

# THE GLEANER.

And Northumberland, Kent, Gloucester, and Restigouche Schediasma.

Volume XIII:

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

Number 49.

Miramichi, Monday Evening, August 22, 1842.

THE FIRST PRODUCTIONS IN THE WORLD FOR THE HAIR! THE SKIN! THE TEETH!

## Rowland's Macassar Oil!

A Vegetable Production.

The only article that produces and restores Hair; also Whiskers, Mustaches, and Eye Brows—prevents hair from falling off or turning gray to the latest period of life,—changes gray hair to its original colour—frees it from scurf, and makes it beautifully Soft, Curly and Glossy. In dressing hair it keeps it firm in the curl, uninjured in damp weather, crowded rooms, the dance, or in the exercise of riding. To Children, it is invaluable, as it lays a foundation for a Beautiful Head of Hair.

On purchasing, (beware of Counterfeits!) ask for 'Rowland's Macassar Oil'—and see that those words are on the envelope, with the signature and Address, thus—

A. ROWLAND & SON, Hatton Garden, London. Countersigned ALEX. ROWLAND.

To ensure the genuine article, see that the words 'Rowland's Macassar Oil' are engraven on the back of the envelope nearly 1,500 times, containing 29,028 letters—without this none is genuine.

Price 3s. 6d.; 7s.: Family Bottles (containing four small) 10s. 6d. and double that size 21s. per Bottle.

## Rowland's Kalydor.

A preparation from Oriental Exotics, is now universally known as the only safe and efficient protector and beautifier of the Skin and Complexion. Its virtues are commonly displayed in thoroughly eradicating all Pimples, Spots, Redness, Tan, Freckles, and other unsightly cutaneous defects,—in healing Chilblains, Chaps, and in rendering the most rough and uneven skin pleasantly soft and smooth. To the complexion it imparts a juvenile roseate hue, and to the Neck, Head and Arms, a delicacy and fairness unrivalled.

It is invaluable as a renovating and refreshing Wash during Travelling or exposure to the sun, dust, or harsh winds, and after the heated atmosphere of crowded assemblies. Gentlemen will find it peculiarly grateful after shaving in allaying the irritation.

Price 4s. 6d. and 8s. 6d. per bottle, duty included.

## Rowland's Odonto

OR PEARL DENTRIFICE.

A white Powder of Oriental Herbs of the most delightful fragrance. It eradicates Tartar and decayed Spots from the Teeth, preserves the Enamel, and fixes the Teeth firmly in their sockets, rendering them delicately white. Being an Anti-Scorbutic, it eradicates the Scurvy from the Gums, strengthens, braces and renders them of a healthy red; it removes unpleasant tastes from the mouth, which often remains after fevers, taking medicine, &c., and imparts a delightful fragrance to the breath.

Price—2s. 9d. per box, duty included.

NOTICE.—The name and address of the Proprietors—A. ROWLAND & SON, 20 Hatton Garden, London, are engraved on the Government Stamp, which is pasted on the wrapper in which the Kalydor is enclosed.

Beware of Counterfeits! composed of the most pernicious and trashy ingredients, and which are frequently pressed upon the unwary under the lure of being cheap.

Be sure to ask for 'ROWLAND'S' Articles. Sold by every Perfumer and Medicine Vender throughout the civilized world. June 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.

## Fraser's Hotel.

KOUCHIBOUQUAC.

The Subscriber begs to inform the public that he has opened a HOUSE OF ENTER-TAINMENT, in the above named Settlement—nearly opposite the Inn formerly kept by Mr Rankin—where he hopes, by strict attention to the comfort of Travellers, to obtain a share of public patronage.

Good STABLES are attached to the premises.

JAMES FRASER.

Kouchibouquac, June 27, 1842.

## 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; also all their interest in the Tanning and Currying Business, carried on in Chatham, under the firm or title of Johnstons, & Co., 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 hereof, otherwise they will be excluded from 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.

## DISSOLUTION NOTICE.

The Co-PARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between the Subscribers, Merchants, carrying on business at Chaleur Bay Dalhousie and Restigouche, in the Province of New Brunswick, under the style and Firm of ARTHUR RITCHIE, and company, has this day been Dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted to the said Firm are hereby required to pay the same to ARTHUR RITCHIE and ROBERT RITCHIE, who are fully authorized to receive the same, and give discharges therefor. And all persons having any Claims or Demands against the said Concern in America, will render the same to the said Arthur Ritchie and Robert Ritchie, who according to the terms of Dissolution, are to pay and discharge the same.

