

THE GLEANER.

And Northumberland, Kent, Gloucester, and Restigouche Schediasma.

Volume XII:]

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

Number 4.

Miramichi, Tuesday Morning, October 6, 1840.

Jewelry, &c.

The Subscriber begs leave to return his sincere thanks for the very liberal patronage he has received since his commencement in business, and hopes by strict attention and punctuality to merit a continuance of the same.

He takes this opportunity of informing his friends and the public in general that he has opened a Splendid Assortment of Articles in the FANCY LINE; among which are GOLD RINGS, BROACHES, SEALS, KEYS, Plated Branch and other CANDLESTICKS, Cruet Stands, and Toast Racks, SILVER WATCH GUARDS, Ladies' Work Boxes, and Writing Desks, SILVER BUTTER KNIVES, Officer's Swords and Belts, and a variety of other Articles, which he offers for Sale at unusually low prices.

C. J. WOLHAUPTER,

Clock & Watch Maker, opposite Messrs. J. Conard & Co.'s Store. Chatham, June 9, 1840.

N. B. The highest price given for old Gold and Silver.

New Dry Goods and Grocery Store.

The Subscribers have opened the new Store No. 3, in the Commercial Building, in Chatham, and beg leave to inform the public, that they have on hand, a

Large Assortment of DRY GOODS, HARDWARE, GLASSWARE, CROCKERYWARE, Carpenters' and Joiners' Tools, &c.; and a well selected Stock of GROCERIES; which they offer for Sale, cheap for cash, or approved credit.

HALLY & MACKENZIE.

Chatham, June 2, 1840.

The Subscriber

Has just received his FALL SUPPLY of British Manufactured GOODS,

Consisting of—Broadcloths, Buckskins, Pilot Cloths, Blankets, Flannels, Homespuns, Prints, plain & figured Merinoes; with a great variety of FANCY GOODS, and made-up FURS; which with his former Stock, will be sold at low prices for Cash.

N. B. The highest price will be given for all descriptions of FURS.

—In Store—

Bohea, Congo, and Souchoing TEAS; Madeira, Sherry, and Port WINES; Champagne; and superior Buffalo Robes.

J. SAMUEL.

Chatham, 10th December, 1839.

A Consignment

Daily expected by the Subscribers, and will be Sold low for Cash or approved credit:

10 Hhds. SUGAR,
10 Puncheons MOLASSES,
4 Tierces do.

—Also on Hand—

Quebec Fine FLOUR,
A few Hhds. London Porter & Ale,
30 to 40 Chests good Black TEA,
PORK,
Hhds. Gin and Brandy,
LOAF SUGAR,
Boxes Pipes, 12 gross each,
Cheshire CHEESE,
30 Dozen London PORTER.

JOHNSTON & CAIE.

Chatham, 20th July 1840.

Goods! Goods!

CHEAP and CHOICE.

The Subscribers beg respectfully to announce to their many customers, and the public generally, that they have just received by the Barques Hinds, from Greenock; Sir John Harvey, from Liverpool; and Brig Queen from London:

A Large and very Elegant Spring Supply of all kinds of GOODS,

purchased during the past winter by Mr. Johnston, at the cheapest markets, and selected of the choicest and handsomest descriptions. These, together with a large and general Supply of West India and This Country PRODUCE,

are being exposed for Sale at their Fancy Shop opposite the Royal Hotel; and Grocery Store, adjoining the Office of Street & Kerr, in Chatham, at hitherto unequalled low prices, by Wholesale and Retail.

JOHNSTON & CAIE.

Chatham, June 1, 1840.

To Let.

The HOUSE in Queen Street, at present occupied by Mr. Bardick; possession on the 1st August next. Apply to

WILLIAM CARMAN, junr.

Chatham, July 14.

BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL

STEAM SHIPS of 1200 Tons, and 440 Horse Power.

Under Contract with the 'Lords of the Admiralty.'

FOR BOSTON,

Carrying Her Majesty's Mails, and Passengers to Halifax.

BRITANNIA, Capt. Henry Woodruff.
ACADIA, do. Robert Miller,
CALEDONIA, do. Richard Cleland,
COLUMBIA, do.

The ACADIA will leave Boston on Tuesday, the 1st, and Halifax on Thursday, the 3d of September, for LIVERPOOL, G. B.

The above Vessels will be despatched from Liverpool as follows:—

Eighteen Hundred and Forty.
July 4th October 4th
August 4th Do. 19th
September 4th November 4th
Do. 19th December 4th

And will leave Boston, calling at Halifax, from whence the Vessels will sail on the 3rd August, 3rd September, 3rd and 19th November, and 3rd December.

