

the vault of the West, another observer admires him emerging from the gilded gates of the East. By what inconceivable magic does that aged star, which is sinking fatigued and burning under the shades of evening, reappear at the same instant, fresh and humid with the rosy dew of the morning? At every instant of the day the glorious orb is at once rising—resplendent at noon-day, and setting in the West; or rather our sense deceives us, and there is, properly speaking, no East or West to the world. Everything reduces itself to one single point from whence the King of Day sends forth once a triple light, one single substance.

## Communications.

[For the Gleaner.]

To the Public in general, but to the good people of Chatham, Douglastown, Newcastle, Nelson, and the adjoining settlements in particular.

My Friends,—Being appointed a "Committee of the people," I deem it my duty to inform you of some little matters that are being transacted by the existing "Committee of Sessions."

On the 17th instant, handbills were stuck up in Chatham, and probably in the other towns as well, in the following words:—

"NOTICE.—The Committee of Sessions having been informed that several cases of Fever have appeared in Town amongst the passengers landed from the brig John Hawkes; Alexander Key, Esquire, Health Officer, having made a full examination in the premises, reports, that none of the passengers so landed are affected with Fever. The Committee would recommend the public not to place any reliance in reports in circulation, respecting sickness of an infectious kind in the settlements."

J. T. WILLISTON, } Committee  
WM. LETSON, } of Sessions.

17th June, 1847.

Now, I would merely ask you to look at this matter as it stands, and determine for yourselves what degree of credit to attach to it.

I would in the first place inform you that this Committee of Sessions, either directly or indirectly, had the information which led to the examination spoken of, from a medical man residing in Chatham, and to whose statements, in the said premises, or in any other premises, I think, the majority of you would feel disposed to attach at least as much credit, as to those of the Health Officer, or of the Committee of Sessions. That gentleman reported, and continues to report, that he has been professionally attending cases of Fever and Dysentery amongst the passengers from the brig spoken of. Upon the supposition that the Health Officer, accompanied by the Committee of Sessions, had examined the several cases respecting which they had been informed, does it follow that they examined all the other passengers from that ship, residing even in Chatham? Many of you know, as well as I do, that they did not—and if they did not, how could the Health Officer with any possible degree of feasibility or consistency, have made the report attributed to him, which says, as you perceive, that none of the passengers landed from the brig (for the whole of them were landed in Chatham) are affected with Fever? Reconcile this with common sense as you best can; I confess I cannot assist you.

What comes next? The Committee of Sessions in their zeal for our safety, clearly, do not stick at trifles. They gratuitously put forth their own private advice, (perhaps I should rather have said professional) to the public, not to place any reliance in reports in circulation respecting sickness of an infectious kind in the settlements. I would ask their worshippers a question or two, which, I think, on reference to their law libraries, they will find consistent and proper ones. They, in offering their advice, of course, pledge themselves that they do so upon their best judgment. Pray, upon what data or grounds do they make up their minds? do they come to such conclusions? Did they even attend the Health Officer in making his examination—and if they did, did they ascertain from him what the symptoms of "sickness of an infectious kind" were, or were not? or was it necessary that they should make any enquiry whatever of any professional man in the "premises?" Were they themselves sufficiently informed—sufficiently initiated in the mysteries of the medical art? even so much so as to set their opinions up, and offer them to the public, in direct opposition to those of a medical man of some fifteen or twenty years practice? Did they visit all the houses in Chatham in which the John Hawkes' passengers were lodging? did they visit Douglastown? Newcastle? Nelson? or the adjoining settlements? You yourselves can answer these questions—and if you, to the whole of these questions must say "Nay," then what have you to rest upon for your advice in the "premises," but the ungrounded opinion of John T. Williston and William Letson, Esquires, with this addition, that they are the "Committee of Sessions."

