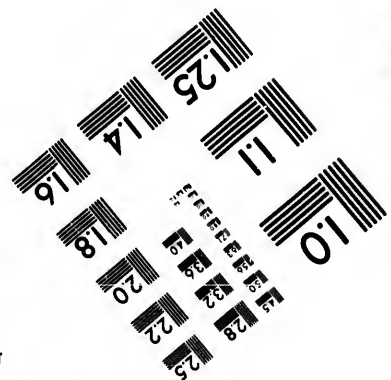
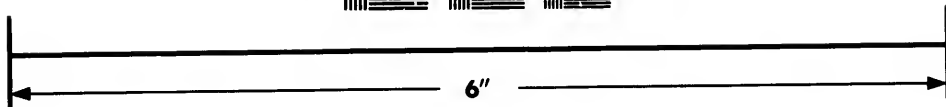
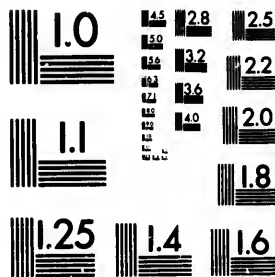


**IMAGE EVALUATION
TEST TARGET (MT-3)**



**Photographic
Sciences
Corporation**

23 WEST MAIN STREET
WEBSTER, N.Y. 14580
(716) 872-4503

14 28 25
32 22
20
8

**CIHM/ICMH
Microfiche
Series.**

**CIHM/ICMH
Collection de
microfiches.**



Canadian Institute for Historical Microreproductions / Institut canadien de microreproductions historiques

10
01

© 1985

Technical and Bibliographic Notes/Notes techniques et bibliographiques

The Institute has attempted to obtain the best original copy available for filming. Features of this copy which may be bibliographically unique, which may alter any of the images in the reproduction, or which may significantly change the usual method of filming, are checked below.

L'Institut a microfilmé le meilleur exemplaire qu'il lui a été possible de se procurer. Les détails de cet exemplaire qui sont peut-être uniques du point de vue bibliographique, qui peuvent modifier une image reproduite, ou qui peuvent exiger une modification dans la méthode normale de filmage sont indiqués ci-dessous.

- Coloured covers/
Couverture de couleur
- Covers damaged/
Couverture endommagée
- Covers restored and/or laminated/
Couverture restaurée et/ou pelliculée
- Cover title missing/
Le titre de couverture manque
- Coloured maps/
Cartes géographiques en couleur
- Coloured ink (i.e. other than blue or black)/
Encre de couleur (i.e. autre que bleue ou noire)
- Coloured plates end/or illustrations/
Planches et/ou illustrations en couleur
- Bound with other material/
Relié avec d'autres documents
- Tight binding may cause shadows or distortion along interior margin/
La reliure serrée peut causer de l'ombre ou de la distorsion le long de la marge intérieure
- Blank leaves added during restoration may appear within the text. Whenever possible, these have been omitted from filming/
Il se peut que certaines pages blanches ajoutées lors d'une restauration apparaissent dans le texte, mais, lorsque cela était possible, ces pages n'ont pas été filmées.
- Additional comments:/
Commentaires supplémentaires:

- Coloured pages/
Pages de couleur
- Pages damaged/
Pages endommagées
- Pages restored and/or laminated/
Pages restaurées et/ou pelliculées
- Pages discoloured, stained or foxed/
Pages décolorées, tachetées ou piquées
- Pages detached/
Pages détachées
- Showthrough/
Transparence
- Quality of print varies/
Qualité inégale de l'impression
- Includes supplementary material/
Comprend du matériel supplémentaire
- Only edition available/
Seule édition disponible
- Pages wholly or partially obscured by errata slips, tissues, etc., have been refilmed to ensure the best possible image/
Les pages totalement ou partiellement obscurcies par un feuillet d'errata, une pelure, etc., ont été filmées à nouveau de façon à obtenir la meilleure image possible.

This item is filmed at the reduction ratio checked below/
Ce document est filmé au taux de réduction indiqué ci-dessous.

10X	14X	18X	22X	26X	30X
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
12X	16X	20X	24X	28X	32X

The copy filmed here has been reproduced thanks to the generosity of:

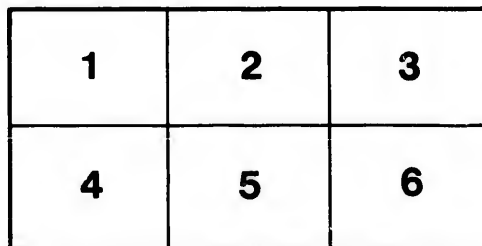
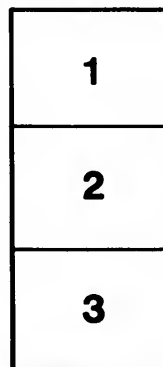
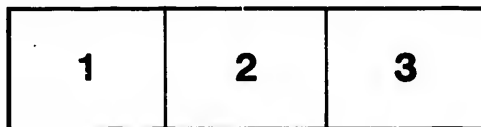
La Bibliothèque de la Ville de Montréal

The images appearing here are the best quality possible considering the condition and legibility of the original copy and in keeping with the filming contract specifications.

Original copies in printed paper covers are filmed beginning with the front cover and ending on the last page with a printed or illustrated impression, or the back cover when appropriate. All other original copies are filmed beginning on the first page with a printed or illustrated impression, and ending on the last page with a printed or illustrated impression.

The last recorded frame on each microfiche shall contain the symbol \rightarrow (meaning "CONTINUED"), or the symbol ∇ (meaning "END"), whichever applies.

Maps, plates, charts, etc., may be filmed at different reduction ratios. Those too large to be entirely included in one exposure are filmed beginning in the upper left hand corner, left to right and top to bottom, as many frames as required. The following diagrams illustrate the method:



L'exemplaire filmé fut reproduit grâce à la générosité de:

La Bibliothèque de la Ville de Montréal

Les images suivantes ont été reproduites avec le plus grand soin, compte tenu de la condition et de la netteté de l'exemplaire filmé, et en conformité avec les conditions du contrat de filmage.

Les exemplaires originaux dont la couverture en papier est imprimée sont filmés en commençant par le premier plat et en terminant soit par la dernière page qui comporte une empreinte d'impression ou d'illustration, soit par le second plat, selon le cas. Tous les autres exemplaires originaux sont filmés en commençant par la première page qui comporte une empreinte d'impression ou d'illustration et en terminant par la dernière page qui comporte une telle empreinte.

Un des symboles suivants apparaîtra sur la dernière image de chaque microfiche, selon le cas: le symbole \rightarrow signifie "A SUIVRE", le symbole ∇ signifie "FIN".

Les cartes, planches, tableaux, etc., peuvent être filmés à des taux de réduction différents. Lorsque le document est trop grand pour être reproduit en un seul cliché, il est filmé à partir de l'angle supérieur gauche, de gauche à droite, et de haut en bas, en prenant le nombre d'images nécessaire. Les diagrammes suivants illustrent la méthode.

ils
du
diffier
ne
age

ata

elure,
à

2X

∞
P

29.1697

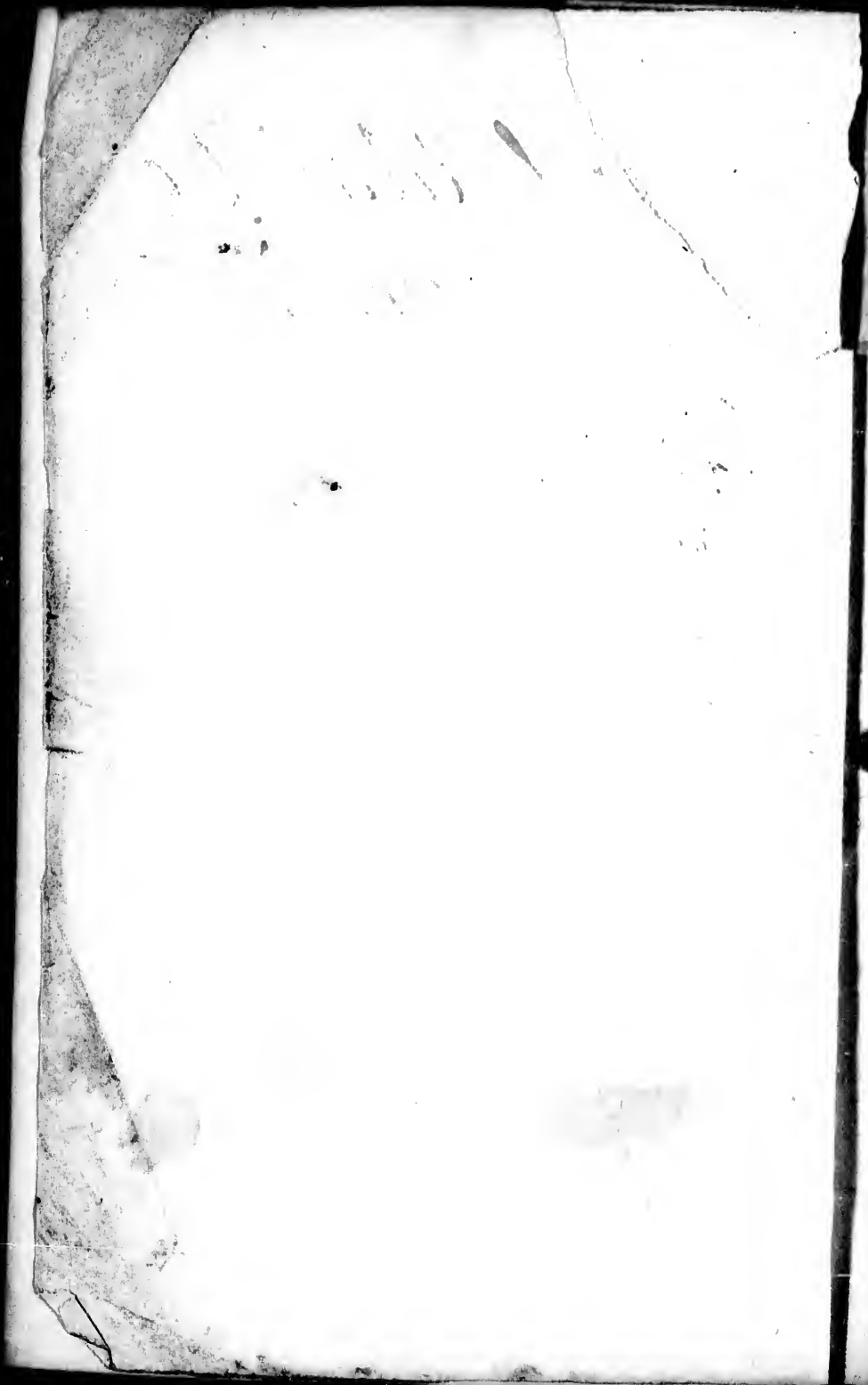
IN 7

C Robin & Co
Parrishville

Ad

7567 1/2
600 1/2
15
6. 1. 75

PRO BONO PUBLICO.



i
a
&
a
i
d
v
l
i
i
p
f
s

i
b
e
I
e
k
m
a

29.169338175

INTRODUCTION.

