

AGRICULTURE.

HAYING.

If the weather be good, and the grass fit to cut, the farmer must go resolutely to his haying. Should there be good weather, the grass which has had so much wet upon it for the last three weeks, will ripen very fast, and large fields of it will ripen at the same time. Therefore be securing it as fast as possible.

But while haying goes on, weeds will be working up among the corn, the potatoes and the roots. The surface of the ground among these will need stirring. Do not be over anxious to get in the hay as to lose more by neglecting the fields in tillage than you gain by sticking to the scythe, the pitchfork and the rake.

Making Hay.—Where the grass is quite green when cut, it will take, usually, three common hot days to cure it. If cut in the morning, we usually turn it out of swath at nine o'clock, and between 12 and 1 turn it up. At from 4 to 6 p. m. put it in small cocks. After the dew is off the next morning, spread it out thin—turn two or three times in the course of the day—towards evening put it in cock. Spread again the next day—turn as much as is necessary, and then put it into the barn. Should the weather be uncommonly drying, two days will answer for curing most hay at the commencement of the season. After grass which is thin, has become nearly ripe, it will require comparatively little curing. One day, or a little more than one is often sufficient. But you, farmers, all know how to cure hay, and know also generally when it is dry. There is but one point here on which we deem it possible to give information. The point is this: hay which has been in cock one or two nights and sweat a little in that state, will do to stow away in the barn without feeling quite so crisp and dry as that should be which has not sweat in cock. In other words, the sweat in cock tends to prevent sweat in the mow. Should a lot of hay get badly damaged, it becomes less offensive, or more agreeable to the cattle, by leaving it one night spread out upon the ground. Under the action of dew and its evaporation, some of its mustinesses pass off.

The Barn.—Keep it well ventilated while the hay is new. Let all the gas or steam that rises from it be carried off, for when confined it injures the hay.

Salt.—Should you find it desirable to put in a load of hay that is not quite as dry as you would choose to make it, a peck of salt to the ton will help to preserve it. The stock relish a portion of the hay better for being salted. Put in some with, and some without salt.

Time of Cutting.—Where the land is rich enough to give two crops, there is no loss in cutting the first while the grass is very green. If not fully grown, the second will make up the deficiency. Clover, red top, and timothy are the best if cut when fairly in the bloom.

Curing Hay.—Clover it is best not to expose more than one good day fairly and fully to the sun. It sheds its leaves so much, and its stalks become so hard when rapidly sun dried, that it is better to do a considerable part of the curing in cock. Redtop and timothy waste but little, and are found to be good when dried fully by exposure to the brightest suns of two successive days. Possibly they may be better if kept the second day in cock and put into the barn on the third without having been spread thin. Some prefer this mode, but we have not tried it.

Last season having some hay in cock during two cloudy days, and thinking on the second that it might heat, we took a small forkful from the top of the cock and placed it on the ground; then another small fork full was put on that, and so on until we had built the cock anew, and changed the position, not of top and bottom merely, but of the locks throughout. This hay, though out a long time, was as much relished by the cattle as any. It however was cut while quite green, and was very fine. We think it would have been much damaged but for the pitching over. *New England Farmer.*

MANURES.

That manure is one of the essential agents to increase the crops of the farmer is admitted by all. Why, then, it may be asked, is it so much neglected, when the means of providing it are so entirely within the reach of every farmer. One reason probably is, that farmers do not adopt a system of operations, by which every thing appertaining to the cultivation of the farm has its proper place and time. Another doubtless is, that too much land is generally under cultivation. So that the labor of the farm engrosses so much time of the farmer, that he cannot prepare manure sufficient and in season for his use. A proper care and attention to the manuring of the land, pursued with regularity and system, upon a farm where no more land is occupied than can be well attended to, would soon render every farm as productive as could be desired.

A FARMER PENNYWISE AND FARMER POUNDWISE.

There is a farmer Pennywise, with whom I am acquainted, will occasionally raise a good heifer, steer, or colt, for his neighbours keep good breeds, and he by accident will be occasionally benefitted thereby. When he has such an animal in his flock, he is apparently uneasy until it is disposed of; and after selling such an animal, a heifer, for instance, if you follow him into the house, you may hear something like the following:—'Well, my dear, I have sold the big heifer for fifteen dollars; is not that a good price for a heifer of her age?' 'Good price indeed,' his wife would reply, 'you had better have sold two of them cat ham'd, crooked legged scrawny things that you always keep for cows. The reason that our cattle always look so bad, and that we sell so little butter and cheese is, that you will sell the best heifers.' Poor woman! I pity her: her pride and ambition are injured, and her children and self in rags, because her native industry and economy are cramped by the foolish and niggardly policy of her husband.