Passage, including Provisions, Wine, and Steward's Fee:

To HALIFAX, 35 Guineas.
" BOSTON, 39 Guineas.

From Boston and Halifax to Liverpool—125 Dollars, including Steward's Fee.

From Halifax to Boston—20 Dollars.

For Passage, apply to

S. CUNARD, & Co.

Halifax, 18th August, 1840.

NORTHUMBERLAN STAGE.

BETWEEN FREDERICTON and MIRAMICHI.

The Subscriber returns his sincere thanks for the liberal support he has obtained since he commenced running the above Stage, and now wishes to inform the public that he has commenced running on this line Twice a Week.

A Stage will start from Fredericton every Monday and Thursday, at 7 A. M., and arrive in Miramichi, on Tuesday and Friday, at 4 P. M.

Passengers and Luggage for Douglastown and Chatham, will be conveyed there on the arrival of the Stage at Newcastle.

A Stage will start from Miramichi on Monday and Thursday, and arrive at Fredericton on Tuesday and Friday at 4 P. M. The Stage will leave Hamill's Hotel, in Newcastle, on the above mentioned days, at 7 A. M.

The Subscriber will be in Chatham and Douglastown, every Wednesday and Saturday, to deliver and receive Letters and Papers. He has made arrangements with Mr. McBeath to carry Passengers to the upper Ferry, where he will be in readiness to receive them.

FARE from Fredericton to Newcastle, 40s. do to Douglastown & Chatham, 42s. 6d.

The same from Miramichi to Fredericton. Each Passenger will be entitled take with him 40 lbs of Luggage. All extra Luggage to pay 2 1-2 d. per lb.

The Subscriber has on the above line, teams not inferior to those in any part of the Province, which will be attended with experienced drivers at all times.

JAMES M. KELLY.

May 26, 1840.

N. B. All Petitions for Land, Timber or Logs, will be strictly attended to, and answers brought back the same week: charge for each Petition 5s: All Installments paid, and receipts brought back, free of expense.

NOTICE.—All Letters, Papers and Parcels, left at McBeath's Hotel, Chatham, on the mornings of Monday and Thursday, before Six o'clock, for Fredericton, or to be left on the route, will be received by the Subscriber, who will guarantee their safe delivery.

JAMES M. KELLY, Courier.

To Let,

And immediate Possession given—the APARTMENTS immediately over the Store of Messrs. Johnston & Caie. Apply to

JOHNSTON & CAIE.

PRAYERS.

Recently published, and to be had at the office of the Gleaner, price 1s 6d, Family and Individual prayers for every day in the week, by the Rev. James Thomson, Agent of the British and Foreign Bible Society.

These Prayers are recommended by various Ministers, whose testimonies may be seen prefixed to the book.

ORIGINAL.

TO HENRY,

Author of the Lines upon Note 38 appended to Byron's 'Bride of Abydos,' given in last week's paper.

I LOVE thee, Henry! yes, I love thee boy, Although I know thee not; yet, I love thee. Strange, and yet it is not strange. The Arab, He communes with Arab, and loves the voice Of him who speaks in his own dear language, His communions, oh, how sweet they are, When flying, on his favourite courser, (Partaker of his meals, his home) across The sandy desert; swifter than the blast Of siroc or monsoon—with one, who, though Ne'er seen before, is his own countryman.

I am an Arab, Henry! a wanderer,

A flying wanderer o'er this desert world—

This sandy, barren world. There is no homo

Therein for me, save the most deserted

Of its deserts, and what the broad blue dome

Of Heaven affords. I would no other home.

'Tis cowardly, oh, 'tis most degrading,

To our high nature's noble dignity,

Meanly in the first oasis we meet,

There, to enwrap ourselves neath the shadows

Of its green foliage, and lethargic,

Drinking of its cool crystal waters, live

All happiness and joy, while in our reach,

Within our call—within reach of such life

Too, many of our fellows die a death

Of pangs and misery: all ignorant

Of their contiguity to that green spot

Which from their sights some small sandy hillock

Hides, their corpses covering.

Acadia!

Now I sojourn in. A wild wanderer

Of its pathless forests, and fire made heaths

Infernal—forests abandoned

To the surly, savage bear, which, climbing

High upon its pine tree throne, doth king it

O'er illimitable dominions.

Heaths, desolate back burnt heaths,—unpeopled

Save by chirping grasshoppers. A dwelling

May here and there be, or some exile found,

(Banished by tyrant poverty from home)

Miserable monument of misery!