Addressed to my Gaspé Friends,

This is intended as a short reply to the author of a scurrilous Pamphlet, addressed, and freely circulated, to the Electors and Freeholders of the County of Gaspé, and its adjoining one, the County of Bonaventure, last year—1854.

It is not a studied production or intended to convey any thing more than is elucidated in its pages or columns. It is written as a kind of counterpoise, and intended for the good and information of the public generally, inhabiting the two counties; and it is hoped, if perused carefully, with a proper disposition, and cool reflection, (which is the writer's aim) that it may form a beacon or land-mark to the rising generation, not to act in future with that unpremeditated haste, precipitation, or heedlessness, as their Forefathers have hitherto done, in the choice and selection of a Representative.

The writer of this work, although poor, is not ashamed of his poverty. He would be ashamed of wealth if he had ever stooped to acquire it by servility or corruption.— If he has failed to raise himself to independence or title, he has always wished to be known as honest, and independent in spirit, many an example having shown him, that an ill-gained reputation, although it may

make the holder more conspicuous for the
! day, in the end is sure to make him the more
universally and the more notoriously con-
temptible.

THE AUTHOR.

t
a
h
y
A
m
fo
w
fa
a
an
to
fra
so
ne
at
W
aid
by
ne
wo
du
sar
fair
que
(

the
ore
con-

R.

Address
ADDRESS.

A passing word or two, to the Independent Freeholders and Electors, of the County of Gaspé, on their proceedings at the two last Elections.

Their rejection of their old member, who (by his own say) rendered them such benefits, and advanced the prosperity of the County; with some observations on reading a vile Pamphlet written and circulated through the County by some invisible reptile in human shape. One object (with others) is pretty clearly and plainly delineated, to injure the highly respectable firm of Messrs. Charles Robin & Co., Merchants, residing in Jersey, a house of wealth and strict probity, of upwards of seventy years standing, and may with truth be considered the **BACK BONE AND NERVE OF THE DISTRICT**; all for the purpose, and nothing more or less, than because their agent at Percé thought proper for reasons best known to himself, to exert and use his influence with the dealers of the Establishment, to vote at the Election in favor of a Gentleman every way qualified by birth, education, and a knowledge of the County, having been a long time a resident and in charge of a respectable office as Collector of H. M. Customs, which he had resigned to become a Candidate for the suffrages of the people, at their solicitation. This gentleman, by so doing, brought himself under the galling pen of the would-be-never ending member, who really thought that the County was at his feet, and that he was to remain inviolably "*The Idol of Worship.*"

This proceeding on the part of the rival candidate, powerfully aided by a strong detachment of good, honest freeholders, backed by some of the leading and intelligent men of the County, very nearly led to the discomfiture of the former *useless member*, and would, in this instance, had the election proceedings been conducted with propriety, and fair measures, nothing deceptive or illusory been brought into the stage. Had honesty of purpose, and fair dealing been attended to, after all Mr. Kavanagh would unquestionably have been the people's choice. (1)

(1) John and Joe Eden, were amongst the first to persuade Mr.

As for Mr. Christie, the name became sickening and nauseous, a bye-word to cause a laugh, or to be treated with scorn. Even his few remaining friends, when asked why do you wish to force this useless imbecile, and foist him on the county, which has done so much for him, and what have we to show in return, could only answer? He is now getting old, and in all probability this session will close his earthly career, *let him have this last chance*, although it is true he has not done anything to benefit the County, he has never hurt us. A paltry subterfuge, and a pretty recommendation to launch a man into Parliament, who is sent and ought to know how to do his duty, to carefully watch over the interests of his constituency, to guard their rights, to advance, promote, and vigilantly by all means within his reach, to further progress and advancement; to lend a ready and willing hand to have their grievances remedied. To cause the Laws to be judiciously enforced, and in short, equal justice, free from all partiality, to be the reigning motto of his work; that the poorest individual should have equal protection with the rich, or more favoured ones.

Has this been the case with Mr. Christie during his long career as your Representative? I answer in the *negative in many cases*.

The County under his sway, has been grossly mis-represented, or in plain words, not represented at all. These are matters that can be clearly and explicitly demonstrated beyond the shadow of a doubt. Therefore, the key-stone being first laid skilfully too, by Mr. Kavanagh and his warm and steady supporters, the last Election gave a decided blow to the pretensions of this dissimulator, and stopped and paved the way to a last and finishing discharge.

The public mind with some trifling exceptions, having been tolerably well organized, that so great was their opposition and dislike to Mr. Christie, who could not be persuaded to set aside his unwelcome importunities, that not one Elector amongst some

Kavanagh to offer in opposition to Mr. Christie, and exerted themselves and used all the influence they possessed with their neighbours and friends for Mr. K., but, and after all turned *tail* in his absence, and when the principal actors and abettors in getting up the scandalous display of having Mr. K. hung in effigy at Gaspé Basin, and which afterwards led to the retaliatory steps taken at Percé by Mr Kavanagh's party.

hundreds at the nomination day, had the hardihood or temerity to name him as a forthcoming candidate. He was quietly set aside as a useless piece of incumbrance, of no value, to be shelved for the remainder of his days, as one having done no good for the County, and not permitted to do much harm in a general way, "like chips in porridge," tasteless! Bitter remembrance for him to dwell on. That he cannot look back on a County which he has nominally represented through many successive Parliaments, and point out one solitary act of his beneficial to the public weal, except a little act or bill regulating the North Shore Fishery. (1)

'Tis true, he carried another measure in Parliament without much trouble, fixing the pay of Members at twenty shillings per diem, during the Session. Some may think this a selfish move; but it passed, much to his satisfaction.

Look back my friends, and remember Mr Christie's visits among you generally previous to a coming Election, his promises and so forth; the mighty deeds he had in progress to bring before the house for your general benefit. How did all those fair speeches end? IN SMOKE.

What was done with the "Free Port Petition?" What became of it? This was a measure that could be easily carried. It only required to be presented to the Governor in Chief for the time being, have his assent, and be approved by the two branches of the Legislature, and forwarded to the Imperial Government for their sanction. There could be no obstacle in the way of its attainment. Look at the Sister Provinces, in each of which from two to three "Free Ports" were admitted in each Province.—This measure alone, if extended to Gaspé would have been of incalculable advantage. (2)

All lost, or thrown aside, by Mr. Christie from apathy, or what is worse, from his careless indifference to meet the wants and advance the true interests of those who had very foolishly

(1) This act was not required, the right always existed under British rule.

(2) A Spanish House at Cadiz, of the first standing in the fish trade, had several of their vessels ready to proceed to Gaspé, for cargoes of fish—and in fact some were dispatched in the expectation of having liberty to come to Gaspé and load—and from Mr. Christie's negligence, were afterwards obliged to call at Halifax, and the gentleman who was authorized to load these vessels, had to ship his fish to Halifax, incurring double freight and charges.

placed their whole stake in his keeping; even the Establishment of a Post Office at Douglstown, a village where the whole body of the people had on more than one occasion, carried him triumphantly in the chair of state, and which office originated with himself, took three or four years to accomplish, notwithstanding his (Mr. Christie's) intimacy with Mr. Stayner, the Post Master General, and by his own tale, it was only to ask and have. This little boon at last came to the village by the anonymous writing of some poor Fisherman in the Gaspé Gazette.

Where are the Schools, School Houses, Churches, or other Public Edifices that have ever been fostered or even looked into, or after, in the County by Mr. Christie, the long placed Member? What encouragement have you received from his doings in your Agricultural pursuits? (1)

Many, many families, have been settled on Lands belonging to the Crown for nearly thirty-five years, without obtaining a title, although they have in most instances, had survey over survey, expence after expences, useless and numerous applications to what they are told is a Crown Land Office. But all in vain their remonstrances, petitions, letters and so forth, some answered, the greater part unheeded. How will this end, or is it like eternity, ENDLESS?

Who is at the root of all this evil? there must come a day of reckoning. Hope deferred sickens the heart. Many an aged family having long toiled on Lands of this description, have sickened and died; leaving their posterity in the same unsettled and disheartening situation.

THIS CALLS LOUDLY FOR REDRESS.

In the year 1848, a Proclamation was issued from the Governor in Montreal, (6th May, 1848,) giving 100 acres of Land to each Family that had bona fide settled and improved thereon, previous to some date therein specified, (23th September, 1828.) A further notification was published by a Mr. Price, then at the head of the Crown Land Department, giving to the public the mode to be pursued by them to obtain this deed of bounty.--

(1) Mr. Christie was solicited by a Gaspé freeholder, *one of his friends and supporters*, to make application to the Government for a small sum to enable him to get up a Grist Mill (the first in the County) his request was unheeded. Mr Christie took no action in the matter.

