

## SCHEDIASMA.

## MIRAMICHI.

TUESDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 4, 1832.

We have now concluded the publication of the various Resolutions passed by our oppressed fellow subjects in Gaspé, and if our readers partake of our own feelings, their breasts will burn during the perusal. What sentiments would animate our New-Brunswickers if treatment like that extended to Gaspé, were exercised on the people of any one of our Counties, which refused to return a member at the simple dictation of the House of Assembly? What would be said to a member when appearing before his constituents for re-election, who, while promising to guard the people's rights, to treat the throne and the other branch of the Legislature with propriety and respect, who in fact with honeyed blandishments on his tongue, has the gall of a demon at his heart; and with factious motives for his guide, spurns the freedom of his country, inflicts a blow on the people's immunities, and violates what all are bred from childhood to revere—the constitution of his native land. Deathless would be the contempt, and imperishable the scorn, with which such a monster would be received by the virtuous freeholders of our own happy Province. But miserable is the state in which a party—under the pretence of being influenced by the welfare of the country but really to prey on her vitals, and to aggrandize the individuals of their own faction—occupies almost without controul the popular branch of the legislature! Long may an allwise and beneficent Providence avert the pestilence of *mock patriotism* from our smiling shores! With how much safety may be entrusted the business of Legislation to a people who think for themselves, and disdain the government and influence of others, like our own intelligent settlers. Well indeed, may Gaspé envy our portion, and instead of viewing our happiness with jealousy, implore a participation with just and merciful laws, equally and impartially administered; the sacred rights of property held, and firmly maintained inviolable; the revenue of the state infusing life and vigour through the whole body politic; every infant settlement giving its voice through its representatives, on the general policy of the country; and above all, for a union with a people whose habits of life and business, are so congenial to their own. And by admitting into the union another country, shall we be deprived of any good which we now enjoy? Even granting the possibility that we should be shorn of some benefit, should we selfishly refuse the right hand of friendship to a suffering people, or withhold even our sympathy and fellowship in the miseries of the oppressed?

Far from our bosom drive the low desire, 'Will not the blood of Britons boil in their arteries, and pour with the influence of the highest pressure, through the whole venous system, when they read—not the assertion of one, or a few individuals, by means of the Press—but formal Resolutions of a people in a general meeting, duly convened and legally constituted—that the enormity of law costs, and the defective administration of Justice, preclude recourse to the highest department of civilized government; that in criminal cases, no law whatever is exercised;—that a system of partiality and favoritism exists in the dispensation of the public revenue;—that the local Courts for civil pleas are so constituted, as to be injurious to public liberty, and subversive of private rights;—that the gaol is left in a state of such utter neglect and destitution, that no necessities are provided for the health and warmth of the prisoners;—and above all, a fit climax of such a list of enormities!—a poor, destitute, unfriended Indian was confined in the Hole of this Calcutta for nearly two years; only on suspicion, without trial, without enquiry, and without the adoption by the Government of any measures for his relief, until the friendly hand of death put a final close to all his earthly sufferings, and transferred his soul to him whose ear is never closed to the prayers & supplications of the meanest of His people!! And such a death never made the subject of judicial, or even ministerial enquiry!!—Oh, shame!!—Shame on Lower Canada!!—Shame on her Government!!—Shame on her Legislature!!—but more than all—shame on her people, or those who rule an ignorant people, for they send bad men to exercise such foul dominion and influence! for what purpose is government instituted by a civilized people, but to establish wise and just laws for the community; to administer those laws with impartiality and effect; and to diffuse through every channel of the state the genial influence of the public resources. It is very clear that Lower Canada has been as a step-mother to Gaspé, and has failed in her performance of the principal conditions of the social compact; it is then equally as clear that Gaspé is exempt from filial allegiance, and absolved from all her ties to her unjust parent.

## ST. ANDREW'S DAY.

At Richibucto the day was celebrated with all due honor to the patron Saint of Scotland, by a Dinner given by the Society of that place, at which a large number of guests were invited. The festive board of Mr McIntosh groaned with its load of viands, to furnish which the neighbouring farms, gardens, and stores had been ransacked, and every superfluity of the season and the place, was provided with a liberality which did honour to the society, and conferred the greatest credit on the house. By the liberality and enterprise of a gentleman who is not a resident of the County, a handsome and capacious room was erected expressly for the festival, and Richibucto now possesses what was a desideratum—an apartment sufficiently large, for the celebration of all public occasions of the kind.

At a preliminary meeting of the society, the officers were appointed, and SAMUEL M'KEAN, Esq. was, for the third time, since its formation eight years ago, nominated to the chair, and HUGH M'KAY, Esq. Vice-President. The celebration of the day was characterized by the usual conviviality, tempered by the high feeling of moderation and good sense, which so highly distinguish the sons of Scotia. The song, the toast, and the jest, passed merrily along, and the wine, which was the very best that could be procured, circulated briskly round the board, and frequently elicited the sparkling wit and the bright retort, which are to be expected from those who owe their descent to the Modern Athens.

Before dinner a brief and impressive address was made to the Giver of all Good; and after the cloth was removed, the following standing toasts were drunk on the proposition of the talented and respected President.

The pious Memory of St. Andrew. In silence.  
The King.  
Queen Adelaide and the British Fair.  
Sir James Graham and the British Navy.  
Lord Hill and the Army.  
Lord Aylmer and the North American Provinces.  
Sir Archibald Campbell.  
Lady Campbell, and the Fair of New Brunswick.  
Auld Lang Syne. Song, by the High Sheriff, Mr Swayne, and Mr Hewes, in fine style.  
St. George and England.  
St. David and Wales.  
St. Patrick, and the Sons of Green Erin.

