therein suits  
His folly to the mettle of my speech.

—Let me see wherein  
My tongue hath wronged him :—if it do him  
right,  
Then he hath wronged himself;—if he be  
free,  
Why then my taxing like a wild goose flies,  
Unclaimed of any man."

—SHAKESPEARE.—*As You Like It; Act II. Sec. VII.*

### THIRD PARLIAMENT—FOURTH SESSION.

#### *Scene the Last.—The Coup d'État.*

The members meet—the Speaker in the chair;  
Emilius holds a paper with the air  
Of one who knows a thing or two; the House  
Attentive sits; all quiet as a mouse :—  
"Sir, our report on some election cases,"—  
The members rise expectant in their places;  
The Speaker takes it, hands it to the Clerk,  
Who, standing up, reads half a line, when,—hark!  
A knock! "Admit the messenger"—no more;  
The mace is shouldered, and the session's o'er.  
Sir John protesting, does not see the joke;  
But his indignant protest ends in smoke,  
When Monsieur FRENCHMENU, smiling, cries "Ha! ha!  
"*Cela s'appelle un fameux COUP D'ÉTAT.*"

OTTAWA CITIZEN of 4th May, 1877.

A. P.

THE QUEEN'S BIRTHDAY, 1878.

*Toast and National Anthem.*

THE QUEEN.

The Queen,—this day around the world  
As westward rolls the sun,  
The British flag shall float unfur'd  
The British cheer shall run.  
To her,—the great, the wise, the good,  
The Sovereign of the free,—  
Each true heart warmed by British blood  
Vows deep fidelity.

In her,—our glory and delight,—  
We own a right divine ;  
We'd pour our blood for her in fight,  
We pledge her in our wine.  
Then fill the goblet high,—to shrink  
Were ungallant and mean,  
As men we to the Lady drink.—  
As Britons to the Queen.

The Queen,—beneath her gentle sway,  
With equal rights and laws,  
May all her subjects, truly say,  
They own one common cause ;  
That cause the common good of all  
Who are and who have been  
Ready alike to stand or fall  
With England and the Queen.

## THE GOVERNOR GENERAL.

Our Governor General;—long may he live.  
 From all and to all to receive and to give  
 All honor and pleasure, as here he hath given  
 To all and from all hath received;—and tho' riven  
 The close tie that bound him to Canada,—yet  
 No time and no distance shall make us forget,  
 That the trust of his Sovereign was never abused,—  
 That his powers and his eloquence ever were used  
 For Canada's welfare,—her sons to unite  
 In love for their Country, their Queen,—and the right:—  
 When he goes, can we hope his successor will be  
 As able, as good and as genial as he?

## THE COUNTESS OF DUFFERIN.

Our heart-winning Countess,—whose kindness and grace,  
 We can never forget, nor can hope to replace,—  
 Our Queen of the drama, encouraging still  
 Our timid beginners with critical skill:  
 Our pattern in useful and womanly life,  
 In benevolent enterprize foremost and chief,  
 And,—to sum up her gifts and her virtues in brief,—  
 The Lady Lord Dufferin chose for his wife.\*

---

\* Portia pleading to be admitted to the full confidence of her husband.  
 says,—

“ I grant I am a woman, but withal

“ *A woman that Lord Brutus took to wife.*”

As the best proof of her worth.—



NATIONAL ANTHEM.

" Shall not thou and I, Kate, between St. Denis and St. George, compound a boy half French half English, that shall go to Constantinople and take the Turk by the beard?—"

" That Englishmen may French, French Englishmen,  
" Receive as brethren,—God speak this Amen.

*Shakspeare, Henry V. Act 5.*

God save the land we love,  
Shower blessings from above  
    On Canada:  
Let her fair fame extend,  
Her progress never end,  
In her two nations blend,  
    Britain and France.

Each has a glorious name,  
High on the roll of Fame;—  
    NOBLESSE OBLIGE;—  
May we be noble too,  
Nobly to think and do,  
All to each other true,  
    And to our Queen.

Fast joined in heart and hand,  
Proud of their goodly land,  
    And of their Sires,—

Let all Canadians then,  
Gaul, Gael, or British men,  
Sing, with a loud Amen,—

God save the Queen. }  
Vive la Reine. }  
Dhia sabhoil a Banrigh. }

AMEN.

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## NOTES.

### Apology.—Page viii.

Some of my readers may not know the short poem in question or its tragic sequel :—The words are

“ When taken, To be well shaken.”