(It was simply in this way.) The holders of such Land entitled to claim from their occupancy, or from purchase from prior occupants, should send a description of their respective Lots, where situate, in what locality, town, or township, how bounded, and so forth. A very concise and not complicated form. The holder to have two disinterested persons to appear as witnesses before a Magistrate, and declare upon oath to the truth thereof. To simplify the thing, all that was required was due proof that the parties claiming had of themselves, or from others, actually settled and improved the Lot so claimed before the day named, (26th September, 1828,) and that it was not occupied, claimed, or owned by other individuals, but merely a question of right between the present claimants and the Queen's Government. After which to be forwarded to the Crown Land Agent at New Carlisle, in the County of Bonaventure, for his report, and a day fixed, (28th July, 1849,) to end all such claims. That the parties when duly notified as to time, and when it would cease, and be for ever barred.

A vast number of persons availed themselves of this act, and forwarded agreeably to Mr Price's form, the requisites of the Law, with their claims to Mr Martell. They remained in his office a much longer time than was expected, and it roused the various applicants or their agents, to make a stir in the matter, and to obtain (if possible) the much desired promised grant.

A move or something else was made by Mr Christie, at the suggestion of some of the interested parties, to have the matter brought to issue; and in consequence thereof, a printed return of the different claims was brought before the consideration of the House, in pursuance of its order, on the 25th October, 1852, and 9th May, 1853.

Whether any decisive movement was made, or from some unknown cause, the whole subject of these Land claims, had to undergo another supervision under the controul and management of the Gaspé member, (Robert Christie, Esq.) who had very generously used his own say in the matter, undertaking the winding up and speedy adjustment of all those claims, out of pure good will and disinterested motives to his Constituents, and therefore he had most willingly proffered his humble services to the Government—"FREE, no charge, emolument, or selfish gain looked after by him. It was a spontaneous free-will offering, all selfish or interested motives thrown completely aside."

This Gentleman, (Mr Christie) with his staff, consisting of his brother-in-law, a gentleman heretofore carrying on the sweeping chimney trade, or a member of the sooty tribe, accompanied the chairman, and a gentleman named Neilson, a Surveyor. This latter won the esteem and good will of the community in his varied peregrinations through the county. However, this was not wanted, his deceased father, the Hon. John Neilson, will ever be remembered with feelings of the greatest respect through the whole length and breadth of the land, as the staunch, uncompromising champion of every free-born man's rights and liberty.

This was not altogether a bad move of Mr Christie, it would afford him a fit opportunity at his leisure, business being set aside to discuss the topics of the day, and occasionally to sound the freeholders how their pulse was expected to beat at the next coming Election. It was a fortunate occurrence, and could so easily be managed by a penetrating man as to come pretty near the conclusion how matters would turn at the next polling, either for or against him, and having the Land claims at his discretion, a little might be expected from that quarter. (It might be so surmised.)

The majority at Cape de Rozier and Gaspé, North, might, or might not have been influenced at the last Election on this ground, particularly so, as Mr Christie's friend, a Captn. Ahier, with whom he sojourned, represented Mr C., and holds a number of those land claims, by means, if examined into, not very honorable, throwing common honesty overboard, as not coming in the way of his vocabulary. However, in these piping times, scrambling seems to be the order of the day, and perhaps Captain Ahier has done nothing worse than a man less honest than himself (if you could only find him) would have done, if within his reach. **TIME WILL DECIDE THIS.**

To continue Mr. Christie's mission to wind up the Land claims, free of expense. From a paragraph published in the Second Report of the Standing Committee on Public Accounts,—there it is stated, and not said accidentally or by mistake, a few small items as to money matters connected with those Gaspé Land Claims.

Second Report of the Standing Committee.

Committee Room, Monday, 11th December, 1854.

There are Entries in the Ledger,
Crown Land Office, thus— Gaspé Land Claims, 1853,
£300; in January, 1854, £200; in April, 1854 £250. Total

£750. Who has the Money? ROBERT CHRISTIE. How is it accounted for?

The ex-member is now called upon by his Constituents, to whom he voluntarily declared repeatedly and unasked, for what purpose he has received SEVEN HUNDRED AND FIFTY POUNDS OF THEIR MONEY; when he had offered and was assisting to bring their claims to a final adjustment and enable them to obtain their titles—FREE OF ALL EXPENCES AND CHARGES. It was his own free will, act and deed. There is a seeming inconsistency in this procedure which the public have a right to demand; but more particularly the inhabitants of this County. Mr. Christie surely is not so firmly lost to every spark or feeling of honor, or devoid of common honesty, as not to feel desirous (when called upon) of having this strange and unexpected exposure stand thus, without some explanation or satisfactory clearing up to satisfy the public mind in this County.

Every honorable principle of action that can exist in the heart of man, or manly feeling, would not suffer a disclosure (no doubt not expected) to be published to the world, without some explanation? Perhaps when these sums were surreptitiously drawn or received by Mr. Christie, (so says the report) that he Mr. C. felt quite secure in being returned for the County, and as usual, nominated to the Chair of State, now so ably and honorably filled by the Hon. Lyon MacKenzie, M. P. P., a man that will not smother, hide, or disguise the mis-doings of other men, without respect of person. In all probability this disclosure would not have met the public eye, had the ex-member the chance of examining the Crown Land Accounts. He would have drawn a curtain over the mis-deed, blotted out his share of the lawless plunder, and finished the whole with a master-stroke of iniquity, as a lie set a going, to rescue his friend John Eden, for his dishonest practices relating to a piece of land situate in the Township of Gaspé South, and commonly known or called a RESERVE, and with a cabbage-headed Crown Land Agent, like A. N. Morin, no doubt a participator in the negligence (to say nothing worse of his department) who instead of censuring the daring and dishonest acts of his Local Agent, John Eden, has in writing, applauded and approved of his villainy. And yet this man MORIN, is now elevated to be a Judge. God help us, what a strange world to live in, when shielding and patronizing evil deeds will place a man in a situation where none but the good

1854.

1853,

Total

and virtuous should be seated. What justice can be expected from such a man? Shame—Shame.—This is a sore evil.

As this scurrilous uncalled for Pamphlet was introduced into this work, it must be examined into, and a few of the leading points briefly touched upon. They are as follows—in the writer's wisdom—The system of Trade exercised by those Honorable Gentlemen, under the well known firm of Messrs. Charles Robin & Co.

They are charged with oppressive conduct to their dealers—this I deny; and challenge the writer to name one solitary act or deed, anything bordering on such an accusation? Nothing would be more keenly and sorely felt than that the Messrs. Robins should refuse, or withhold, the necessary supplies for the Fishery. Search the whole district through, and you will not find one man whose word is worth depending upon, but would scout at the idea of what this precious author alleges against the doings of this house.

There is not a more unexceptionable Trading Firm in British North America, for uprightnes, strictness, punctuality, and every honorable transaction in mercantile affairs; either in the purchase of the produce of the district or in the sale and disposal of their merchandize, than this old established firm. Too firmly seated and rooted to be even shook by such vile calumnies as this book discloses. The whole is a tissue of compound lies, false-hoods, and mis-statements, such as could only emanate from some disappointed would-be Politician or time server. The decline of this house, whether caused by themselves to withdraw from business or from whatever cause, would be a heavy calamity to the Inhabitants. One thing is certain—Bankruptcy will never happen. Query why? I answer—because they do not deal on a fictitious capital—it is their own! If they find it a loosing or unprofitable business they may possibly decline, or curtail their Trade. “They cast their bread upon the waters.” And it is fortunate for the county they do—it is by them that the greater part of the population, live, breath, and keep moving. They are the sheet anchor of the district. (1)

(1) There are a number of other trading firms in the district of equal respectibility and wealth, so far as their business extends with the Messrs. Robins', but they are off-shoots, branches or sprouts from the parent stock. The proprietors and managers

It is a maxim in which few will disagree, that nothing is more indispensably necessary to the interest and well-doing of every one, than a fair and honest reputation, a name that will bear the stamp of honor and integrity.

Such has been the name and firm of Messrs. Charles Robin & Co., for upwards of seventy years, some miscreant in human shape has thought proper in the publication and circulation of a Pamphlet addressed to the Electors of this County and the adjoining one of Bonaventure, by base and malicious representations to undermine the stability and foundation of this respectable firm, and endeavour to poison the public mind with a tissue of unwarrantable, uncalled for falsehoods, from disappointed vanity or presumption. How proud! How justly proud must the Messrs. Robins' feel when they look back with satisfaction and pleasure, as they unquestionably can, on their past actions and can discover nothing to reproach themselves with. Who have they injured? Have they withheld any man's just due? Reduced any of their fellow creatures to despair and misery by their unjust exertions? I pause for a reply. (1)

How despicable then must that character be, who by public and malicious slander such as you read throughout this scurrilous pamphlet, to injure gentlemen who are residing three thousand miles distant, by resorting to such foul dictates that must have

of all these establishments got their training in Messrs. Robin's Counting House and exercise the same system of trade, therefore, if one is bad, they are all bad. But from the peculiar situation of the County, no circulating medium,—altogether a credit system—I know of no other which would be attended with as much benefit to the inhabitants generally. The Reciprocity now admitted with Brother Jonathan our close neighbour, perhaps when fully adopted, may be more beneficial, but this has to be tried first.

(1) Had it so happened that Mr. Charles Robin, the founder of this concern, had commenced in a more civilized part of the world or in a Country like the United States of America (where the wheel of fortune has terminated so successfully,) he would have been undeniably and deservedly honored as much as the great and good Penn of Pennsylvania. They were 'mcn of the same stamp. We should have had his statue to call to mind the remembrance of a grateful people for his exertions, and as an example shown to further our advancement, and the general good of his fellow man. It would have been handed down to posterity for our imitation, future good, and the governing principle of our lives.

been nursed, fostered, and inspired by malice and disappointed vanity. It is impossible to be guilty of a much greater crime.—Gentlemen who from a long, steady, and persevering life possessed of sufficient capital, and endowed with a spirit of frankness in their trade and business, gaining and possessing the esteem of their dealers by their honorable dealings and uncompromising integrity, inspiring them by their acts and deeds to place implicit confidence and imparting a perfect reliance on their promises and engagements. How can it be conceived that any despicable wretch could be found, who under the hypocritical garment of an adviser, would warn you to mistrust them. I can scarcely convey in language strong enough my detestation of such a man.