The following volunteer toasts were drunk with high glee and unaffected gratification.

The Ladies of Richibucto:—proposed by Mr Layton after a few preparatory remarks, expressive of the pleasure he derived from being able in his own person, to offer a Toast, which he was so well satisfied, would meet with unanimous applause. All the honors.

The Sons of Scotland: by Mr. McDonald, after a speech eulogizing the motives and objects of the different National Societies.

By the President:—The Guests who honoured the meeting with their company.

Mr Sheriff expressed his gratitude in a neat speech. Mr Weldon returned thanks for the remainder of the guests, in a very fit and appropriate speech, which was received with great applause.

Mr Layton then proposed—Robert Burns, the gifted Bard of

—the land of the mountain and flood.  
The lamented memory of Sir Walter Scott; by Mr Swayne. In profound silence.

A large number of other appropriate toasts and sentiments were drunk during the evening, which tended largely to encrease the hilarity of the guests.

The company separated at a late—or rather an early hour—delighted with the pleasures mutually conferred by their neighbours and friends, and impressed with the vast advantages—in a civilized state—to be derived from frequent public meetings, independently of those enjoyments reaped by the lovers of 'the feast of Reason, and the flow of Soul.'

Last Friday week a daring robbery was committed at Richibucto, by breaking open the store of Mr Michael Samuel, while he and his clerk were absent at their evening repast, about eight o'clock in the evening. The robbers found in the Counting house and in the till upwards of £130, with which they decamped. Several individuals are in custody on suspicion; but no information has been elicited, likely to lead to the recovery of the money.

Our European dates by way of the United States, are to the 17th October. We have made some extracts, but they furnish little of interest.

In the absence of more important matter, we have made a long extract from Mr M'Grigor's late interesting work upon the British Provinces; and have also copied a portion of a highly complimentary review of

the same work from Blackwood's Magazine; both articles are well worthy of perusal.

The Philadelphia Gazette contains the following account of the recent sufferings of the inhabitants of the Cape de Verd Islands.

By an arrival at Hampton Roads, we have information of the reports of suffering at the Cape de Verd Islands. Within a few months two hundred human beings had died with hunger in Brava and Toga; and they have 'sorrow upon sorrow.' It is known that a vessel loaded with provisions, sent from Boston to these sufferers, was compelled to put into New-York; and another vessel despatched from Lisbon on the same errand, was run down in the night, and sunk.

25,000 Dollars have been subscribed in various parts of the United States for the relief of these unfortunate Islanders, and several cargoes of Provisions have been shipped.

WINTER has already set in with the greatest rigour. A large quantity of snow has fallen, and the ice on the river is sufficiently strong to admit of travelling on foot with the greatest safety. We saw several horses and sleighs on it yesterday afternoon.

THE St. John papers contain the following Address of Sir HOWARD DOUGLAS, to the Committee appointed to procure a piece of Plate, to be presented to our late worthy Governor, as a small tribute of the high sense which the inhabitants of this Province entertain of his spirited conduct in advocating the cause of the Colonies on the recent introduction into Parliament of a measure, calculated to materially affect the interest and trade of the British Provinces.

GENTLEMEN,  
I receive with great satisfaction, this Memorial, and these assurances, of the sense entertained by the people of New-Brunswick, of my general attention to the Commercial affairs of the Province, and especially of the exertions used by me on a recent occasion, in which the interests of the British North American Provinces, and of New-Brunswick in particular, were deeply concerned.

On my departure from the Province, I assured the Commercial Body of Saint John, in reply to their Address, that I would not fail to make use of the knowledge I had acquired of the Interests and Trade of New Brunswick, and the other North American Provinces, to do all in my power to represent and protect those interests, in the event of any thing occurring during my residence in London, which might appear to require any such explanation or representation. Neither consulted upon, nor aware of the proposed alteration in the Duties on Timber and Deals, I had no alternative, consistent with my well known opinion, and the assurance which I had pledged, but to take a course which should effectually prove my adherence to those opinions, my faithful observance of the promise I had made, and which might moreover, protect me from any suspicion of having given an equivocal opinion upon a matter so vital to your interests, and upon which, therefore, it was very generally surmised, that, being in London, I must have been consulted.

I assure you gentlemen, that it was with much regret I found myself under the necessity of making sacrifice of my official connection with the People of New-Brunswick, and I shall ever feel a deep interest in their welfare, and sincerely wish them all manner of prosperity.

(Signed)

HOWARD DOUGLAS.

The Legislature of Lower Canada commenced its session on the 15th ult. One of its first measures was the adoption of the former Resolutions against the admission of Mr Christie.

**BULL LOST.** A BULL, rising 3 years old, strayed from the premises of the Subscriber, in the month of June last. Colour, black, with a white star on his forehead, he had also a little white on his rump. Whoever will leave such information with the Subscriber, or at this Office, as may lead to his recovery will be rewarded for their trouble.

PETER GRAY.

Chatham, December 3, 1832.

## POCKETBOOK LOST.

Lost, on Sunday last, between Messrs. Gilmour Rankin & Co's Mills, in Newcastle, and the house of Mr Rankin, on the Richibucto Road, a RED POCKET BOOK, containing SEVEN POUND in Notes and Gold, and a Note of Hand for £2 10s. Whoever has found the same, and will leave it at this Office, or furnish information by which it may be obtained, will be rewarded for their trouble.

Miramichi, December 4.

BLANKS, of various kinds  
For Sale at this Office.