The attendant, not having graduated under Miss Nightingale, applies them to the patient instead of the physic. The Doctor inquires after the effect of his prescription and learns the fact : the consequence is dramatically told in the following dialogue :

What ! shake a patient, man :—a shake won't not do  
—No, Sir, and so we gave him two.—  
Two shakes,—Odd's curse,  
T'would make a patient worse !  
It did so, Sir, and so a third we tried.  
Well, and what then ?—Then Sir, my master died !

*Dr. Hullo's opinion  
is requested  
in this case.*

The poem was short and clear ; but the clearest and best writings are liable to misinterpretation. Think of Galileo, and the authority adduced for bishop-burning and the Inquisition. Even my Waifs might be misinterpreted, but for the great intelligence and kindness of my readers.

“ THOU ENGLAND ART MY COUNTRY AND MY HOME.”—Page 10.

This was written fifty-seven years ago. Since then I have been constantly resident in this Country, and have learned “ not to love England less, but to love Canada more.” I married in Canada, and my children are Canadiana by birth. I was born at Liverpool, in December 1799. My father was a member of the Cheshire and Shropshire family of our name. My mother of a Lancashire family by name Tatlock. I came to Canada in 1821, on the invitation of my uncle Mr. Fletcher, who was soon afterwards appointed Judge of the then new District of St. Francis and remained so for 22 years.

until his decease in 1844. I had studied mechanical engineering in England, and was for some time employed in work connected with that profession. The *goût du premier métier* is not quite extinguished in me and I still take great interest in engineering matters. But in 1825 I commenced the study of the law under the late Col. Gigny to whose family I had been introduced in 1821, by the late Mr. Andrew Stuart. In the fall of 1828, I entered the service of the Legislative Assembly of L. C. as Assistant Law Clerk, Mr. Willan, Col. Gigny's brother in law being my principal. He was afterwards made Clerk of the Crown and Peace, and Mr. William Green became my chief; he died of cholera in 1832, and was succeeded by the Honble. Huges Heney, who eventually got into trouble with the House, *by becoming an Executive Councillor*, and was removed; the late Mr. Etienne Parent was appointed in his stead, but never acted;—the times of trouble came on, the constitution was suspended, and the Special Council for L. C. constituted: and after some time I became one of its officers under the Attorney General Mr. Ogden. In 1841, on the motion of Mr. John Neilson, I was appointed Law Clerk and Chief English Translator to the Legislative Assembly of the Province of Canada:—and in 1867 to the same office in the House of Commons of Canada, and I hold it still. In 1841 I was appointed with the Honble. Mr. Heney and Mr. A. Buchanan, a Commissioner for revising the Statutes and Ordinances of Lower Canada, with the present Mr. Justice Johnson for our Secretary. In 1854 His Excellency the Earl of Elgin gave me my silk gown. In 1856, I was appointed with Sir J. B. Macaulay, Ex-C. J., and five other gentlemen from Upper Canada, and Messrs. A. Polette, R. MacKay, A. Stuart and T. J. J. Loranger, (all now Judges,) and Mr. Geo. De Boucherville, (now Clerk of the Legislative Council,) from Lower Canada, a Commissioner to “examine, revise, consolidate and classify” the Public General Statutes of Canada. The Upper Canada Commissioners undertook the Statutes affecting their Province, and the Lower Canada those affecting their Province, all the Commissioners undertaking those affecting the whole of Canada. The three Volumes were reported to the Legislature in 1859 and 1860, examined and passed, the Governor being authorized to cause the Statutes of the Session to be incorporated with the work of the Commissioners; which was done for Upper Canada by the Hon. Sir James Macaulay, one of the Commissioners,—for Lower Canada by me,—and for all Canada by Sir James and me jointly. In 1864-5 I was a Commissioner with Ex-Chancellor Blake and Mr. Justice Day for fixing the remuneration to be paid by the Government to the several Railway Companies for the carriage of the Mails. These Commissions were

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official or professional. In Lower Canada I had been one of the Commissioners for building the Parliament House at Quebec, and for divers other public works. On the death of Mr. Lindsay, Senior, Sir Geo. Cartier offered me the Clerkship of the Legislative Assembly, but told me the Government would prefer my remaining in my then position, which he considered at least as important. He promised that it should be made equally good in rank and emolument; and it was made so accordingly. I have been twice married in Canada, first to the second daughter of John Gray, first President of the Bank of Montreal, and secondly to the eldest daughter of Captain John Fletcher of H. M. 72nd Regiment, then an officer of H. M. Imperial Customs at Quebec; and I have been a householder in each of the five Cities which have been the seats of Government. I think therefore that I may now fairly call myself a Canadian, without ceasing to remember that I am English born. I write this brief memoir for the information of my children and my younger or newer friends.