The robber who presents a pistol to your throat and demands your purse, is a much more honorable character. He robs you of your wealth, the other does his best in an under-ground way to ruin you in the opinion of the world, and deprive you of the most valuable treasure you possess. Your reputation next to your life—in fact, the latter without the former, may better be extinct also. The one with bold audacity openly demands his wishes; the other with the cowardly motives of a villain, creeps slyly to his work, and takes every advantage to work his end.—One would almost on reflection and in charity to human nature, suppose that no such character could ever exist. But alas! It is too true, the appearance of this book, written for no other purpose and with other matters connected therewith, more and more confirms the degredation of the human heart. In this instance far from attaining the writer's aim, it recoiled a hundred fold on the person it was evidently intended to benefit.—Verily he has his reward.

The remarks respecting the private conduct of Messrs. Robins' agent at Percè, is a mere matter of moon shine; it might or might not have been the case. Admitting it was, it is only an every day thing in Election frolics. In every state or kingdom where popular assemblies meet on such occasions, we read of tumults and excesses. It must, from the nature of the thing, be more or less so. But excesses of this kind in a small community like ours, and what did actually take place was a mere "Baga-telle."⁽¹⁾ Believe me my friends, if Messrs. Robins' agent was the

(1) The first commencement of this foolery burning in effigy, (as before noted) commenced with Christie's party, at Gaspe

man this inquisitor describes, his stay at the head of their business would soon cease. He would have to cut stick, like the ex-member, and make himself scarce, fly off in a dung cart like Christie did, and make his exit from the Town of Piercé, in double quick time.

I will for a moment call your attention to a paragraph extracted from this Pamphlet, page 4. "Your Elective Franchises, or to speak more plainly, your right of free voting I need scarcely tell you, are as much your own property as the shirts you wear, and the coat on your back, and if you understood them, of infinitely more importance.

From the manner that Messrs. Robins' agent acted in this Election, it would appear that he coincided to a point with the writer's view of the subject. He advised the Electors, and prompted them to vote for the most-trustworthy man; they set the most value on their candidate—Mr. Kavanagh—and gave Mr. Kavanagh all the support of their Establishment, their perfect right.

AND WHERE WAS THE HARM IN ALL THIS?

Were they to stand idle or with folded arms until the eleventh hour? and allow Mr. Christie to walk over the ground just as he pleased? For what?

How dare a man of his rank, arrogate to himself such presumption. Surely the people, if they possess the right of voting, have, or ought to have, the right of choosing and selecting their man, without being brought to an account by an unwelcome intruder. Away with such paltry stuff. The public voice if left alone, will generally correct itself and come to a pretty near conclusion of the fitness of any man aspiring to power.

Too much caution my friends, cannot be observed on such occasions, and it is a flattering omen of our future prospects and the good of the County, that so judicious a selection was made at our last election of a Representative.

You should always bear in mind that it is much more to our advantage to be represented by one of ourselves, one residing among us; knowing and feeling our wants and wishes, and whose interests are identified with our own; who will feel it a duty as well

Basin, under the patronage of the two Edens, what followed at Piercé was done in retaliation, otherwise, nothing of such a despicable nature would have been exhibited.

as a pleasure, to try to obtain all our reasonable demands. Such a one we trust we have now filling the seat, heretofore unfortunately filled by Mr. Christie, who really brought himself to believe that he must during life, remain for better or worse, the proprietor, despite, the wishes and desires of the Constituency, that had very foolishly suffered themselves to place a man of his description there in the onset. Leaving his turn in and turn out during the Lower Canada Parliament, of which great credit is intended by the writer of this pamphlet, to be handed down to the Gaspé Electors, particularly to those fine fellows, who he calls the Gaspé Whalers.

Had you Mr. Christie, with a fragment of the zeal you wish to have impressed on the minds of your "Gaspé Constituency," to benefit and improve their circumstances, you would have taken a leaf or copy from the Newfoundland, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick Legislatures, in behalf of those true-hearted, faithful men, and have brought and introduced in accordance with their Legislative acts, A bill or measure to obtain a Bounty on the Whaling Vessels and their produce, also a bounty on our Cod-fish, and a Tonnage premium on our Fishing Vessels. The proprietors of all those are not rich men; they have to undergo a very expensive outfit, and whaling is a most hazardous undertaking, risking their all and often much more, and they may with truth be called, the mainstay and support of all the inhabitants residing inside of Sandy Beach, comprising the Peninsula, the North West, and South West arms or branches of Gaspé Bay, including the populous, thriving, and respectable settlement of Sandy Beach. You could only have failed in the measure.— It was worth the trial? These measures alone would have been more profitable to your constituency than in acquiescing very tamely and quietly, to the infamous tax on our fishery salt, and the obnoxious and exorbitant duties on the whaling gear and fishing utensils, established and brought into play by your friend HINCKS, to recruit the almost exhausted Provincial Treasury BAG; a measure unprecedented either in the British Government or any of its appendages, *except Canada*.

Members of Parliament have shewn us that they are something like other messengers. In their haste to fill their seats, and make their appearance in high life, they are to apt to forget the main errand they are sent upon, it is often forgotten or mislaid; and as they are sometimes called upon or supposed to have something

to say, they gather up a few straws on the road to speechify on, such has been the general thread of your oratorical display in the House of Assembly. How your constituency have been satisfied with your doings, you may gather from the pages of this work, and from your last visit to the County. This is intended for a future lesson to those who may hereafter fill your seat, to be more watchful and to pay more attention and regard to our true interests, otherwise they will also receive the same deserved treatment which has been shewn to you. Further caution at the present is uncalled for and unnecessary. SUFFICIENT FOR THE TIME IS THE EVIL THEREOF.

The stand was made in what the writer terms CONSTITUTIONAL FREEDOM. (1) It ought to be with much more propriety known as coming more near the thing, The GASPE CHRISTIE HUMBUG or FOOLERY A FARCE, and as such I believe it to be so thought in the present day by every thinking man. Believe me my friends the whole hue and cry of this wondrous achievement originated only in the ex-Member's fanciful brain, (2) and with some subservient tools in the County, to gather a few simple, uninformed, lowest Fishermen, to be made to support and feed his nonsense and buffoonery, all this at our expense (not trifling) and making the County a spectacle of discredit to the other Colonies. To cause a laugh or to be justly hooted at as unworthy to have a Member. So long as this state of things continued, he (Christie) managed to keep the district in a state of excitement; and from the stupid folly of two or three (at the time) leading persons, altogether at Christie's nod, and not possessing sense enough to feel the injurious steps they were taking to scourge the district, and to prevent and stop all assistance being given to it—so much needed at the time—as long as these doings continued. The Chain at last broke, after a long and harrassing struggle (3) and a new

(1) The simple harmless men who were made the tools of Christie and his emissaries on this occasion, understood as much about "Constitutional Freedom," as a Pig knows about his Grand Father.

(2) His upper story must at this time have been crammed or filled with a spongy substance occupying much space, as feathers and cotton will stuff cushions better than things of more compact or solid proportion.

(3) Four times was this man Christie elected for the County, and as many times unseated as unworthy to set in the Assembly. There must have been some cause for all this, yet the Gaspé people foolishly continued their support to him. Shame!

Candidate superceded him, much to the joy, comfort and satisfaction of the public mind. Would to God that the same line of conduct had been continued to this day; we should not have as we now have, the misery of reproaching ourselves, or having cause to curse the hour we ever thought of selecting and confirming Robert Christie to be our Representative.

Before taking a final leave of this Pamphlet we must notice a small paragraph therein, "respecting the Revd. Pastor of Percé.

We shall admit, to avoid contradiction, that the very Revd. Pastor on his first advent to the County, brought with him a certain share of divinity. Whether this was enclosed in a nut shell or not, there is no doubt, but on his departure he took the same unimpaired stock back, whether from being closely sealed or the shell uncracked, not a particle is known to have been left behind. If this Revd. Pastor had practised what he preached, occasionally "of doing unto others as we would wish they should do to us," he would not have discharged an old and faithful servant (his only one too) from his parsonage, where it is expected that all its inmates dwell in peace, for only choosing to vote agreeably to his conscience against the wish of this truly charitable and respectable Divine. Such, however, was the case: further comments on this subject is unnecessary.

The leading threat of this famous Pamphlet is in the last page. It may be called the GRIST of the whole production. "Several are casting their eyes towards you anxious to be at the grub in the Ministerial Crib, and to fatten there at your expense, (1) and you will do well to choose wisely, or you may rue it. Perhaps the OLD HANDS (not a bad hint for Christie) are the best; or as good any you can find; at any rate they will not sell you." (This precaution was unnecessary.) WE ARE NOT FOR SALE.

"But if you prefer a new one, be it so, you are the proper judges of that." *Thank you.*

To cut the matter short we have done so, and have unanimously elected JOHN LEBOUTILLIER, Esq., to be our faithful representative, in the room, place, and stead of Robert Christie,

(1) You took precious good care to help yourself to £750 of the people's money, before it reached the Ministers Crib, fearing possibly that if it got there, your share of the plunder might be lessened.

who we are heartily tired of. **TRUTH HAS AT LENGTH TRIUMPHED OVER DELUSION.**

Christie's hold on the County having been dissected by Mr Kavanagh and his friends, and although defeated for the time, caused much enquiry, and a diligent search through the Constituency who should be brought forward at the next coming Election, to represent the County, and who would successfully triumph and become the people's choice, who were really getting disheartened and despairing of ever seeing the County progress or advance in prosperity with the other parts of the Province.

