

AGRICULTURAL.

Work for the Month.—May is a very busy month for the teams of the farmer, and they should therefore receive extra attention and care. In feeding animals, one fact should not be lost sight of; which is, that animals fed on vegetable fibre, such as hay and grass, receive the most carbon, and therefore take on fat and increase in bulk, as carbon is the base of all oils, fat, &c. &c.; while animals fed on grain receive the most nitrogen, which forms the base of the muscular parts of animals, and gives them their power and endurance. The farmer who expects his horses or oxen to wear well in work must give them grain; otherwise their flesh will be of a quality that will not endure; and however well they may look at the commencement of labour, their flesh, without muscular consistence and firmness, will go like a spring frost.

If you wish to raise your calves, you may do it without keeping them on new milk. Diminish gradually the quantity of new milk sucked by them, or fed to them, and substitute skimmed milk with a little meal stirred in it. Treated in this way, very good calves may be grown, and the new milk saved for butter.

It is an excellent plan to remove the grass for a few feet from fruit trees, and with a spade to loosen the earth in the spring of the year. Trees will repay care and attention, by the increase in the quantity and quality of the fruit. It is sometimes convenient to graft in this month; and if performed in the early part before the leaves are too much expanded, will usually succeed. If the stems of trees are washed with lye, or whitewash, a vast many insects or their eggs on the bark will be destroyed, and the tree proportionably benefitted. Where the borer has made his appearance, apple trees should be examined about the roots, and the grub hunted out and killed. The peach and nectarine should be looked to, to detect and destroy the grub so fatal to them, and which can now be found beneath the bark near the surface of the ground, or on the root. If your hens or geese have free access to your plum or cherry trees, they will materially aid in destroying the curculio, which will be now leaving its winter retreat in the earth to prey on the fruit. Don't suffer a caterpillar's nest to escape your notice or destruction. It is easy to kill them while young; but when they leave their nests and scatter over the tree, they cannot be hurt, while the injury they do is immense.

Give constant attention to your animals, and do not imagine that care ceases when the stock goes to the fields. Do not be in too much of a haste to turn them to pasture. Better keep them on roots until there is a good bite of grass, than have them, to satisfy hunger, gnaw the young grass and clover to the very roots. Pastures so fed will scarcely recover from the effect during the whole season.

Stumps on Farms may be easily removed by the following simple and economical contrivance:—Procure a dry red-elm lever about twenty feet long and six to eight inches in diameter—a good stout log-chain, with two yokes of oxen, this is all the machinery that is necessary. The mode of operation is this: Wrap the log-chain around the stump a little above the ground, and make what is called a log-hitch; lay the lever horizontally on the ground, the large end next to the chain and against the stump: make the other end of the chain fast to this end of the lever, drawing the lever tight

against the stump, the cattle hitched to the small end of the lever, and driven around the stump in a circle of which the lever is the radius. One revolution of the oxen around the stump will generally twist out the largest of them; but should not the power thus applied be sufficient to move the stump, the side roots may be uncovered, and cut partly off. After this is done, the stump will be easily removed. You will find this plan much preferable to any 'patent stump extractor' that you may have seen puffed in the papers.

Celery.—Transplant celery into trenches to remain to blanch.

That which was sown early will be grown to a proper size for this purpose by the first or second week of this month when it should be planted; and some of the second sowing should be planted out towards the middle or latter end of the month for a general crop.

Choose for these plants a piece of rich ground in an open situation; mark out the trenches by line fifteen or sixteen inches wide; and allow the space of four feet between trench and trench, which will be sufficient for the early plantation.

Dig each trench neatly, about six or eight inches, or only a moderate spade deep, laying the earth that comes out equally on each side, in a level order, in the intervening spaces; then dig the bottom level: or first, if thought necessary, lay the thickness of four or five inches of very rotten dung along in the bottom of each trench, and let the bottom be neatly dug, burying the dung equally a moderate depth; then put in the plants.

Plant them in one single row, just along the middle of each trench, allowing the distance of five or six inches between plant and plant in a row; as soon as they are planted give them some water, and repeat it occasionally till they have taken root.