The picture is reversed in farmer Poundwise, who always keeps his best animals until full grown; then selecting his best breeders for his own use, he sells the rest. If he has a good young horse, he will say that he will make a fine team horse; a mare, she will make a good breed mare. 'And what will you do with that?' says his neighbour, pointing to an ordinary animal. 'Between you and I,' says he, 'I shall sell that colt the first chance. Such an animal spoils the looks of the rest, and will not pay for keeping.' Thus he will sell his poor steers, heifers, sheep and pigs at the first offer. If not sold, he would fatten those that would pay the expense, and give away those that would not. Not pay the expense of fattening! Are there any cattle, sheep, or hogs, that will not pay the expense of fattening? Reader, take some of each, of the real Pharaoh breed, feed them until fat; keep an exact account of the expense and you can answer this question

yourself. In this way farmer Poundwise always has valuable stock; his steers are ready sale, and command a good price; his horses are the best in the neighbourhood, and the first to be looked at by purchasers. So with all the animals he raises. Pennywise, on the contrary, is thronged with an ill-shaped, worthless stock, that none will buy and pay the expense of raising: which are continually eating out his substance and making no return. Thus Pennywise drags on a miserable life in the road to ruin, while Poundwise moves easily and happily along in the road to wealth. *Maine Cultivator.*

TO LET,

And Immediate Possession given.
The DWELLING HOUSE, in Queen Street, adapted for one or two families, owned and at present occupied by Mrs. Hodgson. Rent at a reduced rate. Apply at the Gleaner Office. Chatham, June 27, 1842.

NOTICE.

The Public are hereby notified not to purchase Three NOTES OF HAND, drawn by the Subscriber, in favour of Cabbage & White or Order, for £200, payable as follows—£66 13s 4d. on the 1st July, 1838; £66 13s 4d. on the 1st of July, 1839; and £66 13s 4d. on the 1st July, 1840,—as the respective Notes have been fully paid and satisfied by the Subscriber, and the said Cabbage & White have refused to give them up.

MICHAEL MCKENDREK.
Dated 7th June, 1842.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

NORTHUMBERLAND COUNTY; s.s.
To the Sheriff of the County of Northumberland, or any Constable within said County Greeting—

Whereas Michael Carroll, Edward O'Brien, and Thomas Le Marquand, Executors on the Estate of EDMUND TYLER, late of Alnwick, in the said county, Blacksmith, deceased, have represented to me that the personal Estate of the deceased is insufficient to pay the debts due by the said deceased,—and have prayed that License may issue to authorize them to sell all the Real Estate of the said deceased towards paying the said debts. You are therefore required to cite the heirs of the said deceased, (if any such there be) personally to be and appear before me, at the Court of Probate, to be held at my Office, in the parish of Chatham, on Wednesday, the tenth day of August next, at the hour of eleven of the clock in the forenoon, to shew cause why License should not be granted to the said Executors to sell all the Real Estate of the said deceased, towards paying the said debts. And you are further required to cite and require the said Executors, and all and every the Creditors, and other persons interested in the said Estate, personally to be and appear before me at the time and place aforesaid, with their vouchers and papers, in order that I may then and there proceed to hear and examine the proofs of the said parties, and the validity or legality of the debts and demands alleged to be existing against the said Estate.

(L.S.) Given under my hand and the seal of the said Court, this first day of July, one thousand eight hundred and forty two.

W. CARMAN,
Surrogate Judge of Probates
GEORGE KERR, Register of Probates for said County.

NOTICE.

Messrs. JOHNSTON & CAIE, of Chatham, Miramichi, Merchants, having by Indenture bearing date the 27th day of June, instant, assigned and made over to the Subscribers all their Real and Personal Estate, Debts and Effects, for the benefit of their creditors.

The Subscribers hereby give notice to all the creditors of the said Johnston & Caie, residing in America, that they are required to execute the said Trust Deed, within Four Months from the date thereof; and to the creditors of the said Firm, residing in Great Britain, or Ireland, that there are required to execute the same within Six Months from the date thereof, otherwise they will be excluded the benefit of the said Trust. The said Deed is now lying for signature at the Office of Mr. James Johnson, in Chatham.

JAMES JOHNSON,
WM. MACKENZIE,
GAVIN RAINNIE.
Miramichi, 28th June, 1842.

TO LET,

And may be entered upon immediately.
The BLACKSMITH'S SHOP, formerly occupied by Cameron & Barn, and latterly by C. B. Brymer, in the Town of Chatham, situated on the Public Lot. Also, the HOUSE BARN, and FARM, at the Point, French Fort Cove, Parish of Newcastle.