JOHN POLLOK, }  
ARTHUR POLLOK, } By their  
ALLAN GILMOOR, } Attorney,  
ROBERT RANKIN, } Alex. Rankin.  
ALEX. RANKIN, }  
ARTHUR RITCHIE, }  
ROBERT RITCHIE }

Dated at Miramichi, this first day of May, 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 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.

## NOTICE.

All persons having any just demands against the ESTATE of JAMES O'DONNELL, late of Siamerez, in the County of Gloucester, Blacksmith, deceased, are requested to render the same duly attested, within Three Months from the date hereof; and all persons indebted to said Estate, are requested to make immediate payment to

HUGH A. CAIE, Administrator.  
Shippegan, 25th June, 1842.

## NOTICE.

All persons having any just demands against the Estate of WILLIAM ARTHUR SPERLING, late of Siamerez, in the County of Gloucester, Schoolmaster, deceased, are requested to render the same duly attested within Three Months from the date hereof; and all persons are requested to make immediate payment to

HUGH A. CAIE, Administrator.  
Shippegan, 25th June, 1842.

## BLANK FORMS

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

## THE GLEANER.

From the Bangor Courier.

### VISIT TO NEW BRUNSWICK.

From the village at Houlton to the Line of the State is about one mile, and fourteen miles to Woodstock village at the mouth of the Meduxnekeag. It is an excellent road between the two villages, and it passes over several swells of hardwood land of a superior soil.

Butternut trees are seen here several feet in diameter, the soil is free from stones, and where it has been turned up by the plough it looks like intervals. Soon after leaving Houlton you begin to notice many changes different from what you have been accustomed to see in the States—the farm houses are smaller, the style of fencing is different, you look in vain for neat painted school houses, you see women working in the fields, and as you approach Woodstock, the red uniform of the British soldiers, upon guard duty, at once inform you that you have left Yankee town, and are now within her Majesty's dominions.

Woodstock is about the size of Oldtown and is a place of considerable business, particularly when lumbering operations are brisk. The St. John at this place appears about as wide as the Penobscot at Bangor, and as the lumbermen say, it runs slick. The navigation from this place up the river and also down to Fredericton is carried on principally in horse boats. A steamboat has ascended from Fredericton to this place, but the current was so strong, and the difficulties so serious at the Meductic falls, that it made but one trip.

An iron steamer of great power and little draft has recently been built at St. John for the purpose of running between this place and Fredericton.

There is a large bed of iron ore of the brown matrix variety, which will soon be wrought, and will add much to the importance of the place.

Here is found one of the finest agricultural sections of New Brunswick, and the recent establishment of an Agricultural Society will tend greatly to develop the resources of the soil.

Much pains has been taken to introduce good stock, and I noticed some cows and sheep that had lately been imported from England, of a superior kind.

For ten or twelve miles below Woodstock the country is very fine with wide spread intervals. Soon after crossing Eel river the country is broken into highlands, running North East and South West, and this continues until within about sixteen miles of Fredericton, where the high lands recede and the wide intervals again appear.

About ten miles above Fredericton at the bend of the river, and opposite the mouth of Madam Keswick river, from the summit of the hill over which the road crosses on the west side, you have a magnificent view of the river St. John and the adjacent country. There are at this place, quite a number of islands in the river under a high state of cultivation, and upon the east and west, wide and beautiful intervals extend to a considerable distance around the bend of the river. Near this place the red sand stone formation crops out, which decomposing gives to the soil a bright red color, which appears very singular in contrast with the green vegetation. The crops of wheat, oats, grass and potatoes looked uncommonly well, and the people were congratulating themselves upon the prospect of a fine harvest. The potatoes are generally planted in beds, with ditches between, and I was told that the crop was larger, under this which I believe is the Irish mode of culture, than from any other, although costing more labor.

The potatoes are mostly what the Provincials call Christies, from the name of the person who first introduced them. I believe they are called Buxtons on this side of the line, and are of two kinds, white and blue. The St. John's potatoes have long been celebrated for their excellent, and are said to be superior to those raised in Nova Scotia. Those I saw at the public houses were very fine, being as mealy and as well flavored as when first dug.