#### THE FANCY BALL AT RIDEAU.—Page 48.

The little article on Lord Dufferin's Ball is out of place as to date, but its subject is so cognate to the *Fancy* Ball in the Parliament House at Quebec that the anachronism may be pardoned. The *Fancy* singers at the Quebec Ball were all Volunteer Officers of the Lower Town. Lord Gosford was himself the most good natured and jolliest of Governors and of hosts.

#### THE "INCONSTANTS."—Page 59.

H. M. S. "*Inconstant*" was really the loveliest vessel of the twelve; and tho' the officers of all the ships were, as sailor officers always are, high in favor with the ladies, yet somehow, the "*Inconstants*" stood first. Possibly there was a charm in the name.

#### QUEREC TRANSCRIPT.—Pages 69 and 76.

The Transcript was a very nice little literary paper edited by my friend Mrs. Grant of the "*Stray Leaves*," and her sister, (the M. K. of page 78) and printed by Mr. T. Donoghue, their brother; but it was before the age and died young, as things fair and fragile will do.

## Page 74.

"The Lord of high pretence" was of course Lord Durham, who kindly commuted the sentence of some of the rebels, and sent them to Bermuda, where of course they were released on *habeas corpus*, and the Lord was called over the coals in Parliament. "Good Sir John" was Sir John Colborne who put down the rebellion with a firm but merciful hand.

## Page 93.

The Hon. John Nelson, to whose memory I have here paid the tribute of a few lines, was the first Editor of a Canadian newspaper in English, dating I think from 1769. He enjoyed the perfect confidence of the French Canadians and represented the County of Quebec in the Legislative Assembly until he opposed the 92 resolutions and the violent measures then resorted to, and lost his election: but he was again restored to favour and elected to the Parliament of United Canada in 1841, a sobered man as to some of his former opinions, but a true patriot and a firm supporter of free institutions. He was ever my good friend. I have put into the mouths of others what I myself felt on losing him, but I know that they felt as I did.

"HER SONS HAVE ABANDONED THEIR ERRORS AND SHAME."—

## Page 98.

After Lord Elgin gave the Royal Assent to the *Rebellion Losses Bill*, and the consequent burning of the Parliament House, the annexation feeling became very strong in Montreal, even among the formerly most loyal citizens, and the removal of the Seat of Government did not tend to allay it. It died out gradually, and is now extinct in Montreal as in the rest of Canada.

## Page 100.

I have referred to this little squib in my "Apology." The Seigniorial Act was passed in 1854. Mr. Drummond brought it in and very ingeniously contrived the Seigniorial Court, which finally settled the disputed points relative to the tenure. Mr. Dunkin most ably and zealously explained and defended the rights of the Seigniors, and I, with the potent aid of Mr. Hincks,

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succeeded in getting the *lods et ventes* abolished, the Seignors being compensated on equitable terms out of provincial funds. Mr. Drummond and his friends wished to apply the government aid to the reduction of the heavy rents exacted by some seignors, but these, if unlawful, could be reduced by the Court: the *lods et ventes*, a fine of one twelfth of the value *not of the land alone but of all buildings and improvements on it*, were perfectly lawful, but a hindrance to all improvement and to all free dealing with the land, while they were a constant source of attempted fraud on the Seignor and of vexation to tenant: and no fair terms of compensation by the tenants for their abolition could be contrived, because while they bore so heavily on those who wished to improve or were willing or compelled to sell their lands, they were not felt by others who had their lands from their fathers and meant to leave them to their children. Mr. Drummond for some time opposed the amendment but eventually acceded to it. The Act went into force and was perfectly successful; so completely was every difficulty removed under its operation, that in the Act passed in 1856 for codifying the Laws of Lower Canada, the Commissioners were forbidden to say any thing of the Seignorial Tenure.

“THE GREAT TEN-THOUSAND POUNDER HINCKS.”—Page 105.

It is, I hope, unnecessary to say, that this has no reference whatever to Mr. Hincks' income or fortune, but simply to the tremendous weight of metal he carried and the great initial velocity he could give it. Sir John Macdonald brought in the Clergy Reserves Bill and carried it, with the very efficient aid of Mr. Hincks, then an independent member, and not in the coalition administration. “Let both divide the Crown” for both deserve it.—The whole Civil Service of Canada owes a deep debt of gratitude to Sir Francis Hincks for the Superannuation Act, an invaluable boon to every member of the service, and not the less so to the government when wisely used,—as of course it will always be. I never assented with greater pleasure in preparing any Bill than this.