Caterpillars.—Those deadly enemies of the orchard are now in full operation. Many fine fruit trees are already well nigh destroyed. To those who have neglected the preventive means, I would say their case is not hopeless. The worms are not so hardy but that they need their silk houses for protection, and if frequently removed or destroyed the worm would die from cold and sickness. If removed early in the morning, hundreds and thousands may be destroyed in half an hour. The worm has but a limited quantity of silk and is unable to build its house or nest after that is exhausted. If the nest be broken just before a cold rain or even shower it would be almost certainly fatal.

The Thistle.—The Thistle is a biennial plant, and consequently if the seed of every thistle on a farm were to be kept from ripening for two years the whole race would be eradicated. It would pay well, therefore, in pastures, to employ an old man and boy during the month of June, one to cut the thistles just below the crown of the root, and the other to place a table-spoonful of common salt on the root, which is thus destroyed at one operation, before the seed has been ripened or scattered abroad.

Things a Farmer should not do.—A farmer should never undertake to cultivate more land than he can thoroughly—half tilled land is growing poorer—well tilled land is constantly improving.

A farmer should never be so immersed in other matters, as to forget to sow his wheat, dig his potatoes, and to bank up his cellar.

A farmer should never keep more cattle, horses, sheep, or hogs, than he can keep in good order; an animal in high order the 1st of December, is already half wintered.

A farmer should never allow his windows to be filled with cloaks, tattered coats, and old hats; if he does, he will most assuredly acquire the reputation of a man who tarries long at the whiskey, leaving his wife and children to freeze or starve at home.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

To be Sold at Public Auction, on Saturday, 17th September next, in front of Hamill's hotel, Newcastle, between the hours of 12 and 5 o'clock, P. M.

All the Estate, Right, Title, Interest, Claim and Demand.

Of ALEXANDER HENDERSON (of Moorfield's)—in and to certain Lands situate in this county, or so much thereof as may be necessary to satisfy an Execution issued out of the Supreme Court at the suit of J. & G. J. Parker, against said Alexander Henderson Of GEORGE SUTTON—in and to a certain Lot of LAND situate on the Little South West, on which he formerly resided—being part of the Beckwith Tract; the same being seized by me to satisfy an Execution issued out of the Supreme Court at the suit of John Cuppage against the said George Sutton.

J. M. JOHNSON, SHERIFF.
Sheriff's Office, North'd }
March 8, 1842: }

Wanted!

An active intelligent PERSON as a DEPUTY SHERIFF for Northumberland. One acquainted with the localities of the County would be preferred. Security will be required; and residence at or in the vicinity of the Court House. Apply to

J. M. JOHNSON, Sheriff.
6th June, 1842.

NOTICE.

FOR SALE, or to LET, for a Term of years

That well known Property, belonging to Colin Rankin, situate on the great line of Road leading from Chatham to Halifax, at the Village of Kouchibouguac. On the Premises are a large two story Stone House, with a commodious Kitchen in the rear; a convenient DWELLING HOUSE, suitable for a small family; a large STABLE, sufficient to contain Twenty two Horses, with a forty foot BARN, a Blacksmith's Shop and Coal House—together with Out Houses and Sheds: LAND, cleared and uncleared, consisting of about 700 Acres, of which from 35 to 40 Acres are under cultivation.

This above Establishment is one of the best adapted for a Public Business between Chatham and Halifax, from its local situation, being 27 miles from Chatham, and 12 from Richibucto, bounding on the Kouchibouguac River, and immediately in the neighbourhood of a first rate set of Saw and Grist Mills.

The above Premises are well worthy the attention of any person or persons desirous of entering into a Public Line. For further particulars apply to Wm. McLeod, Esq. at Richibucto, Alex. McBeath, Chatham, or the Subscriber, on the premises.

JOHN RANKIN.
Kouchibouguac, Feb. 14, 1842

TO LET.

For One or more Years.

The STORES, WHARF and Dwelling HOUSE, lately occupied by Richard Blackstock, Esq. situate in the Town of Chatham. The DWELLING HOUSE is pleasantly situated—is well finished, and is capable of accommodating a large family—it would also answer well for a Boarding House. There is an excellent BARN and other OUTHOUSES near the House—which will be rented with, or distinct from the house.

The STORE is Four Stories high, fitted up very conveniently for carrying on an extensive Retail business.

The WHARF is now occupied as a Ship Yard—for which it has peculiar advantages. The Wharf, with the extensive Store standing thereon, will be let distinct from the other premises, if required.