A comparison with our Sister Colony of New Brunswick, only divided by the River of Restigouche, to see the vast and astonishing improvements of their settlements along the South side of the Bay de Chaleur, afforded a deadening contrast to the Canada side, although less fruitful in resources. The towns of Campbellton, Dalhousie, and Bathurst, stand boldly out in review to our lasting discredit. These comparatively new settlements have started in a very few years from a wilderness, or the abode of a few Indians, into thriving towns, regularly built, with houses, stores, and bridges, some of which are of elegant structure, Churches, Court Houses, excellent Roads running in every section of the Province, to be compared with the finest roads in England, Agriculture encouraged, and Societies with their branches in each locality, fostered and cherished. Emigrants and other settlers easily accommodated with lands, and furnished immediately with Titles, one very great inducement in furtherance of the settler, and encouragement to labour and improve his land, knowing that it is his own and his family's, and thereby insuring to him comfort, rest, and independence in his old days. A large and increasing trade, the main spring of all countries, to advance in civilization. Here in the Counties of Bonaventure and Gaspé we remain in the same **FIXED, TORPID STATE**, as we did Fifty years ago, (almost inanimate) with the exception of a road through the Counties, made by a sum apportioned out of the loan contracted for by Lord Sydenham at the Union of the Provinces.

This was considered at the time by some as a mighty boon or gift, and a great act of solicitude for the rise and welfare of the two Counties by the Government of the day.

They perhaps never thought this sum so apportioned (by mere

chance it is so supposed) for the two counties, was a part and parcel of the great loan, should be expended in so distant and almost unknown a part of the Province. However this may, or may not be overlooked, or even thought upon. There was no doubt but the people inhabiting those two counties, had to pay their share of the principal and interest too. Therefore, taking this view of the matter, there was no very great condescension or liberality in this act of the Commissioner of the Board of Works, in carrying out for us a small sum, as our share of the money.

We have been told, with what truth we cannot say, that the two Counties are indebted to John Robinson Hamilton, Esq., the then Representative of the County of Bonaventure, for this measure. Be this as it may, it was attended with much good, and a very great convenience to the public in both Counties.

The new or last Election having been unexpectedly notified by Peter Winter, the Returning Officer, to take place on a day fixed by Law, roused the dormant energies of the public mind from a long sleep, to fix upon some competent, trust-worthy man, to represent them in the next Parliament. Accordingly the great personages residing in Gaspé South, considering themselves the only fit persons to judge of the acquirements of a candidate, and one that would meet their views and interests, called a meeting of the inhabitants (round about them) for the purpose of choosing, selecting, and naming a person to place their self-interests in keeping.

The meeting took place at the Court Hall, Gaspé Basin, on Monday, the 17th day of July, 1854, by Special Notice, and the following Letter, written expressly for the occasion forwarded to Mr. Christie the chosen person, by Post.

COPY.

Gaspé Basin, 19th July, 1854.

Robert Christie, Esq.,

Dear Sir,—At a meeting (1) of the Freeholders of Gaspé Bay South, and York, held at the Court Hall, on the 17th instant, for the purpose of nominating a Candidate to represent us in the Provincial Parliament, we were very sorry to find that John Le-

(1) There were five Freeholders at this great meeting, James Perchaud; John Eden; Joe Eden; James Carter; Benjamin Coffin; J. L. B. popped in unasked and unlooked for.

Boutillier, Esq., who we thought was your staunchest friend; after having been interrogated by the Chairman of the Meeting, *did* confess publically, that he was canvassing for HIMSELF, and that without any authority or letters from you; we are really sorry at this treachery, and we write you to come down immediately. You may depend upon the support of the whole of the Bay of Gaspé, if you cannot conveniently come down, your Election will be lost, for we are positive that Hamilton will be elected, the votes being divided.

John LeBoutillier has not the least chance of being elected, for we assure you that were you would have three votes, John LeBoutillier will not get two.

Expecting the pleasure of seeing you after the receipt of this Letter, we remain,

Dear Sir, your faithful friends,

(Signed)

JAMES PERCHARD, Mayor.

On behalf of the Meeting.

Mr. Christie would naturally suppose after the receipt of such a letter, and coming from such a highly respectable source, with the signature of the Mayor, Municipality of Gaspé, or from James Perchard, Esq., better known as the lottery ticket man, that its contents would convey to him the sense of the united inhabitants of Gaspé Bay, commonly known as including all from Ship Head or Cape Gaspé to Point St. Peters, as referred to in this letter.

The poor, deceived, and deluded man, has since found his error, (not to his cost, however, not one Election at Gaspé ever causing him to expend ONE SHILLING.) He ought now to own or admit, how foolishly, and fatally he has been deceived and by whom? I am at a loss to give them a suitable appellation, to say the least, by very unthinking, shallow, feather-brained, would-be called friends; numbering five only, one less in number than the coppers required to pay the postage. Five to call forth such a letter, and on such an occasion, and hasten the anxious would-be member down to the county to be an eye witness, and spectator of his defeat. IT WAS TOO BAD!

Some days previous to this splendid shew-off or meeting, (give it what name you please) at Gaspé Basin, Mr. Christie was informed by letters, of the change in the feelings of the people, and the uselessness of any attempt of his to be elected—IT WAS FRUITLESS!

Mr. Christie's answer is as follows :—

“Quebec, 25th July, 1854.

“Your very kind and obliging letter of the 12th instant, came duly to hand by mail, and for which I return you my best thanks. Our friend LeBoutillier has written me as you said he would, and he acquaints me that he is in the field against that great personage J. R. H. in order to keep the fellow out. I cannot but think, however, that our old friend is acting in haste and without the judgment which I have ever found to distinguish him. He tells me that Admiral Coffin, (whom I well know to be my friend) is canvassing at the Magdalene Islands for Hamilton, where there are 400 legal votes, whereas the Admiral who for the first time in his life now visits those Islands left him by his Uncle Admiral Sir Isaac Coffin, cannot command a single vote. If he could, it would I am well assured, be rather in my favor than against me. He was here a few days ago coming from England by way of New York, and brought me a letter of introduction from a relation he has at Montreal, and an old acquaintance of mine. He in fact, has left a business of some importance relating to those Islands, which in case of my re election, I was to carry through for him and the inhabitants of his Islands, on the meeting of the Legislature, but which will fall through in the course adopted by L. B. (1) in not putting me in nomination but substituting himself in my stead, an error I am inclined to think, which sooner or later he will regret : he will find, or I am much mistaken, the seat to which in my stead he will succeed in the Assembly, any thing but a creditable or comfortable one to him. (2)

“He thinks I perceive his chance of success *alone on his own head* better than mine. Now I, on the contrary, think that with his Ledger influence (3) to support me, if he really entered heartily into the cause, my chances would be at least as good if not better than his. His standing as a public man is not very much

(1) Why so? could not you find another member to act for you : YOU ACT DISONESTLY in not making the attempt.

(2) Probably not—you have made the seat comfortable to yourself, but discreditable and worthless to your constituency.

(3) The Robins' Ledger influence appeared to be blameable. But you wish LeBoutillier to be brought to play for your support. Be honest, be consistent, if you can. THE SAME that is good for the GOOSE ought to be so for the GANDER.

above mine, but supposing them equal, the confidence and good will which I am presumptuous enough to presume many of the inhabitants entertain towards me for past services, (1) would, I have no doubt, assisted by his friends, carry me successfully through against Hamilton, notwithstanding the absence of so many of our best canvassers on the North Shore. Nothing I assure you could have given me greater pleasure than to have taken the sense of the County on my conduct in Parliament, and be regularly discharged by its vote. (2) If you disapprove of my votes in the Assembly in which I have no wish to remain one hour against the will of those who sent me there. Mr. L. B. by not putting me in nomination, has not only deprived me of the decision of my constituency on my public conduct, but also a large body of electors of their votes for or against me, and shut the door against *them and me*, in order that he might at his leisure, put me quietly aside and walk into Parliament *and place himself in my seat*. (3)

“ He says to keep Hamilton out, but is he certain that he can do it in this way more surely than in the other way? at any rate if he had failed in the other way it would have been at my expense rather than *at his*, and his constancy in standing by a friend and his honor would be unquestioned and unquestionable, and the whole world (4) would respect him for it. But as it is, he may depend upon it the course he has adopted will subject him for years to come, or I am much mistaken to many bitter, and mortifying reflections, I really thought that with the characteristic energy and

(1) I believe that you are still remembered for your past SERVICES among your female acquaintances. Keep a good heart. The wheel may turn again.

(2) You should have taken your friends advice, and not *thrust* yourself forward at the last Election. However you carried your point and was regularly dismissed.

(3) It was no longer your seat when the House was dissolved more than mine. The last Election has decided and fixed its possessor. It is not all LeBoutillier's Ledger influence or interest, or any other man, that could have got your Election. Had L. B. put you in nomination *he would have been hooted at—* BEAR THIS IN MIND—YOUR DAY IS PASSED—KEEP QUIET IN FUTURE AND TROUBLE US NO MORE.

(4) I think it is a matter of doubt—if the Emperor of China, or the Natives of the Kingdom of Japan, have ever heard of Christie or the County of Gaspé, what they may know of him or us in Persia, I know not.

fortitude I had always observed in our friend, L. B. during 35 years past, that I have enjoyed his acquaintance, he would have nailed his colours to the mast head, and have gone down with his comrade rather than abandon him in the joint combat against the pirate or common enemy. But like myself, he is getting old, and perhaps selfish, and I am therefore not disposed to fall out with him, but sincerely hope you will stand by him and secure his Election, for he certainly, in all respects, is infinitely above the level of Hamilton; though I ever must think, that in this instance, he has not done the right thing towards the Electors of the County, towards me, nor indeed towards himself. I am however, no sufferer, on the contrary, I feel myself released from a heavy responsibility and the importunities to which the position of a Representative subjected me, and which will devolve upon my successor and leave me comparatively at ease.