H. M. EPHEMERAL GOVERNMENT.—Page 108.

This was a Conservative *Coup d'Etat*. In his late Pamphlet “A Constitutional Governor” Mr. Todd records it thus:—

“In 1858, upon the defeat of Mr. John A. Macdonald's ministry, by an adverse vote in the Legislative Assembly upon the question of the Seat of

Government, the Governor General (Sir Edmund Head, appointed the Brown-Dorion administration. Before the new Ministers had taken their seats, or announced their policy, the Legislative Assembly passed a Vote declaring a Want of Confidence in them. They then requested the Governor to dissolve parliament. His Excellency acknowledge his obligation "to deal fairly with all political parties: but (he considered that) he had also a duty to perform to the Queen and the people of Canada, paramount to that which he owed to any one party; or to all parties whatsoever." He therefore declined to dissolve parliament at this juncture, for stated reasons, and especially because a General Election had already taken place within a year. Upon which Mr. Brown, on behalf of himself and his colleagues, resigned office, and the late Administration was recalled."

But he does not give the picturesque movement from which the incident received (from its opponents) the name of "*The Double Shuffle*."—The law which required that a member accepting office should resign and go to his constituents for re-election, had a proviso that this should not apply to Ministers resigning one office and accepting *another*, also ministerial, *within one month*; so while the game of 'Fox and Geese' was in progress, a little game of 'Puss in the Corner' was played on the other side;—each of the old ministers accepted another office than that he had before held, and then resigned *that* and accepted his old one again. And lo! each appeared in his old place in about a week: and there is no doubt that they were within the law. The question was mooted in the House (in the case of Mr. Sidney Smith) on the 7th July and decided in their favour. The same proviso is repeated in the Dominion Act 31 V. c. 25: but—in the Bill of this Session words are added excepting the case of a change of Administration.

"NINETY GROATS."—Page 109.

Equal to thirty shillings or six dollars, the daily pay of a member in those times,—expressed in terms cognate to the subject.

"FELLOWES' VOTERS OR A FEED, &c."—Page 111.

The Voters were of the *fancy* kind: the feeds, if not *quite* so, had at least the angelic quality of infrequency.



OLD CHRIST CHURCH.—Page 112.

A copy of this little poem lies in the hollow of the corner stone of the new Church. Archdeacon Lander saw it in the *Times*, and liked it. Without knowing whose it was, he printed it at the end of his last sermon in the old Church, and the sermon and poem lie buried together in that stone.

EPITAPH ON BY-TOWN.—Page 132.

Mr. Lett and I can not be jealous of each other.—I don't know whether he likes my brevity, but I delight in his powers of amplification. His force and fire almost make one imagine he writes by steam, his engine being of course high pressure and *non-condensing*. But his sentiments are noble and patriotic and his style earnest, vigorous and manly. *Magis magisque floreat.*

THE WHITE-WASH BILL AND AMENDMENTS.—Page 132.

The House eventually passed the Bill, substantially in the form suggested by Mr. Verdant Green, without the Preamble, but with the Proviso "don't do so again"—Mr. Deep Black's amendment finding no seconder. Many members have since resigned under its provisions, and almost all of them have been re-elected. The Act says nothing about profits if any obtained by the violation of the law, leaving the question open, as a matter of conscience on which Honorable Members could scarcely have any doubt Hamlet's Uncle had a very strong opinion on the point:—

"Then I'll look up,—  
My fault is past—But oh what form of prayer  
Can serve my turn:—Forgive me my foul murder!  
That cannot be, since still I am possessed  
Of those effects for which I did the murder,  
My Crown, mine own ambition and my Queen:—  
May one be pardoned and retain the offence?"

HAMLET Act 3. Sc. 3.

C. A. V.—Page 133.

For the benefit of unprofessional gentlemen I explain, and for that of non-cerulean ladies, I translate. The letters stand for *Curia Adversare Vult*, the court wishes to deliberate: and mean, that the judges are puzzled and don't exactly know what to say.

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THE COUP D'ETAT.—Page 134.

This was a Reform Coup d'Etat and a very clever one. It would never have done to allow Mr. Irving to make his report. Like the Conservative one immortalized on page 108 et sequ. it was perfectly within the law, and saved a wonderful amount of trouble and confusion.

OTTAWA, St. George's day, 23 April, 1878.



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