I cannot well resist the temptation, before taking leave of "the Committee of Sessions," of asking them to inform me, or you, or us all, how they dispose of the following symptoms, and of account for their existence in passengers, and others in Chatham, in the total absence of sickness of an infectious kind, viz.: delirium—inspiration at one hundred and twenty—black tongue—head ache—pain in the small of the back—prostration of strength—loss of appetite—dysentery—swollen legs.

I now inform you, my friends, and am prepared to prove it, perhaps at least as well, as the Committee of Sessions are that there is

no sickness of an infectious kind in the settlements, that these symptoms have existed, and that several of them continue to exist in passengers from the brig John Hawkes, and others in the town of Chatham, independently of the other towns or settlements. That deaths took place on board the brig John Hawkes on her passage out here—and that deaths and burials have taken place from amongst her passengers since their arrival in Chatham.

And I further inform you, in addition to the above statements, that some strange surmises have found their way into the town of Chatham with regard to a laxity of discipline in enforcing, rigidly, the proper and necessary quarantine regulations on Middle Island, and that all these matters taken together, it may be just about as well for you, and for us all to adopt every precaution in our power to guard against the reception and promotion, and production of "sickness of an infectious kind" amongst us, by cleansing and purifying our houses, yards, premises and sewers, and removing every thing which can by any possibility be productive of miasma in the neighborhood of our dwellings, or of our streets and thoroughfares, at the same time that we pay due regard, and perhaps it may not be amiss to add, an unusually scrupulous regard to the state of our bodies and cleanliness of our persons—at the same time trusting faithfully on Divine Providence that He of His great mercy may avert from us a visitation of pestilence. It appears to me, and I have little doubt will so appear to you, that these precautionary hints, if acted upon, will have just about as good an effect in meeting the impending danger, and to which we are unquestionably exposed, as our suffering ourselves to be bullied into security and indifference by the report or advice of "the Committee of Sessions" or of the whole Sessions as a body if they confirmed the report and advice of their representatives.

I am, my friends,

ONE OF YOURSELVES.

Chatham, June 21st, 1847.

## TEMPERANCE.

Mr Editor,—I am happy to hear that our friend Mr Paxson has arrived to renew his exertions in removing one of the evils under which numbers of mankind are groaning. Yes—'tis an evil that is fast disappearing behind the clouds of tee-totalism, whose watershowsers are too cold for the fiery monster,—the dragon whose reign is fast drawing to a close—the zenith strength of whose fame has lately passed away, and soon will sink to the nadir of annihilation. The fruitful soil that brings forth the germ of nutrition for the appetite of man is converted into a poisonous beverage that generates every species of crime that has disgraced the annals of time; the very grain that has been converted into the "devil's elixir," how necessary would it be now to starving humanity, who are daily contending with the grim tyrant, Death—grappling with him in his worst of forms—with their stretched out arms unfilled—with their longing appetites unsatisfied, and with the last cry of agonised humanity proclaiming to us to exert ourselves in banishing this general evil. Tobacco is another evil that ought to be banished—alike unnecessary, alike pernicious, the luxury of savage life; mankind has too long followed barbarian habits,—reason has been too long under the control of our animal propensities—and it behoves us all to arouse every energy to assist in dispelling those evils that prove so detrimental to human enjoyment.

A LOVER OF KNOWLEDGE.

## Editor's Department.

### MIRAMICHI:

CHATHAM, TUESDAY, JUNE 22, 1847.

The Subscriber having been compelled to consume a large amount of time, and incur considerable expense, in his too often fruitless endeavours to collect his far-spread Outstanding Debts, hereby notifies all persons to whom he is not indebted, and with whom he has not a running account, that orders for advertising in the Gleaner, and for Printing, in future, must be accompanied with the CASH, otherwise they will not meet with attention.

JAMES A. PIERCE.