“I have long and faithfully served the County of Gaspé, (For Heaven’s sake let us know in what way?) and I believe to its advantage. (We are all in the dark on this head.)

“And part with you, I beg you to be assured, in a spirit of unfeigned friendship, and with a desire to see you prosper, as I sincerely believe you will, if the *Reciprocity or Free Trade*, so much spoken of, takes place, as I believe it will. Some I am aware, anticipate mischief from it, but I am nevertheless of opinion that it will highly contribute to the general happiness of mankind. It unquestionably will raise the value of property on the coast £100 per cent. at once, and some say £200. How this may be, time will tell—but I hope it may be so—TRADE FREE, unrestricted Trade, unlimited with the whole world, should be the great maxim and motto of the Gaspé Fishermen, and of their Representative in Parliament, and that I believe is the policy of our friend Mr. L. B., or at least ought to be. You have been long enough under the sway of Monopolists in trade on the coast, and it is high time they were broken up, as I apprehend they will be.”

So far so good, had the matter ended here. But the far-famed epistle from the great meeting at Gaspé Basin, with the nabobs signature, changed the tone and tenor of Mr. Christie’s voice and acts, and he determined to face the Lions of the day on their own battle ground.

Mr. C. availed himself of a chance passage in a steamer going

to the Magdalen Islands, and landed at the establishment of John LeBoutillier, Esq.

On his arrival having been informed that he, Mr. C. had not been put in nomination as a candidate at Percé, he expressed some surprise and astonishment at the conduct of his Gaspé friends and warm supporters, and as this unexpected circumstance had taken place on the onset, he made up his mind to decline any further movement, and resolved to proceed immediately on to the Bay de Chaleur, to finish and finally close his Land job; with this fixed determination he started and reached Point St. Peter's, one of his old favorite haunts. There was good picking, feeding, AND OTHER NICETIES at his service, freely bestowed in bye gone days.

The news of his landing at Point St. Peter's, having reached Gaspé Basin, fanned the almost extinguished fire which had been recklessly kindled by the forlorn hope, and urged the prominent leaders of the meeting (numerically hereinbefore stated) the number FIVE, to wait on Mr. Christie, and to bring him forward in antagonism to the almost unanimous wish of the people's choice, John Le Boutillier, Esq. And accordingly with this determination, the possie named hereafter, started in their CARTS (1) for Point St. Peter's, to offer their congratulations, welcome, hearty support, and what was still better, their settled conviction, to have Mr. Christie triumphantly returned under their auspices and sanction. For the people or public voice, it was *No lens Vo lens*, a mere waste of time to consider them in the matter.

The parties who made themselves much greater blockheads than their neighbours wished to give them credit for, their names are as follows--all *ex-officio* men.

James Perchard, the Mayor and Lottery ticket man; John Eden, holding nearly all the Government offices in the County; and Francis Ahier, a Magistrate and Preacher.

These three Jackanapes (or would-be-thought gentlemen) started for Gaspé Basin, on Wednesday forenoon, the ninth day of August, for Point St. Peter's, to convey their friend Robert Christie, Esq., to Gaspé, for the purpose of shewing him off, preparatory to the forthcoming Election, and to give the Honorable Per-

(1) To call them carriages would be a satire on the word. Painted wheel barrows on a large scale, would come nearer the mark—at least the passers by would know the name better—It being more familiar to their sight, and more suited to their standing in life of their possessors.

sonage a chance of exhibiting his person, and displaying his talents to the good people of Gaspé Basin and its vicinity. (Ladies not excepted.) Their influence here, as in other places, having great weight, but more particularly so on the present occasion, as this captivating gentleman, Mr. C., amongst other nick nacks, was the first that introduced the double kiss into the district, as a part of French politeness, or in plain English, it should be understood as saluting a lady with a hearty smack on each cheek (*further the writer sayeth not*) this circumstance alone, although it might appear to a distant reader trifling, had its due weight in electioneering adventures, and is still fondly cherished by a few of Mr. C.'s early associates. BUT petticoat influence like all other things, has its day.

Two days only before the Polling day fixed by Law (12th and 14th August.) The above named personages, with their Champion and would-be Hero of the day, openly and shamefully, disregarded the Law of the Land, with an open breach of it, through a part of the Townships of Mall Bay, Douglas, York and Gaspé South, and pompously displayed a flag or imitation of one, with the words written thereon "Robert Christie, the true friend of Gaspé," the property of a Mr. Joseph Eden, who we shall read a little of in its proper time, bye and bye.

There is an act of the Provincial Parliament, passed 12th of October 1842, on the Freedom of Elections, if looked into (or looked after) would rectify something in this display of Mr. Christie and his friends, a little at variance with their show off.

The 35th Section of this Act, speaks of Party Flags.

The 37th clause, states the consequences of violating the Laws.

First—Robert Christie, Esq., (the would-become Representative) and a Magistrate and moreover, a member of the Provincial Assembly at the passing of this act.

Second—John Eden, the Deputy Returning Officer for the Township of Gaspé South, holding his commission for the forthcoming election, to take place only two days after this display.

Third and Fourth—James Perchard, the Mayor, and a Magistrate. And last (although not least in point of size) Francis Ahier, Esq., another precious sample of our magistracy. This man occasionally acting in a two fold capacity as a *Preacher*—(wonders will never cease.) This man (Ahier) from his early training, originally a Carpenter, (1) much better fitted to a make

(1) No disgrace or disrespect intended on this score. It is a

much better fitted to make a Pulpit than to get into one for the purpose of improving the minds of his hearers, either by instruction or example.

The people ask, after such an open disregard of the Law will they be excused? True liberty, in my opinion, can only exist where justice is equally administered to all—to the Prince and the Beggar.

We shall, we hope and trust, see if the Gaspé Magistrates are excepted, and have, and can, at their pleasure and amusement, openly violate the Laws of the Land, and escape harmless and with impunity.

The following day Mr. Christie alone returned to Point St. Peter, with a full determination to force himself forward at all hazards, to become the Representative of the County.

The following is said to be (Mr. Christie's) Address to the Electors, at the polling place in Mall Bay.

"Gentlemen,—I wish it to be made known to you all, as I have not been put in nomination at Percé, that I have, from the advice and encouragement of my Gaspé Basin friends, come to the determination to offer myself to you again to represent your

manly and profitable profession, and those who have been fortunate enough to acquire such a trade, should practice it until they can better themselves in some other similar line, or until they have reached independence. The contrast here from a Trader and a Mechanic, whose steady employment for six days of the week is in the ordinary pursuits of the fisheries. That he should on the seventh or sabbath day, take upon himself the awful responsibility of exhibiting his personage in a pulpit, or place intended for the worship of the Most High, and hold forth a doctrine that must be unintelligible to his audience. It is really going too far. A man that can scarcely read or write intelligibly, or fit to be understood in the common occurrences of life, there is something so contradictory and inconsistent, which cannot or ought not to be overlooked. It is a crying shame, a mere mockery of Religion. Let the shoemaker stick to his last, the biscuit maker to his oven, and the carpenter to his broad axe and chisel. Leave preaching to those who have been schooled for the purpose, and have been prepared and hold authority, and possess the necessary acquirements for the duties, not illiterate mechanics and uneducated men of the description of Francis Ahier.—There may possibly in all this fuss and show-off appear a shadow of what is too often by the world called religion, but the true spirit of christianity cannot possibly from the Divine Author of its being, ever flow from such a polluted, changeable and corrupt source.

County. My main object in taking this step is to secure my Sessional Pay or Bill, which I carried triumphantly through the House—the continuance of this pay—*Twenty Shillings per day*, would make me comfortable through life. Believe me my friends, I will use my usual sincerity and candour with you. It has always been the dearest wish of my heart and my governing principle, to look to myself first, and when I have procured the completion of my wishes (but not before) I will cast an eye to your wants—for charity begins at home—self is the oil of my lamp. You shall have occasionally some parliamentary papers to amuse you, and leave all the rest to me. I know what will best suit you, much better than you can possibly think for yourselves. **EXPECT NOTHING** then you cannot feel disappointed. You may depend upon it I shall continue my old way, which has won your esteem and cordial approbation for such a length of time; and I flatter myself from your feeling so satisfied with my general conduct in Parliament, that you will now, and for ever hereafter, have me for your Representative. I shall as usual, if I am the successful Candidate, which I have every reason to believe, during my sitting in the House, storm, teaze, and bully as loud as I can—my accustomed way—insist on Parliamentary reform, retrenchments in the public departments, except to the Gaspé Land Commission; abuse the ministers with all the vehemence I am master of, and if I can ever get anything by throwing the hatchet at a little distance, you may rely on the effort of your humble servant."

Mr. Christie's sole and only aim at this late stage of the Election proceedings, although he had by letter to his friends recommended and urged them, and verbally too, after his arrival amongst them, at one or more interviews, to use all their influence to secure the return of his old friend John LeBoutillier, Esq., pushed himself heedlessly forward at the last stage, to cause a division in the ranks, well knowing that every vote acquired by him would lesson his friend LeBoutillier's list, and possibly give a majority (then expected) to Mr. Winter. Christie thought he had seen or discovered through the mist, that by his offering to become a Candidate, and from the feeling of the people of Gaspé South, with some expectation from his friend Abier, at Grandham and Cape de Rogier, from the Land Claim Commission, that the parties there would be equally or nearly divided between him (Christie) and Le Boutillier; that Winter's chance

was small in that quarter; and further, that if Winter did succeed in obtaining a majority from his commencing the Election with his name to the Government Proclamation as Returning Officer, (and which Christie had very unwarrantably helped himself too from the Store of John LeBoutillier, Esq., at Laun aux Griffin,) that his resignation was useless, not in time or form, and that he Winter, if victorious would have been set aside, his conduct censured; and should it turn out in the sequel that Christie would be the next successful Candidate on the list, that he would, after all, become the member, and FORCE himself on the County; these alone, were his views and intentions. May God of his mercy, defend the County from future experiments of this kind.