For particulars, enquire of Messrs. STREET & KERR, or
JOHN M. JOHNSON.
December 1, 1840.

Groceries. Hardware &c.

The Subscriber informs his friends and the public that he has commenced business in a General Line in the Commercial Building, Chatham, where he offers for Sale at present an assortment of HARDWARE, GROCERIES, PROVISIONS, &c. &c. viz:

Flour, Oatmeal, kiln dried Indian Meal, Barley, Rice, Sago; salt Beef & Pork, Butter, Hogs Lard, Cheese, loaf and brown Sugar, Tea, Split Peas, whole and ground Coffee, do Pepper, do Allspice, ginger, cinnamon, nutmegs, mace, isinglass, Raisins, currants, shelled Almonds, Mollasses, Onions, Virgin Honey, arrow root, senna, magnesia, epsom salts, sulphur, roll brimstone, camphor, salaratus, citron, orange, and lemon peel. A good assortment of confectionary; spermaceti, Turkingon's Balsam, British Oil, Opadeldock, Essence of Peppermint, horehound candy, castor Oil, Indian Balsam of Liverwort, a superior article, Clover Seed and Garden Beans, hard and soft Soap, mould candles, Tobacco, Snuff, Segars, snuff boxes, pipes, ground logwood, logwood, copperas, black lead, fig blue, starch, indigo, cotton warp, basket salt. Scythes handles, do rifles and stones, hay rakes, water buckets, men's and youth's palm leaf hats, beaver and felt hats, canvass Trowsers, horse traces, iron pots, bake pan covers, smoothing irons, grid irons, fire shovel pans, griddles, carpenter's hammers, whip hand saws, shoe hammers, shoe maker's and farrier's rasps, pinchers, shoe knives, lasting tacks, brass and iron shoe bills, polished awl blades, hemp stitching and closing thread, punches—heel ball—copperas, shoe blacking—rose pink, red and yellow Ochres—whitening—glue. 15 and 18 thread cut lines cod and trout hooks, splitting and cut throat Knives, Knives & Forks, double and single blade pocket and pen Knives, Razors & Scissors, sheep and trimming Shears, gun locks, lathing hammers, hearth, black lead & scrubbing brushes, carpet brooms, sheep's wool and wool cards—men's strong Boots and Shoes, writing paper, copy and memorandum books, Murray's Fenning's and Dilworth's Spelling Books—assortment of picture and other Books for children. Marbles—black lead and slate pencils, Slates, lucifer and congreve matches—Church Prayer Books, colored Threads, cotton balls and reels, sail and Sewing Needles, Pins &c. &c. And a variety of other Articles—the smallest quantity made to accommodate. All of which he offers for sale low for cash. The smallest favor will be thankfully received.

Also—A good assortment of CONFECTIONARY, by wholesale, at very low prices to retailers.

WILLIAM ALBRO LETSON.

Chatham, June 8, 1841.

BOOKS.

Just Received, per the *Oxford* from Glasgow, a new and large assortment of BRITISH BOOKS, containing most of the Standard Works on Divinity, History and General Literature, well worthy of inspection,—also a

New Stock of Stationary;

Comprising a Variety of Ruled, Plain, Tissue & Blotting PAPERS, Gilt & Black Edged do. Envelopes, playing, calling, and conversation CARDS, India Rubber, Slates, Quills, Wax, Wafers, &c. &c.

MISCELLANEOUS ARTICLES.—Bibles, Testaments, prayer & psalm Books, school & account Books, Catholic Testaments & prayer Books in great variety, Blank Music Books & Paper; Instruction for Piano Forte, Flute, Violin, &c. story and song Books, Novels, Plays, Poems, Pictures, Albums, Almanacks, and Annals for 1842.

Chatham Book Store.

CHEAP CLOTHES.

The Subscriber has just received per the *Oxford*, an assortment of

Men's Wearing Apparel,

consisting of—Coats, Vests, Trowsers, Shirts, Stockings, &c. &c., which will be sold at unparalleled low prices for Cash only.

G. VARY.

6th June, 1842.

NOTICE.

All persons indebted to Messrs. JOHNSTON & CAIE, of Miramichi, Merchants, are hereby requested to make payment forthwith at the Office of Mr. James Johnson, in Chatham.

James Johnson,
William Mackenzie,
Gavin Rainnie.

Chatham, 4th July, 1842.

BLACKING.

A small quantity of Bryant & James's Superior INDIA RUBBER PASTE BLACKING—in Boxes, Tins and Crocks, for Sale at No. 1, Commercial Building.

C. J. COOKE.

Chatham, June 14, 1842.

Printed & Published every Monday Evening, 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.