

The Gleaner

AND NORTHUMBERLAND SCHEDIASMA.

VOLUME V.]

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

[No. 39.]

MIRAMICHI, TUESDAY MORNING, JUNE 3, 1834.

BOARD OF HEALTH.

MIRAMICHI, 8th May, 1834.

NOTICE

To Pilots, Ship Masters, and all others whom it may concern.

Ordered, That all the rules, orders, and regulations, made by this Board on the 27th May, 1833, so far as the same relate to Pilots, Ship-Masters, and others, be, and the same are hereby annulled. And that all the orders made and in force, or hereafter to be made, shall be numbered in the margin of the minutes.

1st.—It is Ordered, That all vessels arriving at the Port of Miramichi, from any Healthy port or place whatsoever, without Steerage passengers, above the number of Ten, free from Disease, or the appearance thereof, and on board of which no Death or Deaths shall have occurred from sickness during the passage, shall and may proceed up the River to their respective places of destination, without inspection.

2nd.—It is further Ordered, That every Vessel coming into the River Miramichi from any Port or Place whatsoever, having Steerage Passengers on board, above the number of Ten, or having Disease, or the appearance thereof, (whether having passengers or not,) or on board of which any Death or Deaths shall have occurred from Sickness or Disease during the passage; and all Vessels from unhealthy Ports or Places with or without Passengers, shall come to between Terrill's Point and the lower end of Middle Island, being the Quarantine Ground, and shall not proceed further up the River until examined by the Health Officer, and permission be granted agreeable to Law to proceed, under the penalty of Fifty Pounds for each and every offence, to be recovered as the Law made and passed in the third Year of the Reign of his present Majesty, King William the Fourth—Establishing Boards of Health in the different Counties in this Province, directs and appoints.

3rd.—It is further ordered, That all Pilots, Ship-Masters, or other persons infringing any of the foregoing orders or of the Quarantine Laws now in force, and for which there is no distinct penalty prescribed by the foregoing Rules, or by any of the Laws now in force shall for each and every such offence forfeit the sum of Ten Pounds, to be recovered as aforesaid.

4th.—Ordered, That the Clerk forthwith furnish the respective Branch Pilots with printed copies of the foregoing Rules and Orders, and of such Rules as may hereafter be made (relative to them) for their guidance, prefixed to the abstract of the Quarantine Laws published last year by this Board, and to which shall be added the Notice hereunder written, which Notice with the foregoing Rules it shall be the duty of the said Pilots respectively, on the first boarding of every vessel coming into the said River Miramichi, to read to the Master or Commander of such Ship or Vessel, or to communicate to him the purport and effect thereof; and every Branch Pilot who shall neglect his duty in this respect, shall forfeit and pay for the first offence the sum of Ten Pounds, and for the second offence the like penalty of Ten Pounds, to be recovered as the Law directs and in addition be for ever after incapable of holding a Branch.

NOTICE.

That the Master or Commander of every Ship or Vessel liable under the rules and regulations of this Board or of the Quarantine Laws now in force to perform Quarantine, shall not, while so liable, or while under such Quarantine, put on shore or on board any other vessel any person or goods out of the said vessel, until such vessel shall have been inspected by the Physician or Physicians, or Health Officer, and his or their License for that purpose obtained, under the penalty of not less than £50, nor more than £200; and further, that the said Master or Commander shall cause the said Vessel's Ensign, or such other colors as shall be on board, to be hoisted half-mast, (if the ensign, with the union down) and shall continue the same so hoisted until leave be granted, agreeable to Law, to remove the same, under the Penalty of Twenty Pounds, to be recovered as the Law directs.

By the Board, J. A. STREET, Chairman.
EDWARD BAKER, Clerk.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.

and immediate possession given.

That well known and eligible ESTABLISHMENT at Newcastle, owned and heretofore occupied by G. & R. HENDERSON, consisting of a Wharf, extending to the channel of the river; with 2 Stores and Stable thereon; a convenient Landing Slip, together with the residue of Lot 29, adjoining the Store of Thomas C. Allan, Esq. affording an excellent Boom Privilege and Building Lot. These premises have been recently built of the very best materials, are at present in excellent repair, and fitted up with every attention to convenience and comfort. The Wharf from the Store fronting Castle-street to the slip is 180 feet long by 40 feet wide; from thence outwards 272 feet long by 30 feet wide making the total length of the wharf 452 feet, being one of the most eligible situations for carrying on the trade of the country in the town of Newcastle.

Also—a well-finished HOUSE and GARDEN, in Water-street Apply to
Newcastle, April 21, 1834. GILBERT HENDERSON.

THE GLEANER.

FROM AN AMERICAN'S SKETCHES OF TURKEY.

SKETCH OF THE REIGNING SULTAN.

