

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. 41.]

MIRAMICHI, TUESDAY MORNING, JUNE 17, 1834.

AUCTION.

To be Sold by Public Auction, on Wednesday, the 28th day of May, inst. at 12 o'clock, in front of the Post Office, Chatham.

All the Right, Title, and Interest, of Thomas Heavside, late of the city of St. John, Esquire, deceased, of, in, and to the following Tracts of LAND, viz:

All that Piece or Parcel of Land, situate on the north side of the Miramichi river, in the parish of Newcastle, and known and distinguished as Lot No. 16, and now in the possession of John Urquhart.

Also—A certain other Tract, containing 300 Acres, more or less, of WILDERNESS LAND, situate in the rear of Lots No. 15 and 16, in said parish.

Also—All the other Real Estate of the said Thomas Heavside, situate in the county of Northumberland.

Terms and other particulars may be made known by applying at the Office of Wm. Carman, Esq.

May 12, 1834.

J. M. JOHNSON, Auctioneer.

The Sale of the above Property is Postponed until Wednesday, the 18th day of June next.

May 28, 1834.

The Subscribers intending to make an alteration in their Business, offer for Sale all their REAL ESTATE, situate in the town of Chatham, consisting of the Store and Wharf, at present occupied by them; the Dwelling House in the occupation of John Joseph; the Office adjoining, in the possession of W. Carman, Esq.; the Dwelling House and Wharf, in the lower part of Chatham, occupied by Michael Samael; and a Lot of Land fronting St. John's Church. Also—a Lot of Land and Store in the town of Newcastle; and a Lot of Land, situate on the South West Branch of the Miramichi, now in the occupation of the Widow Cowden. The above properties are too well known to need any further description. The Terms will be liberal, and made known on application to either of the Subscribers.

They also offer for Sale, all their Stock of MERCHANDISE, &c. at reduced prices for cash, or approved credit.

As they are desirous of bringing their business to a close, they particularly request all persons to whom they are indebted to present their claims for adjustment, and all persons indebted to them are requested to make immediate payment, as all accounts remaining unpaid on the first day of July next, will be placed in the hands of an Attorney for collection.

1000 Bushels of OATS for Sale.

JOHN JOSEPH,

MICHAEL SAMUEL.

Chatham, January 20, 1834

BY-LAWS FOR PILOTS!

1st.—That a Pilot shall in all cases behave himself civilly, and be strictly temperate, and sober, in the exercise of his Office, and shall use his utmost care and diligence for the safe conduct of every Ship or Vessel, while under his charge, and shall also be careful she does no damage to others, under a Penalty not exceeding Five Pounds.

2nd.—That any Pilot who observes any of the Buoys driven away out of their place, shall forthwith send an account of the same to the Commissioners of Buoys, under a penalty not exceeding Five Pounds.

3rd.—That as the Pilot who first boards a Vessel is entitled by law to the preference of her pilotage, or if refused by the Master thereof to half pilotage; every Pilot shall board the nearest Vessel when more than one is in sight, under a penalty not exceeding Five Pounds.

4th.—That any Pilot who runs a Ship or Vessel aground while under his charge from negligence or mismanagement, on conviction, to pay a penalty not exceeding Ten Pounds, or be suspended as a Branch Pilot for such time as the Justices may deem proper.

ALEXANDER DAVIDSON, J. C. P.

(Signed) JOHN FRASER, J. C. P.

WILLIAM ABRAMS, Port Warden,
GEORGE HENDERSON, P. Warden.

ADVERTISEMENT.—Mrs D. M. Donald, finding that air and exercise are essential to her health, proposes devoting the 3 days of the week to Private Instruction in Music, Drawing and Painting, at the houses of those who may favor her with their employment, and live at a distance from Newcastle. Terms—5s. for three hours instruction. Three Pupils may be taught same as one. Time—from 10 to 2: Days—Monday, Wednesday, and Friday.

N. B. No attention required in taking her to or from the houses she may teach in.

Newcastle, May 31, 1834.

PICKED UP ADRIFT

In the Ice last FALL, between Point aux Car and Point Chatham, a Ship's LONG BOAT, containing a small Kedge. For particulars enquire at the Gleaner Office.

May 27, 1834.

THE GLEANER.