Christie threw aside his friendship for his old friend LeBoutillier and did his best to involve himself in a most unpleasant labyrinth of difficulties; all former kindness, a long and close intimacy and unbroken friendship, which had lasted for many years, (instantly and unmercifully severed by an unthinking, ungrateful man, for mere paltry aggrandizement.)

Christie could not be mistaken in his tour through the county the preceding year. There was nothing hidden or naked—the people where heartily tired and disgusted with him, and had amongst themselves, determined sooner than to vote again for Mr C. to remain at home. In fact, so much had their feelings been wrought up to on reflecting how many days, and what expense and inconvenience they had been carried away from their homes to vote for this man, who had done nothing or even tried to do anything, to promote their individual interest or the good of the County. That person who would have had the hardihood to visit the different settlements to solicit votes for Mr. Christie, would have to thank his stars if he escaped without some bodily injury, setting aside the abuse and other contumely he would have been certain of having. Therefore, Mr. Christie's attempt to foist himself ETERNALLY on the Gaspé people, after God knows much quiet endurance on their part, that no other Constituency in the Province would have borne a tythe of, for one Session only.— It exasperated the public, and they where determined, heart and hand, to throw him out for ever, which they would have had very little trouble in doing, had not Mr. LeBoutillier acted in opposition to their wishes at the previous Election, in bringing and supporting Mr. Christie in opposition to Mr. Kavanagh.

The great and untiring exertion and perseverance of John Le-

Boutillier, Esq., in behalf of his then supposed friend, Mr. Christie, brought on the strong opposition to himself at this last Election at Percé and the other polling places in the west section of the County. This proceeding on the part of Mr. L. B. aggravated and gave offence to his old and really true friends, and to show him their displeasure in FORCING or endeavouring to FORCE Mr. Christie, in spite of their wishes and in opposition to their feelings, they were for those causes, and nothing more or less, opposed Mr. LeBoutillier at this last Election, although in their heart and mind, that were confident that Mr. LeBoutillier is the most eligible and trust-worthy man. A man possessed of ample means to command respect; a resident in the County, a large Landed Proprietor, the owner of three or four extensive Mercantile Establishments, affording constant and remunerating employment to some hundreds of the population: in a word—whose all lies in the County amongst ourselves.

To sum up the matter, the people of this County have had enough of such materials as Mr. Christie has shown himself to be possessed of, to last them for the next twenty years. The CLOVEN FOOT is at length discovered, and believe me, truly appreciated. It was high time. Having now fairly and honestly got clear of this man's almost never-ending importunities, we trust we shall, in good time, be enabled to wipe off the stain and scourge which has long been suspended over our heads in the appointment of two obnoxious individuals, patronized and supported through thick and thin, by Mr. Christie, to the prejudice of the Provincial Government, and to the great annoyance of the good people of Gaspé Basin and its surrounding vicinity: There is no secret in the matter, go where you will, North, South, East or West, you will hear of nothing but a recapitulation of the insidious, dishonest, iniquitous proceedings of those two men, of whose pedigree nothing favourably is known.

Their first entry into this County was very humble, they did not possess a wheelbarrow. The case is, however, much altered now, they ride in state, and if you are not tolerably nimble, it is ten to one if you are not rode over or get a rub, particularly if they chance to meet you at Lot No. 8, commonly known as a Reserve. Dirt you cannot escape if you come into collision with them, and after all be laughed at by those two worthies—
WOLVES IN SHEEP CLOTHING.

These two men have managed by every stratagem imagina-

ble or even beyond imagination, to outwit and cajole the good, honest, peaceable men of Gaspé Bay, to elect them to every place of emolument. But why elect them? They are self-elected. Brother John elects Brother Joe—Brother Joe elects Brother John, and so the rotative movement runs. It may with safety be called a *self-acting power for self-interest*.

When the Government monies that have been received by those two men for School Houses, Teachers pay, Agricultural pursuits, Timber Duties, Licences, Tavern, Auction and Store, Ferries, Fines and Forfeitures, (1) not forgetting the Jersey DUCK FROLIC, the Secretary Treasurer of the Municipality, his Licence fund, Assessment Roll, and other locked-up Treasures from the public eye, when those two men are compelled by law to give the public, whose servants they are, a fair statement of all their doings. When, I say, these two worthies are forced to exhibit their amounts, then and not 'till then, shall the Gaspé people be shown what they have most ardently asked and petitioned for. But all in vain? Then will the Gaspé people discover to their shame and cost, how foolishly and fatally, they have allowed themselves to be duped, deceived, and fraudulently dealt with.

So long as Robert Christie remained the member for the County, this state of things would continue.

We have now (thank ourselves) a change, and this is one reason with many others, that we have selected John LeBoutillier, Esq., to be our Representative. A man that will in his place in Parliament, if nothing else would do, bring forward a measure to compel those two Edens to disgorge their ill-gotten gain, and give the public, whose servants they are, a correct and faithful account of the public monies received by them in virtue of the offices which they have very mysteriously dropped into, against the feelings and wishes of the Inhabitants.

This is a melancholy picture of our situation, but as it nevertheless true, a pitiable state of society thus to exist.

We ask ourselves sometimes in dispondency— is there ever to be an end to it? We hope there will—that the time is fast approaching that will clear us from the lash and scourge of those

(1) What became of Carberry's fine and numerous others for a breach of the Revenue Laws, selling Liquor without Licence? A considerable amount—who has the Money? How is it accounted for? IT HAS ALL BEEN PAID TO JOHN EDEN.

two men, who never should have been intrusted in any public department; their conduct and character well known renders them undeserving of either public or private trust.

This John Eden had the consummate impudence to break into the Store owned by Frederic Janverin, Esq., situate at Gaspé Basin, and take therefrom a chain and anchor, not considering it necessary to ask or have the consent of Mr Janverin's agent. I have heard they made the fellow smart for his rascality through the pocket. They should have marched him off to Percé Gaol.
(1)

These two Edens had the audacious impudence to hoist the American flag, stars and stripes on the Basin Point, to please two Yankee picture men, and to fire a salute on British ground in honor of the day, (the 4th of July.) I know not what the government authorities would say to this bare-faced proceeding.—Rather too early for such a display—and yet this man Eden is suffered to hold office under British rule. He ought to be summarily dismissed and stripped of every office for such an indignity.

Having now got fairly free of Mr. Christie, you should bear in mind my friends, should he ever try to pawn himself again on the County to represent you, to have the following resolution, which passed in the Parliament House in Quebec in 1829, ready to receive him, for his perusal.

“Resolved—That Robert Christie, Esq., returned to serve in the Assembly, as Knight, Representative for the County of Gaspé, is the same Robert Christie mentioned in the said entries, and expelled this House for having as stipendiary Chairman of the Quarter Sessions for the District of Quebec, called in question, and concerning the then Administration to call in question the freedom of Debate in this House, and of whom it was declared that he was undeserving of the confidence of the Government, and unworthy to be a member of this House, and ought not, and could not sit as a member thereof.”

Bear this in mind my friends in future, and have nothing to do with him. If we want a Member. let us find one among ourselves, not go a legging to other places to find a man to be-

(1) A pretty specimen of a Gaspé Magistrate. Query—How could this magistrate (Eden) commit another man for a similar offence—*Yet he would do it.*

come our Representative, who neither cares or tries to do us good like Christie. Away with such men. Let us find a plain, honest man, one that we know. Never mind his scheming and long-winded stories.

Should, however, we be deceived, and some sycophant or other, an enemy to the county, bring Mr. Christie again forward, ask him or his agent, or emissary, the following questions? Who authorized you as our member, to introduce and have smuggled through the House, a bill to permit the fish and oil from Nova-scotia, New Brunswick and Newfoundland to be admitted duty free into Canada, and brought into competition with our produce? Do you suppose this was for our benefit?

What portion of the £30,000 allotted for Lower Canada did you receive or ask for, to be expended in this County?

Since you have been our Member, you have pocketed of the people's money, or received it as you term it from the *Ministerial Crib*, some Six Thousand Dollars as Sessional pay; some Two Thousand Dollars for travelling expenses; Three Thousand Dollars you helped yourself too, not in a very honorable way, from the Crown Land Office, to close, or more near the thing, to commence settling the Gaspé Land Claims; in all Eleven Thousand Dollars, and some odd cents, leaving aside the Stationary, and the vast sums expended in printing your never ending Bills, merely brought before the House, some for a reading, mostly not worth the attention of members, universally rejected, and swept out as useless and valueless, only useful for B—m fodder.

Therefore my friends, let no one persuade you to have any thing to do with this man. He has been your Member, so called, for a length of time. You have paid him well, and in return, what have you received?—NOTHING. Therefore, having got fairly and quietly cleared of him, keep so; avoid him as you would a rattle snake; even in the House of Assembly he was a MARK-MAN—something like the dog in the manger—NO BAD COMPARISON.

Amongst many other appointments, Mr. John Eden is called the Crown Land Agent for the County. Here follows one of his acts: This man Eden located some years ago a small lot of Land to a man named Martin Moran, who has occupied it for many years unmolested, subject to the Government sale of Land when sold and be paid for. This man divided the lot with his neighbour

one Archibald Tripp. He had a perfect right so to do. However, Mr. Eden thought proper to accommodate his clerk, a Mr. Law, with a convenient spot to erect a house on, for his dwelling, and without further ceremony takes forcible possession of Tripp's part for his friend Mr. Law. The matter was brought before four Magistrates by My Eden, prosecuting those two men for defending and protecting their property from his intended spoiliation. The suit was dismissed, Eden paying costs. An enquiry was instituted by the suffering and aggrieved parties to the Crown Land Office, in Quebec, and Mr. Rolph, the head of the department, instantly and promptly required of Mr. Eden a satisfactory solution of this seeming incongruity of his. The removal of the Hon. Mr. Rolph from the department, made room and paved the way for the accommodating, smoothed tongued A. N. Morin, to be placed at the head of the Crown Land Office, and who, no doubt, aided by a certain gentleman of notoriety in the Gaspé Land Commission, healed up the breach, and sent forward an open letter, to be dated and sealed by Mr. Eden, and to be sent to the injured parties, not condemnatory of Mr. Eden's proceedings, but approving and applauding of his villanies.