But yet unpeopled still. True, of nobler things

Acadia can boast—of spacious bays,

Whose broad deep blue waters, is check'd all

O'er

With the white sails of commerce—enterprise.

Of gigantic rivers, whose thousand arms

A mighty, fertile continent embrace.

And of amidst scenes of simple beauty,

(Within the rear of grander, the wild surge

Lashing in anger the pine-clad rock, which

Frowning at it dres it into fury—

And the rough torrents of th' headlong rapids,

As foaming, it rushes o'er its rocky bed.)

Newcastles, Chathams, rising: queen cities

Of an infant nation. But what are they?

They form 'nor laughing fields, a happy clime,'

No more than 'sands do form a waste.' People

Viraciously knit in social bonds alone,—

Whatever the country—'happy climes' com-

pose.

It may or may not be, that here ye have

For citizens, such a people, Henry.

I know not, for here I have Friendship claimed

With solitude, and we are plighted friends.

influence and ought to regulate the practice of feeding. The word feeding refers to the manger food, given at intervals, not to the hay and fodder, which is almost constantly within the horse's reach.

People who are unacquainted with stable affairs make many blunders in the management of their horses, and particularly in feeding them. They reason too much from analogy. The rules which regulate their own diet are applied to that of the horse. Medical men are remarkable for this. A skilful surgeon expressed his conviction that stablemen are full of error and prejudice regarding the diet of horses. He said, 'I order my patients to live on plain food, on that which does not tempt excess; and I tell them to eat when they are hungry, and to desist when they are satisfied. It is thus I treat my horse,' continued he, 'I give him plain wholesome food, as much as he likes, and when he likes.'

This is sufficiently absurd; it is a common way of speaking only with the ignorant. It might be a very good rule, if there were no food for the horse but grass, and none for man but bread. Horses may eat more grain, and men more beef than their work requires; or the plain wholesome nourishment, as it is called, may not suffice for certain kinds of work. It is this, it is the work which renders care and system so necessary in the feeding of horses. Men have to work too, but very few have labour bearing any resemblance to that of the horse, and those few are compelled to regulate their diet by rules which are not known to the bulk of mankind.

The diver, the boxer, the runner, the wrestler, must not live like other men. The fermentable nature of the horse's food, and the peculiar structure of his stomach which forbids vomiting, and the abstinence from food and drink occasionally required by the work, are other circumstances which demand particular attention to the mode of feeding.

SLOW WORK aids digestion, empties the bowels, and sharpens the appetite. Hence it happens that on Sunday night and Monday morning there are more cases of cholera and founder than during any other part of the week. Horses that never want an appetite ought not to have an unlimited allowance of hay on Sunday; they have time to eat a great deal more than they want, and the terpid state of the stomach and bowels produced by a day of idleness renders an additional quantity very dangerous.

By slow work, I mean that which is performed in a walk, not that which hurries the breathing, or produces copious perspiration. The moderate exertion of which I speak, does not, as some might suppose, interfere with the digestive process. It is attended with some waste; there is some expenditure of nutriment, and that seems to excite activity in the digestive apparatus for the purpose of replacing the loss. Farm and cart horses are fed immediately before commencing their labour; and the appetite with which they return shows that the stomach is not full; but,

DURING FAST WORK, digestion is suspended. Of this we have not indeed, any positive proof, but there is good reason for believing it. In the general commotion excited by violent exertion, the stomach can hardly be in a favourable state for performing its duty. The blood circulates too rapidly to permit the formation of gastric juice, or its combination with the food; and it may be, the blood and the nervous influence are so exclusively concentrated and expended upon the muscular system, that none can be spared for carrying on the digestive process. But this is mere theory. It is better to appeal to facts.

The effects of fast work on a full stomach are well enough known among experienced horsemen. The horse becomes sick, dull, breathless. He is unwilling, or unfit to proceed at his usual pace; and if urged onward, he quickly shows all the symptoms of over marking, to which I allude among the accidents of work. The effects are not always the same. Sometimes the horse is simply over marked, distressed by work that should not produce any distress. Some take colic, some are foundered, some broken winded. The most frequent result is over marking in combination with colic. Perhaps the colic, that is, the fermentation of food; begins before the horse is distressed. But whether or not, distress is much aggravated by the colic.

These effects are not entirely produced by indigestion. The difficulty of breathing may be ascribed to me e fullness of the stomach,

THE GLEANER.

AGRICULTURE.

From Stewart's Stable Economy. PRINCIPLES OF FEEDING.

The principles of feeding are facts which