### EUROPEAN NEWS.

The steamship Cambria, with the first June mail, arrived at Halifax on Tuesday last, eleven days from Liverpool. The papers thus obtained contain a good deal of important, British and Foreign news. The deaths of two men who have long occupied conspicuous places in the annals of our country are recorded—Daniel O'Connell, Esq. and the Revd. Dr. Chalmers. Particulars of these events will be found among our extracts.

The Commercial affairs of the old world have assumed a more pleasing aspect—money was easier—trade brisker—and the weather throughout the length and breadth of Europe was spoken of as being most "magnificent," and as the crops in consequence, promise a rich return, all kinds of bread stuffs have taken a sudden

fall—and as large supplies were on their way from the Mediterranean, the Black Sea, Egypt, and other places, a much larger reduction was expected.

One of the papers thus speaks of the state of affairs in Ireland.

The accounts from the provinces speak in the most cheering terms as to the prospects of next years harvest. The papers contain fewer outrages and fewer instances of hideous destitution, than have been spread over them for any week of the last six months. Fever and dysentery are, however, on the increase, and several persons in a respectable sphere of society are announced as having fallen victims to the former disease.

The Earl of Clarendon has been appointed Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.

We have copied largely from our files of British papers.

## HEALTH OF THE SETTLEMENTS.

Considerable uneasiness was manifested throughout the town in the early part of the week, in consequence of rumours abroad that a number of the passengers landed from the John Hawkes were laboring under fever. The subject was brought under the notice of the authorities, who, immediately attended to the matter, and after examination of some of the cases reported, issued the following bulletin, which tended considerably to allay apprehension.

Notice.—The Committee of Sessions having been informed that several cases of Fever have appeared in town amongst the passengers landed from the brig John Hawkes. Alexander Key, Esq., Health Officer, having made a full examination in the premises, Reports, that none of the Passengers so landed are affected with fever. The Committee would recommend the Public not to place any reliance in reports in circulation, respecting sickness of an infectious kind in the settlements.

J. T. WILLISTON, } Committee  
WM. LETSON, } of Sessions.

17th June, 1847.

We perceive that the Boards of Health of Halifax, Quebec, and other places, have appointed individuals to inspect the dwellings of the inhabitants, and cause them to be thoroughly cleansed, as well as all nuisances removed from the streets. We would recommend that a similar course of action be adopted here. A correspondent also suggests it.

As disease is so near our doors, it would be an act of prudence on our part, to use every precaution to prevent its spreading. We therefore recommend to such of the inhabitants as have not already attended to the matter, to remove immediately from off their premises the dirt which was allowed to accumulate during the winter months, and to have their houses thoroughly cleansed and white-washed—it must have a very salutary effect. Would it not be well for the householders of the town to have a meeting on the subject.

Complaints are being made to us from persons living on the ship-yard hill, that owing to the want of proper sewerage, stagnant water is allowed to lodge in the streets, which spreads around the most noisome effluvia. There are similar places in the heart of the town—among them we would notice the gutter fronting the premises of Peter Moar—its fragrance as we happened to pass it on Friday last, was any thing but odoriferous. We hope the road commissioners, or other parties whose duty it may be to look after these matters, will speedily attend to them.

## QUARANTINE NEWS.

QUEBEC.—We copy below the latest intelligence from the quarantine station at this port. It gives a most frightful account of sickness and death among the unfortunate passengers:—

On the 5th instant, there were 21,000 passengers at Grosse Isle. 120 interments took place that day. The number of deaths on the voyage out is stated at 960; 700 had died at the station; there were 1500 sick on board the vessels, and 1100 sick in the different receptacles on the island.

The Marine hospital is fast filling up with sick emigrants, and we are informed that it is in contemplation to erect sheds on the vacant ground attached to it.—Chronicle, June 10.

The following letter from Dr. Douglas

to A. C. Buchanan, Esq., for the information of the Mayor of Quebec, we copy from the Chronicle of the 11th inst.