Here follows a correct account of A. M. Morin's letter to the injured men--no more an answer to their complaint or to the right they entertain for the land in question (altho' the dates of their letters are acknowledged and the contents supposed to be read) in a word the answer is altogether foreign from the subject in dispute, and it would suit a man at the Labrador just as well. It would be fully as explanatory about the *Penguin Islands* at the entrance of the Guiph, or at the Hudson Bay Territory.

The Hon. A. M. Morin's Letter addressed to Archibald and Joseph Tripp.

Crown Land Department,
Quebec, 25th October, 1853.

Gentlemen.—With reference to the Letters from this department dated 28th May, and 6th June, I am now to state that after causing an investigation to be made on the spot, (1) into the merits of the complaints embodied in your two letters dated 11th May and 28th, on behalf of yourselves and Martin Moran against John Eden, Esquire, in his capacity as Crown Land Agent, in

(1) This is a mistake, there was nothing of the kind. Produce it if you have it.

respect to a Lot of Land, designated as No. 8, in the Township of Gaspé South, the conclusion arrived at is as follows— that you pretend occupancy and improvements upon said Lot, cannot be recognized nor afford you any right to pre-emption thereof (1) and that any further interference with or encroachments upon it, will be at your peril.

I have to add that Mr. Eden's proceedings in connection with the same lot are approved of, and remain Gentlemen,

Your Obedient Servant,

(Signed)

A. H. MORIN.

To Archibald and Joseph Tripp, on the address forwarded by the undersigned to his address for perusal and information.—
John Eden, Crown Land Agent.

There is little doubt but the *Judge's Whig* will rest at ease on the head of such a man ; one would think even for decency sake, that Mr. Morin from his elevated situation as a public man, that he would not be guilty of such a base and open defiance of the law of the land, much less to have countenanced his rascally agent John Eden. But it is nevertheless too true ?

John Eden the Post Master.

Here lies the greatest evil of the whole—strong, well grounded suspicion rests here, and room for numberless complaints—trifling differences having occurred between the commercial part of the community, from the irregularity indeed shamefully so, of the mail; and Mr. Eden's removing it over six months of the year to his own residence, fully three miles distant from the Post Office, and *visa versa* : also there is little doubt on the subject—Mr Eden to gratify his disappointed views and from private pique, has so managed with the mail couriers, who are quite subservient to his whims, as not to arrive winter or summer, at the Basin until from 8 to 10 o'clock, consequently no delivery can take place until the following day. In the winter months fully six of the year, the mail invariably arrives from 7 to 10, sometimes later, (the roads bad or good has nothing to do with it.) It is a pre-concerted scheme, and are taken to the residence of John Eden, there examined, and thoroughly scanned by the Post Master and Brother Joe. These two men notwithstanding all that is

(1) These people did not look or ask for pre-emption, the lot was located by your Officer Eden and marked in his Registrar to Martin Morall. Your letter is no answer to their complaint, it is all *Fudge*, and you are a Judge.

said, must possess uncommon abilities or penetration. They are known on many occasions to be possessed of the contents of a letter before it reaches the person to whom it is addressed. However strange this may appear, it is a truth, can be proved and is universally believed. There are various conjectures how the thing is managed, some think it may be obtained by means of glasses or reflectors—it is to some a mystery—but I think it could be easily unveiled. The post as before stated conveyed to Mr. Eden's residence, is brought back at his convenience the following day, and the public accommodated with a delivery about sixteen hours after its arrival at Gaspé. I would just ask the Quebec traders how they would feel if the western mail should arrive at the Post Office in Quebec on the evening at 6 to 8 o'clock, not stop, the Post Office closed, but pass on to Charlesburg or Beauport, three miles distant, suffering the Post Master to reside there—and this gentleman at his convenience on the following day would favor them with a delivery of their letters about 16 hours after arrival. How long would this arrangement be allowed? The answer is easily guessed? Not one day. Then why should we be humbugged either by Eden or others, whose duty it is to accommodate the public, whose paid servants they are.

This also calls for redress.

The so-called Agricultural Society of Gaspé Basin, No. 2.

John Eden, President.

Joe Eden, Secretary and Treasurer.

The sole object and governing principle of those two men at the head of this branch, intended no doubt by the benevolence of the Government, for good and useful purposes, has been, and continues, from the way and manner it has been conducted and carried on hitherto in the Township—a source of strife, murmuring, and bitterness; and we may add jealousy in its fullest extent. Far, very far, and foreign from what it was intended or ought to be, an encouragement to the careful, industrious, hard-working husbandman, to increase and improve his crop, and to afford him the means to better the state and condition of his stock or animals. But more particularly those that are most needed and required as his help-mates.

Here we will stop for a moment and digress a little, and state a few items, not perhaps unacceptable to your notice. Your Horse and Ox are the most useful animals you have in you pur-

suits—what extraordinary care or benefit have you derived from joining Eden's Society on this score?

Your Sheep the most profitable of all your stock, they afford you sustenance and clothing, and ought to be more carefully nurtured even "as the apple of your eye." What benefit have you received from Eden's Society on this head?

Your Hog (although not much courted or caressed) never theless is found at times useful and valuable, and would, with a little care, be made profitable, and good. How has this part of your stock improved or benefited by Eden's Society?

The Crops perhaps, it is not at the present worth saying much about. Richard Patterson carried the palm or premium for the best seed three or four times following—some of the gossips say it was all picked, seed by seed, very carefully, on tea boards during the winter months. I know not, nor do I care much—if such was really the case it must have been very tedious work—and there is not much blame to Honest Joe to award the premium provided it was only for one year's growth, (and not two or three as said) to his *Father in Law*. The kick-up about the best Cabbage is not worth alluding to in this work, nor who produced the longest Carrot. Therefore if Mrs. John Eden's was the best growth (the judges ought to know best.) But I would place implicit reliance on her word, from her stage in life, and the experience she has had on various occasions; I would confidently take her word for the dimensions of a carrot or any thing resembling it, as soon as any married or unmarried female in the County. She is fond of gardening, match making and producing good seed—*It is her hobby*—there was no need at the last show of vegetables to make so much ado about a carrot. Had the ex-member been present he would unquestionably have sided with Mrs. John Eden:

Here we have a variety of choice fish sent to our doors by the All-wise Providence, the Giver of all good.

How we do receive these benefits: or what use do we make of them? Let us ask ourselves—do we take that provident care of them that we ought to do, if we did, there certainly would not exist that poverty and distress which we are unhappily called upon occasionally to witness and relieve, and much more so, to ask, beg, and call forth the painful necessity of our Representative to solicit aid from the Legislature on our behalf, and subject him to the retort of being a Member for a County of Beggars.

This state of things my friends ought no longer to continue—we are more or less blameable in numberless cases. Let us in God's name, try to better our condition, it can be done: where there is a will there is a way; let us exert ourselves more, economise, leave off unnecessary foolish dress, apply ourselves more to solid, industrial pursuits; make the most part of our clothing; we have the material. Shun the Shops as much as possible, except for ready pay, and carefully husband the resources which the Almighty's bounty so plentifully bestows on us.

To continue the Gaspé Branch of the Agricultural Society, under the special patronage of Messrs. John and Joseph Eden, the Proprietors. A word or two more on the system, the reflections which will arise out of it as we go along, may help us; at least they will be of use on their own account, and you can ponder over them at your leisure.

The object of these two men before named is to receive a certain sum from the government by showing a fictitious amount, said to be subscribed and paid into the Secretary Treasurer, (Honest Joe's) hands at Gaspé Basin, and after compassing their wish on the receipt of the government bounty, to be paid (in part only) to a set of miserable scammers of their own stamp, the most part already taken up in dress, tea, or clothes, from the President or Mr. *Secretary's* Snip.

This requires a thorough and searching investigation from its first commencement, and it is a growing evil which ought not in a civilized community to exist. It should be expunged from the locality, and not permitted a day longer *even to be named*. It having hitherto been known to be a master piece of fraud and systematic villainy, concocted, and upheld to fill John and Joe Eden's basket.

In order to avoid all common place-cant as much as I can, I will say, because I think it, that 'tis not a breach of Christian Charity, to think or speak of our neighbours.

We cannot avoid it, our opinion must follow the evidence we see, circumstances, time, and chance alters cases, and 'tis our duty to speak what our opinions are when we find persons placed in authority, (forgetting themselves) acting inconsistently and prejudicial to our interests, wishes, and feelings; and when we are made to smart and suffer for their uncalled and unwarrantable doings. But, God forbid that this should ever be done but from its best motive, the sense of what is due to justice, governed by discretion, and the utmost fellow feeling.

My friends I take leave of you ; I have many things to say for your profit and amusement — and perhaps hereafter if my health, time, and memory will permit, say a little more.—I conclude with Sam Slick on Memory.

“There is something very curious about memory. I don't think there is such a thing as total forgetfulness : memory has many cells, some of them ain't used much, and dust and cobwebs got about them and you can't tell where the hinge is, or can't easily discern the secret spring. But open it at once, and whatever is stowed away there is as safe and sound as ever. I have a good many capital stories poked away in them cubby holes, but I can't just lay my hand on them when I want to ; but now and then when looking for something else, I stumble upon them by accident. Tell you what, as for forgetting a thing tee-totally, I don't believe there is sick a thing in natur.” *2 above*

1855.

1855