We had not occupied our station more than half an hour, when the military band struck up Sultan Mahmoud's March, which announced his approach. As this was an ordinary occasion, there was little of that pomp and parade which commonly attends his appearance in public. First came some of the upper officers of his household; then four or five led horses richly caparisoned; and last of all, the great man himself. No rude huzza, no boisterous shouts, announced his approach. The men cast their eyes to the ground, the women looked up to him with eyes most dutifully beaming with loyalty, and the general silence was only interrupted by the order to present arms, and the accompanying clang of muskets. The Sultan wore on his head the ordinary red fez of the country, and his person was enveloped in a fawn-coloured silk cloak, fastened round his neck by a brilliant diamond clasp. His Majesty rides on an European saddle with long stirrups, and has the reputation of being the most fearless rider in all his dominions. He was much aided in the great reform which he introduced into his cavalry regiments, by an Italian named Colosso, who, as a riding-master, has introduced the European equipments, and succeeded in abolishing the former awkward and ungainly Turkish mode of managing their horses. Colosso's services have been highly appreciated, and the Sultan has given him the rank of Bey, and of an officer of his royal household, without asking him to change his religion. This is said to be the first instance of this kind that has occurred. As the Sultan approached, those who had petitions to present for redress of grievances held them over their heads, and upon a given signal, handed them to an attendant, by whom they were laid before the Sultan on his return from the mosque. In these cases we are informed, speedy justice is obtained; if *unfavourable*, he receives his petition torn in two, and from this there is no appeal. * * * Sultan Mahmoud is now forty-four years old, and has reigned twenty-four years. A regular but strongly marked cast of features, large black and piercing eyes, a complexion rendered somewhat pale by its proximity to a long coal-black beard, and a mouth strongly indicative of firmness; formed the ensemble of his countenance. We had the honour of doffing our beaver to the most of the crowned heads of Europe, but in all that constitutes a superb-looking man, we give the palm to the Sultan Mahmoud. His face indicates indomitable firmness and decision of character, and at the same time displays a mild and amiable disposition. As we gazed upon him, we could not avoid recalling his eventful history, and speculating upon his future destiny. Schooled in adversity, and a fellow prisoner with his royal cousin Selim (from whom, indeed, it is said, he received all his ideas of reform,) he seems to form a proper estimate of his exalted station, by using all his influence advantageously for his country. In this he is often thwarted by the venality and rapacity of his subordinates, and by the indolence of his people; but he returns to the charge with renewed ardor, and seems determined to pursue his patriotic course even at the expense of personal popularity. Temperate, and even abstemious in his mode of living, he may yet reign twenty years over Turkey, and in that time his wise and temperate measures of reform will be so firmly seated as to bid defiance to another revolution. Every friend of humanity must hope that his life may long be spared for this good work. From his people he has nothing personally to fear. As the successor of the caliphs, the true descendants of their great law-giver and prophet, he bears about him a charmed life, which sets at defiance the poisoned chalice of the secret enemy, or the pistol of the open foe. In the eyes of every true Mussulman he is emphatically, 'By the Grace of God a King.'

FROM THE WESTMINSTER REVIEW.

CAUSES OF DISTRESS.

A SERIES of investigations into the cause of every bankruptcy would indeed form a valuable part of national knowledge; and the fantasies of distress which occupy most minds would soon be found to be resolv-

able into unskilfulness, ignorance, unpunctuality, and imprudence, besides the untoward consequences of the measures of the government. Whether a man failed from having traded with insufficient capital, or upon borrowed capital at a too high rate of interest in relation to the amount of profits, or with too expensive an establishment, either in fixtures, or in clerks,—or from inability to sell off stock accumulated in a period of high prices, or from ignorance of the state of trade in general, and his own in particular, or from the delay or cost or ambiguity of the law, or from the severity of taxation, or from the dissipation of a son or a member of the family, or from the sudden fall in the price of fixed property with obligations of old date at a high rate, or the introduction of new inventions, or the great fall in the price of peculiar machinery so that other competitors come into the field upon more favorable terms, or from becoming security for others, or from the falling off of that particular branch of trade by reason of the retail trader dealing directly with the manufacturer instead of the merchant, or from the trade going to another place of more convenient locality; all these and a hundred other circumstances might be elicited in a series of investigations into the causes of particular bankruptcies, and the result would be an amount of useful learning which might save the fortunes of thousands in a time to come. Of the wisdom of suffering a national decision to rest upon the mere assertions, without specific examination, of these gentlemen, it need only be said, that it is generally the manner adopted in the National Councils. That the returns are by no means to be relied upon without more minute and special investigation will be apparent from the tenor of the whole. Thus it will appear from the opinions given, that the cause of the failure of the bankrupts was, in the majority of instances, excessive expenditure. This of course must be understood to mean, excessive beyond the returns of their respective trades; and here the word excessive must be taken as relative. It may have turned out that a man's expenditure exceeded his income; but did it exceed it in a degree disproportionate to the profits which in the usual course of trade he might have fairly expected to realize. Let this point however be settled as it may, it is only the proximate cause of failure. Are there no remoter causes which forced people into these positions, because they could take no other? One of these causes may be affirmed to be, the state of the law of partnership and the administration thereof.

RESULTS OF EXPERIENCE.

GERTRUDE's father was a man who had lived long enough to have encountered many reverses of fortune; and they had left him, as I am apt to believe long adversity usually does leave its prey, somewhat chilled and somewhat hardened to affection; passive and quiet of hope, resigned to the worst as to the common order of events, and expecting little from the best, as an unlooked-for incident in the regularity of human afflictions. He was insensible of his daughter's danger, for he was not one whom the fear of love endows with prophetic vision; and he lived tranquilly in the present, without asking what new misfortune awaited him in the future. Yet he loved his child, his only child, with all the warmth of attachment left him by the many shocks his heart had received; and in the approaching connexion with one rich and noble as Trevelyan, he felt even something bordering upon pleasure. Lapped in the apathetic indifference of his nature, he leant forth from the carriage, enjoying the bright weather that attended their journey, and sensible—for he was one of fine and cultivated taste—to whatever beauties of nature or remains of art varied their course. A companion of this sort was the most agreeable that two persons never needing a third could desire: he left them undisturbed to the intoxication of their mutual presence; he marked not the interchange of glances; he listened not to the whisper, the low delicious whisper, with which the heart speaks its sympathy to heart. He broke not that charmed silence which flows over us when the thoughts are full, and words leave nothing to explain—that repose of feeling—that certainty that we are understood without the effort of words, which makes the real luxury of intercourse and the true enchantment of travel. What a memory hours like these bequeath, after we have settled down into the calm occupations of common life!