FROM CHAMBERS'S EDINBURGH JOURNAL.

SKETCHES OF NORWAY

To many, the name of Norway will convey only ideas of a bleak wintry region, almost deprived of every comfort, and fit only for the residence of a half civilized unrefined people. But ideas of this description, however natural they may be, from the general ignorance which prevails regarding the country, will be greatly modified or dispelled on perusing the Narrative of a Journey through Norway and part of Sweden, performed by Mr H. D. Inglis, a young Scotsman, who, under the fictitious designation of Derwent Conway, has presented the world with a very amusing work, forming one of the volume's of Constable's Miscellany. By way of extending still more widely a knowledge of this interesting portion of the north of Europe, we take the liberty of condensing the following details from the publication to which we refer:—

Norway is a mountainous, and mostly a pastoral, country,* with extensive forests of huge timber, once a staple article of export to this country, and well known for its excellent properties. Its people are a Scandinavian or Gothic race, characterized for those simple virtues common to nations holding little intercourse with the more polished kingdoms in their neighbourhood. Still retaining many of the ancient superstitious usages of their pagan ancestors, and being warmly attached to their country, they possess a variety of customs and peculiarities highly interesting to those who are acquainted with them. Most people who have heard anything of the state of manners of the northern nations, assign to them the practice of drinking deeply; and this, our traveller admits, is still the case among the Norwegians. All ranks, he tells us, drink freely, and the lower orders to excess. But it would appear that this originates, in a great measure, first, from the extraordinary cheapness of liquors, and, second, from the devoted patriotism of all classes of the people. In the enthusiastic love of country, every nation must yield to Norway. A Norwegian loves, reveres all that belongs to and distinguishes his native land—his mountains, his rocks, his forests, he would not exchange for the richest plains of the south. To a Norwegian, the words *Gamle Norge*, which signify *Old Norway*, have a spell in them immediate and powerful. On festive occasions they cannot be resisted. *Gamle Norge* is heard in an instant repeated by every voice; the glasses are filled, raised, and drained; not a drop is left; and then bursts forth the simultaneous chorus, '*For Norge!*' the national song of Norway. In Scotland, 'the Land of Cakes' is nearly an equivalent; but though Scotsmen drain their glasses to the patriotic toast, they do not, like the warm-hearted Norwegians, start to their feet, nor give that burst of enthusiasm which no circumstances have power to restrain.

The Norwegians possess in a high degree the primitive virtue of hospitality to strangers, and is described by our traveller as without a parallel. It is, in fact, looked upon as a national duty; and I believe, says he, that he who should omit to practice it, would be regarded by others in the same light as that in which a man is looked upon in England who commits an offence against the established properties of life. The hospitality of even the Highlanders of Scotland—and to that we, at least can bear ample testimony,—he adds, cannot be compared with that of Norway, not only in the country, but in towns and cities. The arrival of a stranger in a town makes universal holiday; and the subject of deliberation is not 'when shall we invite Mr —, for of course we must invite him,' but 'what contrivances can we fall upon to make this stranger recollect his stay in our town as the happiest time he ever passed?' The cultivated tone of society in Christiania, the capital of Norway, is at the same time described as certainly quite equal to that which is met with in the cities of the south. It is here as invariable a rule not to appear at a party in which there are ladies, unless in full dress, as it is in the first circles in England. The Norwegians, however, have a custom at entertainments, which at first sight seems scarcely accordant with a refined state of society: it is that of every guest, as he rises from the table, saying, as he bows to the lady of the mansion, *tack for maden*—thanks for your entertainment. And if any circumstance should have prevented the guest from making this acknowledgment, it is not forgotten by him for a week or weeks afterwards—the first time, in short, he may happen to see his entertainer—and is received as a thing expected.

The condition of the Norwegian ladies is described as being by no means enviable. Eating and drinking being the great business of life, the females in all ranks are reduced to the character of cooks and scullions. The greater the establishment the greater the slavery. The servants of the household are merely the assistants of the mistress. It is she who cooks and dresses the immense loads of victuals; it is she (or the

daughters) who carries the dishes to the table; she who changes the plates, wipes the knives, waits upon the guests, and performs other duties elsewhere committed to servants. All this seems odd, but the Norwegian ladies consider their occupations as agreeable, and not inconsistent with the 'ordinary and polite amusements of society.'

