

# THE GLEANER

AND NORTHUMBERLAND SCHEDIASMA.

VOLUME IV.]

*Nec araneorum sane texus ideo melior, quia ex se fila gignunt, nec noster vilior quia ex alienis libamus ut apes.*

[NUMBER 12.]

MIRAMICHI, TUESDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 27, 1832.

## THE GLEANER.

### COUNTY OF GASPE.

LOWER CANADA.

At a Meeting of Freeholders and Inhabitants of Gaspé Proper, (South West and North West Arms,) held the 5th October, 1832.

CHARLES DAVIS, Esquire, called to the Chair.

Read, On motion of Mr. Philip Becharvais, the Resolutions of the Freeholders and Inhabitants of the County, at the meetings held at Cape Cove, 24th ult. and at Percé, the 28th of the same. And

Resolved, That this meeting concur in and adopt the said Resolutions.

Resolved, That the pretext seized by the last Assembly for excluding this county from that House, was, in the opinion of this meeting, founded in personal resentment, in passion, and in party spirit.

Resolved, That the renewal of the measure by this Assembly, on the former vote of exclusion, and particularly the retention of the Writ of Election during the whole of last Session, are additional insults to this County—an outrage upon the rights of all the Electors of the Province—and a breach of the Constitution.

Resolved, That there is cause to believe it to be the intention of the Assembly, to force, by a tyrannical perseverance in those arbitrary measures, this County into acquiescence, and submission to them.

Resolved, That an Union of the Canadas, or the annexation of this County to New Brunswick, would in the opinion of this meeting effectually relieve the Freeholders of the County from the tyranny they experience from the Assembly of Lower Canada.

Resolved, That the thanks of the meeting be given the Chairman for presiding thereat, and for his conduct in the Chair.

At a Meeting of Freeholders at Douglastown, Gaspé Bay, held at the Court House, the 7th October, 1832.

JOHN JOHNSTON, Esquire, in the Chair.

Read, On motion of Mr. Bernard Conly, the proceedings of the several meetings at Cape Cove, Percé, Sandy Beach, and Gaspé Proper. And

Resolved, That this meeting concur in and adopt the same. And

Resolved, As the opinion of this meeting, that the rights and franchises of this County have, in contempt of all constitutional precedents applicable to the case, been trampled upon by the Assembly of Lower Canada, and the Constitution of the Province, violated by it.

Resolved, That in the opinion of this meeting, an Union of the Canadas, or the annexation of this County to New Brunswick, would afford an effectual remedy for the evil complained of.

Resolved, That the thanks of the meeting be given the chairman for convoking it and for presiding thereat.

At a Meeting of Freeholders of the North Side of the Bay of Gaspé, including Grande Greve, Little Gaspé, St. George's Cove, and Indian Cove, convoked at St. George's Cove, the 9th October, 1832.

NICHOLAS LEVETSEY, Esquire, in the Chair.

Read, On motion of Francis Ahier, Esquire, the Resolutions of the Freeholders of the County, at the several meetings recently held at Cape Cove, Percé, Sandy Beach, Gaspé Proper, and Douglastown. And

Resolved, That this meeting concur in and adopt the same. And

Resolved, That the illegal proceedings of the Assembly, in the matter under consideration, and the wrongs and oppression under which this County labours by reason thereof, are in the opinion of this meeting attributable to an ungovernable party spirit in that House.

Resolved, As the opinion of this meeting, that the first exclusion of the Representative of this county, which took place in the Session of 1828-9 was predetermined by a party: and that the matters constituting the pretended breach of privileges under colour whereof it was effected, were but pretexts,—insufficient to justify the late Assembly in his exclusion during the two last Sessions of it, and much less the present, in insisting upon his ineligibility to that House by reason thereof.

Resolved, That the appropriation of the monies of the Province by the Members of the Assembly, to pay themselves under pretext of indemnity for expenses and loss of time in the performance of duties voluntarily offered and gratuitously undertaken by them, is an abuse of the public funds, which, in the opinion of this meeting, ought rather to be employed in the opening of roads, for the want of which, this part of Gaspé in particular (the county largely contributing, and receiving in return little or nothing from the public Revenue,) labours under peculiar disadvantages, aggravated by our unconstitutional and repeated exclusion from the Assembly.

Resolved, That the Thanks of the meeting be voted the Chairman.

At a Meeting of Freeholders residing at Point St. Peter, and Malbay, held at the latter place the 12th October, 1832.

CHARLES VARDON, Esquire, called to the chair.

