

# THE GLEANER.

AND NORTHUMBERLAND, KENT, GLOUCESTER, AND RESTIGOUCHE  
COMMERCIAL AND AGRICULTURAL JOURNAL.

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

No. 47.

Miramichi, Friday Morning, August 11, 1843.

## List of Letters

Remaining in the Chatham Post Office, no 1843.

Andrews Thomas	Harper James
Dover near Chatham	Hickey Wm care of
Anderson John	J. T. Williston
Black River	Johnston William
Boyle Patrick care of	Knight John
John Tobin	King Thomas
Brown James	Keohan Patrick
Duiler William care of	Kelly Patrick
Rev Mr Egan	Lynch Thomas care of
Brown Thos Chatham	W Abrams
Brown Mathew	Lawson George care of
and shoe maker	P German
Brown John Chatham	Martindale Jonathan
Head	Morgan Henry
Bro. Lewy Daniel	Morphy Patrick
(Chatham)	Morrison Mr shoe
Bain Mrs Sarah	maker
Born Church	Mar W
Barron Mrs M. at P	Winter, Captain Foster
Barron's	Winnard Margaret
Coughlan Chas	Murray John care of R
Chatham Colin Black	Johnston
River	Mason Andrew
Caine Judith care of	Mallen Thomas
Henry Murphy	Mahoney Dennis
Campbell Colin lower	Murphy James care of
Napan	Mr Roukin
Chalmers Wm care of	Murphy Jeremiah
A Goodfellow	Malcolm George Nel-
Campbell Malcolm	son
Rigger	Maher James care of
Collins John	John Curran
blacksmith	Miller Isabella
Cozy John Bartibogue	Noonan John Inn
Critke John care of	Keoper
Mr Rae	McCallam James
Chatham	Chatham
Coughlan James black	McKay John Black
brook	River
Chalmers John care of	M'Cormack Alex
Mr Frost	M'Innes Pat
Clark Richard M.	Bartibogue
Chine Wm care of	M'Cullam James jun
John Noonan	M'Innes Andrew
Coughlan P.	Bay du Vin
Coughlan Thomas	M'Ewen Hugh
Dooling Wm. care of	Escumiac
James White	M'Kenas William
Davison Wm care of	Charlottetown
John Hen, sen.	M'Dougald Peter
Douglas Wm Chatham	M'Donald John
Duncan Andrew	shoemaker
Canada	Nicolson M
Chatham	O'Brin Wm Chatham
Dorgan John care of	O'Donnell James
Mr Blackstock	O'Connor Edward
Doyle John Chatham	O'Keefe John care of
Fraser Wm	Luke Pike
Frecker Thos Chatham	O'Neal Patrick
Fulton Alex	Power Patrick
middle district	North Esk
Fenton D care of Wm	Porrier Brunoz
Graver	Power James
Forsyth Martin care of	Pockmonche
M. Lyons	Pearse Thos
Foster D. Chatham	Quirk John care of
Forly Patrick care of	Pierce Betler
J. White	Ryan Mrs care of
Forbes William	Rev Mr Egan
Grant Wm	Rowan John
Gray Placide	Robertson Chas
Bay du	Ruddick Joseph
Vin	Raymond John
Gordon William	Rigley Mathew
lower district	Ruddick John
Gaynor Patrick	Church
Chatham	Stack Mary Miss
Gamer Laurence do	Smith John
Gillis Mary do	Symonds John
Geminthe John do	Simpson E Mrs
Geddes Samuel do	Simpson Joseph
Gar Wm	Church
Healey Edward care of	Stevens George
John Noonan	Shannahan James
Hannahan Mary	Saunders Alex
Hinchiff Ann	Shilvan John
Henderson George	Shank Philip
Hardy Thomas	Sprat Thos & M
block maker	Shaw Alex
Halland Mathew	Stierney Mathe
Richibucto Road	Tweedy Joseph
Hallack Sarah Chatham	Williston John
Hall Margaret or	Bay du Vin
Bagnall	Wilson Andrew 3
Hester Hugh	Williams W
Hannahan John	Walsh John Escumiac
Hester John	Do care of r. Rankin
Hester Sarah Mrs	White Wm shipwright
Hays M. care of M.	Dwyre
Do care of r. Rankin	White Wm shipwright

All Letters not called for within three months from this date, will be sent to the General Post Office as Dead Letters.

JAMES CAIE, P. M.

## Cheap Summer Goods AT THE Store opposite the Royal Hotel.

**John Macdougall,**  
Has received by recent arrivals, his SPRING IMPORTATIONS, which have been selected with particular care, and consist of—children & ladies' Tuscan, Devon, Rice & Caledonia Bonnets; a very choice assortment of Ribbons, silk & gauze Hdkfs and Bandannas; children & ladies' gingham, chine, and silk Parasols; lace mitts & gloves; Hosiery; children and ladies' white and color'd Stays; black & fancy color'd Aprons; youth & gentlemen's Navy Caps; fancy prints, white & grey Cottons; twill'd regatta Shirting, muslins, Orleans Cloth; table cloths, plaid gingham, dress plaid, moleskin, cantoon, & flushing Trousers; children and ladies' satinette boots and shoes.