I noticed quite a number of fields of barley, and many fields of peas sown broadcast. The fertility of the soil and the facility of sending produce to market on this river does not appear to have had a favorable influence upon the industry or energy of the inhabitants. Most of the farm houses are poor, the fences out of repair, and there is not that appearance of neatness and thrift that is witnessed among the settlements on our rivers on much poorer soil, and less local advantages for a market.

The Washingtonians have a wide field for operation in New Brunswick. At almost every stopping place I noticed that liquor was drank very freely, and most of the landlords

appeared to be among the best customers at the bar. At one place near a grog shop I saw quite a lot of men and boys, with several negroes, pitching quoits, and this was about the middle of the afternoon.

One thing struck me favorably, and that was the great number of trees that are left standing on the intervals and about the fields for ornament and shade. They were mostly butternuts, and in several places I noticed the thorn and high cranberry bush about the borders of the gardens and beside the buildings. The Provincials show more taste than the Yankees do in this respect. In travelling through Maine particularly, in the Eastern part of the State near the sea board or in the new settlements, you will scarcely ever see a farm house that has a tree near it, either to break off the winds or protect it from the heat of Summer.

Fredericton, the capital of New Brunswick, is about the size of Bangor, and is celebrated for the beauty of its location. It is situated on the west side of the river, on a beautiful interval, of a semicircular form, being about four miles long and one mile broad, in the widest place, the St. John flowing in a graceful curve around it, and being about three quarters of a mile wide.—The streets are laid out at right angles, and some of those parallel with the river are more than a mile in length. From the Interval the land rises westward into a gentle swell and sweeps around the rear of the town. Upon this highland is situated King's College, built of stone, 171 feet long by 159 feet wide with projections, and is the finest structure in the Province. There are also here several other public edifices together with many handsome private dwellings. The soil being rich, beautiful gardens are seen in all directions, and much taste has been shown in ornamenting the principal streets with shade trees.

Among many elegant places of residence, I noticed that of J. A. McLaughlan, Esq., the well known warden of the disputed boundary, as being very beautiful. His buildings were all built upon the cottage plan, at a short distance from the road in the midst of a garden extending back to the river, and surrounded by a variety of beautiful trees and shrubbery. I saw no residence in New Brunswick which I should covet more than this. With the exception of the public edifices and some few stores most of the buildings are of wood. In 1825 it suffered severely from fire, the Government House and about one third of the town being burnt down.

From this place, roads radiate to all parts of the Province, the principal places of business, such as St. Andrews, St. Johns, Fort Cumberland, Miramichi and Woodstock, lying almost in a circle around it. As the site of Fredericton is but slightly elevated above the river, there is always some damage to be apprehended from high freshets. In 1831 the ice formed a jam a short distance below the town and it was partially inundated, but happily the ice gave way before any damage was done.

There is a tradition that a few years before the settlement of the place, the whole interval on which the town is built, was swept by a great ice freshet in the winter.

This place, formerly called St. Ann, was first settled by the French who were expelled by the English from Nova Scotia. In 1783, when the loyalists and disbanded soldiers came from the United States, they took possession of this place and the poor Acadians were driven farther up the river, where being joined by some French families from Canada, they founded the Madawaska settlement.

There is usually a regiment of British troops stationed at Fredericton, and the barracks occupy a central and conspicuous station in the town. As this is the residence of the principal officers of Government, and the place where the principal courts are held, and where the House of Assembly meets, it is usually a place of considerable bustle. It is at the head of sloop navigation, and in the summer time, a considerable business is carried on between this place and the city of St. John. The river St. John extends about four hundred miles above Fredericton, running through a territory of uncommon fertility of soil, having large tracts of pine and other valuable timber about its head waters and on its tributary streams.

The passage in the steamboat from Fredericton to St. John is a delightful one. There are numerous islands in the river all highly cultivated, and generally fringed with trees, and there is an almost unbroken chain of settlements on both sides of the river, and several neat and pretty looking villages. The river occasionally spreads out wide like a lake, and is again contracted as the highlands approach its banks.—There are several large lakes or bays on the east side of the river, that make up in the country from fifty to twenty five miles and are navigable for vessels.