The situation and advantages of this Property as a stand for Business, are too well known to require further description. For Terms and other particulars, apply to

STREET & KERR.
Chatham 30th August, 1841.

NOTICE.

The Co-PARTNERSHIP heretofore existing in Miramichi, under the Firm of SCOTT & LITTLE, is Dissolved this day by mutual consent. All persons indebted to said Concern in Miramichi, will please make payment to Mr. Scott—and those at Bathurst, to Mr. Little: and all persons to whom the Firm is indebted, will please render their accounts for adjustment, as above stated, within Three Months from this date.

JAMES SCOTT.
WILLIAM LITTLE.
Miramichi, April 26, 1842.

TO LET.

For one or more years, as may be agreed on, the FARM, now in the occupation of Mr. William Fiddes, in the parish of Newcastle, containing 300 Acres, together with the DWELLING HOUSES, BARN, STORES, BREWERY, &c. Possession given immediately; apply to

GILMOUR, RANKIN & CO.
Doughlastown, 28th March, 1842.

AN ACCOUNT

Of the Constitutional English Policy of CONGREGATIONAL COURTS, with Two TRACTS ON COLONIZATION, by the late Granville Sharp, Esquire, and now revised and adapted to the altered circumstances of the country, with a short Memoir of the Author. By J. I. BURN, Author of 'Letters on Emigration,' etc. For Sale at the Gleaner Office—price Five Shillings.

NOTICE.—The Subscriber having closed her business, has placed all her Notes of Hand, Books and Book Debts, into the hands of Edward Williston, Esquire, Solicitor, for Collection; of which the several debtors will take notice and pay the respective amounts due without delay, and thereby avoid Law expenses

BRISEIS HENDERSON.
Newcastle, 19th May, 1842.

HAY.

The Subscriber has for Sale,
12 Tons of Good Hay.

Deliverable in the Town.
JAMES JOHNSON.
Chatham, 18th April, 1842.

TO LET.

The HOUSES in Queen Street lately occupied by Mrs. Thomson, and Mr. Blanchard, These will accommodate either two or three families, and will be let to suit applicants, at a reduced rent—if immediate application be made

W. CARMAN, jun.

T A R.

For Sale by the Subscriber,
20 barrels of T A R.
2 Casks Rice.

H. C. D. CARMAN
Chatham, April 5, 1842.

Hay, for Sale.

The Subscribers have for Sale, a quantity of **Excellent Hay, housed,** in Newcastle—which they offer for Sale low for Cash, or approved credit.

DANIEL WETHERELL,
HUGH MORELL.
Newcastle, April 20, 1842.

NOTICE.

The Subscriber informs all Persons wishing to take Passage with him to Fredericton, that they will be conveyed from Chatham to Newcastle, on the mornings of Monday and Thursday, by their notifying Mr. McBeath of such desire.

JAMES M. KELLEY.
February 1, 1842.

Immigration Notice.

All persons having any Lands either wideness or improved, FOR SALE, will please give an account of the same, with the situation and capabilities thereof, and the probable price of the respective Lots, to either of the Secretaries of this Society, in order that the said Lands may be offered to Emigrants wishing Lands for actual settlement.

EDWARD WILLISTON,
Recording Secretary.
Newcastle, January 24, 1842.

CENTRAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY

NEW-BRUNSWICK.
FREDERICTON. Capital Stock £50,000.
Committee of reference at Newcastle, and Chatham.

Thomas H. Peters
John Wright
William Abrams
Michael Samuel
Charles J. Peters, Jun. } Esqrs.

AGENTS
At Newcastle, C. A. HARDING, Esq.
Chatham, GEORGE KERR, Esq.
Bathurst, WILLIAM STEVENS, Esq.
Dalhousie, DUGALD STEWART, Esq.

BLANK FORMS

Magistrates', Lawyers', and Custom House
BLANKS—for Sale at the Gleaner Office.

Printed & Published every Tuesday Morning, by JAMES A. PIERCE, at his Office, Chatham, Miramichi. Price—15s. per annum, if paid in advance, or 20s. half yearly in advance.—Advertisements not exceeding 15 lines, 5s. the first, and 1s. for every subsequent insertion, and if from persons with whom we have not an account, must be accompanied with the cash, otherwise they will not meet with attention.