'But out of the 4000 or 5000 that left this since Sunday, at least Two Thousand will fall sick somewhere, before three weeks are over.—They ought to have accommodation for 2000 sick at least, in Montreal and Quebec, as all the Cork and Liverpool passengers are half dead from starvation and want, before embarking; and the least bowel complaint, which is sure to come with change of food, finishing them without a struggle. I never saw people so indifferent to life. They would continue in the same berth with a dead person until the seamen or captain dragged out the corpse with boat-hooks.

'Good God! what evils will befall the city wherever they alight! Hot weather will increase the evil.

'Now give the authorities of Quebec and Montreal fair warning from me. I have no time to write, or I should feel it my duty to do so. Public safety requires it.'

The same paper contains the following account of a meeting held in St. Rochs, one of the suburbs of the city.

A meeting of the inhabitants of St. Rochs was held last evening, for the purpose of taking into consideration the proposed erection of sheds near the Marine Hospital. T. C. Lee, Esq., presided, and addressed the meeting at considerable length, showing the impropriety of the contemplated measure, and the danger that would accrue to the City, but particularly to the people of St. Rochs. He stated that there were nearly 300 patients already in the Hospital, and was of opinion that were such sheds erected as many thousands would be located in them. Mr. Lee adverted to a similar plan which was adopted by the authorities of Liverpool last year, under like circumstances, and which was productive of the worst effect. He for one would say, that were these sheds erected, he should, for the safety of his family, be necessitated to remove from his residence and to shut up his ship-yard, thus depriving 150 workmen of employment.

A committee of seven was appointed to prepare the petition, and a deputation, composed of Messrs. T. C. Lee, James Jeffery and Dr. Rousseau, was named to proceed to Montreal to-morrow, should the Corporation not act upon the petition this evening. As regard fit and proper places for the erection of sheds, it was stated that they might be selected at Point Levi, the island of Orleans, Beauport, or the plains of Abraham.

Things are evidently coming to a serious crisis, as may be learned from the extract from Dr. Douglas's letter given elsewhere. Vessels are daily arriving with sickness on board; one, we understand, having come to port yesterday without a clearance from the Quarantine Station. There is an evident want of competency on the part of our municipal authorities to carry out efficient sanitary measures—a Board of Health has been appointed by them, and when the gentlemen composing that Board have made application to the Government and to the Corporation for the funds necessary, to enable them to carry out their plans, they are met with the reply that there are none for that purpose. Under these circumstances, we do not see any better plan that could be adopted than the calling of a public meeting of the citizens, before which the board could lay a statement of the facts of the case, and no doubt obtain the support required for the discharge of the very onerous duties that have been imposed upon them.

The Montreal Herald, remarks:—Doctor Douglas's apprehensions are already fulfilled here. Our marine hospital is filling up fast—236 patients in it this morning, and there is only room for 300. Sheds are being erected on the vacant ground adjoining that building. Several deaths have occurred in the hospital.

We learn from a gentleman who arrived from Quebec this morning, that at Goose Isle on Saturday, 5th inst, there were sixty funerals and on Monday, the 7th, one hundred and sixty.

The St. John Observer gives the following intelligence respecting matters at that quarantine station.

Upwards of 5000 Emigrants have already arrived this season.—The number of deaths at quarantine, up to last Friday, amounted to 143. The sick list at that time numbered 150.—The passengers on board the brigantine Enterprise, from Kinsale, and Eliza & Anne, from Galway, which arrived at quarantine on Friday were all in good health, and would soon be discharged.—Ample supplies of provisions are constantly sent down by the Alms House Commissioners for the use of the Emigrants, and we learn that every attention is paid to their comfort. We understand that the sick are doing as well as can be expected. There are about 14 vessels at anchor at the quarantine station.

ARRIVALS AT QUEBEC.—The papers give the following comparative statement of the arrivals at this port up to the 10th of June 1846 and 1847.

VESSELS.	TONNAGE
1846 475	177,847
1847 322	124,158

PUBLIC FAST DAY.—His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor having appointed