Read, On motion of Mr. Jacob Packwood, the several Resolutions adopted at the meetings lately held at Cape Cove, Percé, Sandy Beach Settlement, Gaspé, Douglastown, and St. George's Cove. And

Resolved, That this Meeting concur in, and adopt the said Resolutions. And

Resolved, That the matters constituting the imputed breach of privileges under pretext whereof the Representative of this county has, during four successive Sessions (two of the late and two of the present Assembly), been excluded from the Assembly, rest solely upon the unproven asseverations, and assumptions of the late House.

Resolved, That the Assembly have set up their own arbitrary resolves, unjust and injurious Acts, as constitutional precedents, and as legitimate grounds for disqualifying a subject of His Majesty—depriving the subject thereby of his rights—and this county of its elective franchise under pretext thereof.

Resolved, As the opinion of this meeting, that the majority in the Assembly retributively withhold from this County, for maintaining its franchises in opposition to the overbearing measures of that body, its just proportion of the public Revenue, and the necessary means of opening the communication by roads from settlement to settlement, along this coast, which the Inhabitants, owing to the natural difficulties presented by the localities, are unable without the aid of the public revenue to effect.

Resolved, That this meeting cannot too strongly express its sense of the mercenary vote of the Assembly, by which the exalted trust reposed in them by their constituents is converted into a speculation—the representatives of the people, contrary as this meeting believe, to the sense of the Province, compensating themselves as hirelings, from the monies intrusted to their management for the public uses.

Resolved, That the public of this District have just cause to complain of the manner in which justice is administered therein by the existing Court, consisting but of one Judge, with powers too extensive, and without any efficient check—of the enormous expense—and of the delay in obtaining justice,—and that the present system ought entirely to be abolished, and replaced by one more effective.

Resolved, That the thanks of the meeting be voted the Chairman.

From the Montreal Gazette.

### SKETCHES OF UPPER CANADA.

BY A BACKWOODSMAN.

#### CLIMATE OF UPPER CANADA.

The people of England, generally speaking, are not aware that such a part of the world as Canada exists; and those few whose researches have been so well conducted as to have arrived at that important fact, have heard of General Wolfe, who, in the reign of George the Second, took Quebec, and may possibly have heard, that Quebec was not worth the taking,—more especially if they listened to the philosophy which proves that colonies are a burden to the Mother Country, or have read in Voltaire's *Candide*, (I think, for having no books here except the Bible, I am obliged to quote from memory,) 'that France and England were then engaged in a contest for some acres of ice and snow in North America.' Now to these worthy folk we are about to tell something worth knowing.

It never has been accountable to me, how the heat of the sun is regulated. There is no part of Upper Canada that is not to the south of Penzance, yet there is no part of England where the cold is so intense as in Canada, nay, there is no cold in England equal to the cold of Virginia, which, were it on the European side of the hemisphere, would be looked upon as an almost tropical climate. To explain to an European what the climate of Upper Canada is, we would say, that in summer it is the climate of Italy, in winter that of Holland; but in either case we should only be giving an illustration, for in both winter and summer it possesses peculiarities which neither of these, two climates possess.

The summer heat of Upper Canada generally ranges towards 80° Fahrenheit; but should the wind blow twenty-four hours steadily from the north, it will fall to 40° during the night. The reason of this seems to be the enormous quantity of forest over which that wind blows, and the leaves of the trees affording such an extensive surface of evaporation.

One remarkable peculiarity in the climate of Canada, when compared with those to which we have likened, is its dryness. Far from the ocean, the salt particles that somehow or other exist in the atmosphere of sea-bounded countries are not to be found here; roofs of tinned iron of fifty years' standing are as bright as the day they came out of the shop; and you may leave a charge of powder in your gun for a month, and find at the end of it, that it goes off without hanging fire.

The diseases of the body, too, that are produced by a damp atmosphere, are uncommon here. It may be a matter of surprise to some to hear, that pectoral and catarrhal complaints, which, from an association of ideas they may connect with cold, are here hardly known. In the cathedral at Montreal, where from three to five thousand people assemble every Sunday, you will seldom find the service interrupted by a cough, even in the dead of winter and in hard frost; whereas, in Britain, from the days of Shakspeare, even in a small country church, 'coughing drowns the parson's saw.' Pulmonary consumption, too, the scourge alike of England and the sea-coast of America, is so rare in the northern parts of New York and Pennsylvania, and the whole of Upper Canada, that in eight years' residence I have not seen as many cases of the disease as I have in a day's visit to a provincial Infirmary at home. The only disease we are annoyed with here, that we are not accustomed to at home, is the intermittent fever,—and that, though most abominably annoying, is not by any means dangerous; indeed, one of the most annoying circumstances connected with it is, that, instead of being sympathised with, you are only laughed at. Otherwise the climate is infinitely more healthy than that of England. Indeed, it may be