The Norwegians, as appears from the author before us, are not what we would consider as a people attached to the observances of Christianity; partly because their country until very recent times, was under the delusions and idolatries of a hideous mythology, and partly from the scarcity both of an intelligent clergy and of bibles. The parishes are so large, and the country so rough and difficult, that the mass of the inhabitants have few opportunities of public edification; while in some places the price of a single bible is as much as a pound sterling, which, from the scarcity of money in Norway, is perhaps equivalent to ten pounds in this country. Yet there is no want of good morals among the people; and their honesty and other virtues would shame those who live in more highly favored lands.

The following account of the climate and seasons in Norway is among the happiest pieces in the volume:—'There is one respect in which Norway possesses an advantage to the traveller over every other country in Europe: it is this, the variety of season in Norway; and, consequently, the various aspects under which nature presents herself in these seasons may all be witnessed by the traveller in the course of four months, June, July, August, and September. The spring in Norway does not extend beyond one month, summer occupies two, and autumn about six weeks. The mild weather, from the middle of April till towards the middle of May, serves only to melt the snows. The change from winter to spring is like the work of enchantment: for the disappearance of snow is not, as it is in England, followed by weeks of gradual growth, but rather seems to be but the lifting up of a veil, beneath which earth's green and flowery carpet has been concealed. From spring to summer, and from summer to autumn, the change, though not so apparently miraculous, is yet infinitely surprising. The fruit trees bud, blossom, and bend beneath the burthen of fruit, all within three months; and the corn springs up and waves a golden harvest, in considerably less time. From autumn to winter, the transition is as rapid as from winter to spring. September is generally calm, and its frosty nights change the hue of the trees, and wither the stalks. One day, the woods stand in full foliage, changed in nothing from their summer aspect but in their hues; the next, a rushing wind comes from the north, strips them of their leafy glories, and perhaps even changes their summer vesture to the raiment of winter. In England, we are apt to form very exaggerated notions of the degree of cold which is experienced in the northern countries. When there is little or no wind, intense cold is scarcely felt to be an inconvenience, provided one be suitably clothed; and during by far the greater part of winter, the weather is calm, so that even when the thermometer stands below zero one is able to move about comfortably, and even to enjoy the fine weather which so generally attends intense frost. I have suffered ten times the degree of cold travelling on a stage-coach in England, in the face of a north-east wind, than ever I suffered in a sledge in Norway, when the thermometer has been forty-seven degrees below the freezing point. Sometimes, indeed, the frost is accompanied by wind, and then it is scarcely possible to stir out of doors; but in the southern parts of Norway the combination of a very intense frost and a scorching wind, is scarcely ever felt. It is true, that, in the depth of winter the shortness of the days does not allow many hours of clear bright sunshine; but then the houses are not built like summer-houses, as many are in England: and stoves in the towns, and great wood fires in the country, and sometimes both, effectually oppose the power of the elements. There is not in fact a more comfortable abode than that of a substantial land owner or a thriving merchant on a winter's day in Norway. There are no cross airs blowing through the house; as in many of the unsubstantial dwellings in England; nor does one know what it is to have one part of the body scorched with the fire, while the other is suffering under the influence of cold; and I scarcely know any thing which can be compared to the luxury of sleeping between two elder-down beds.' The purity of the atmosphere in Norway, and the exercise taken by the people, keep at a distance many of the complaints common to our population. Common coughs and colds, as well as rheumatic complaints are extremely rare, which we esteem as a blessed peculiarity of any country; for colds are the commencement of a vast proportion of the diseases and deaths which occur in this island. It is further related, that the air has the effect of giving a keen appetite; and though the consumption of victuals is carried to a greater excess than in England, indigestion with its train of evils is unknown. The cure for diseases in Norway is simple: for fever, and every species of indisposition for which there is no definite name, the universal remedy is brandy, with a quantity of pepper mixed in it. If a man recover from a fever it is the brandy and pepper that has accomplished the cure; if he die,

* It is bounded on the west and north by the Northern Ocean, and extends from 57 to 71 degrees north latitude. Politically, it is now joined to Sweden, of which Bernadotte is king