ALSO—bright Porto Rico SUGAR, Molasses, Tea, Coffee, Martell's Brandy, Geneva, Jamaica, & Demerara RUM; port and sherry Wine, Peppermint, Shrub, Canada FLOUR, Cheese, split Peas, Rice, picnic Crackers, Figs, Raisins, Confections, Glasgow and Liverpool Soap, Candles; Cavendish, fig & twist Tobacco; Sausi; cloth, hair, shaving, and crumb Brushes; shoe thread, indian rubber & liquid Blacking; shoe brushes, wool cards, American buckets, corn brooms, brown Windsor Soap—a very superior article.

The above, and various other articles, he offers for sale for cash or country produce.  
Chatham, 13th June, 1843.

## Wesleyan Academy, Sackville, N. B.

Governor and Chaplain—Rev. A. Desbrisay.  
Principal—Rev. Humphrey Pickard, A. M.  
Mathematical Tutor and Lecturer on Chemistry, &c.—  
English Master—Thomas W. Wood, Esquire.  
French Tutor—Mr Joseph R. Hea.  
Agent—Rev. S. D. Rice.  
Treasurer—Charles F. Allison, Esquire.  
Committee—Rev. Messrs. Temple, Knight, Wood, McLeod, and C. F. Allison, Esq.  
The Course of Study will be extensive, systematic, and thorough, including English Grammar, Geography, Arithmetic, Mathematics, pure and mixed, Natural Science, Moral and Intellectual Philosophy and Belles Lettres, the French Language, and the Classics.

TERMS:  
For the Academical Year of Forty three weeks, For Board, Washing, Fuel, Lights, &c. and Tuition in the Common English Studies, £25 0 0  
Additional charges will be made for Tuition in the higher Studies, but the expense for Board, Tuition, &c. will in no case exceed £30 0 0  
Ten shillings per week, additional, will be charged to any who may remain during the Vacations.  
£7 10s N B currency, must be paid in advance, when the Pupil enters the Institution.  
The Institution will be opened with appropriate religious and literary exercises, Thursday, June 29th, when the first Term of the Academical Year will begin.  
Persons who may intend to place Pupils in the Institution, are requested to intimate that intention as soon as possible to the Treasurer, C. F. Allison, Esquire, Sackville, and to send the Pupils, if possible, at the beginning of the Term.  
\* \* \* Books and STATIONARY, such as will be required by the Students, may be purchased at the Academy. June 3, 1843.

## Carding Mill!

The Subscriber having been appointed AGENT for Mr STEPHEN WRIGHT, of Bedeque, Prince Edward Island, will RECEIVE and FORWARD any parcels of WOOL intended for CARDING, by the Steamer ST. GEORGE, which vessel calls there once a fortnight. The charge for Carding THREE PENCE per pound on the Wool returned. The Wool to be at the risk of the owner. Punctuality may be relied on, and Mr. Wright will attend to the Shipping of the various packages at Bedeque.

JAMES JOHNSON.  
Chatham, 22nd June, 1843.

Notice:  
The subscribers have this day entered into Copartnership as ATTORNEYS at LAW, and will in future carry on their professional business at Mr Street's Office, Newcastle, under the firm of STREET and DAVIDSON.  
J A STREET,  
ALLAN A. DAVIDSON,  
Miramichi, May 2 1843.

## Agricultural Journal.

British American Cultivator.  
HAY-MAKING.

THERE are but few departments of business which demand more attention than this; for the weather adapted for making good hay can seldom be depended upon, for a long period of time, together, the most vigilant circumspection is therefore necessary to insure the due performance of the work. It requires a very experienced man to be a good mower. The farmer, in his absence, should examine the swarths of each mower respectively, and caution them to mow or swing their scythe perfectly level, and to cut the grass close and clean at each stroke, and enforce upon them the truth, that an inch at the bottom is worth two at the top.

Mowing should commence at the early dawn of day, and if the weather be favourable, the swarths should be opened and well spread, as soon as the dew is off, and not as is so much the case, be deferred until the next day. As soon as the upper surface has become partially dry, which will generally be in the course of four hours from the period of spreading, the whole of the grass must be again shaken out, by which means it will be cured in the least possible time and its colour and juices will be more effectually retained, than if it be long exposed in the same position to the sun. At the close of the day just before the dew begins to fall it should be collected into "windrows," and if time and circumstances will admit, into "foot-cocks" or "coceleis," each weighing about 112 lbs., and left during the night. On the following morning it should be again evenly over the ground, and a few hours afterwards turned and collected as before into windrows—and may be carried to the stacks or barns, and if a peck of salt be added to each ton of hay made after the above directions, it will be found to retain its original colour and sweetness. The chief points to be observed are, to mow the grass at such periods as will not admit all hands to be spreading, turning, raking, &c.: to preserve the hay as much as possible from dew and rains; therefore to bring it into windrows, if not to cock it at night fall.

The above directions will be found to be a little different from those we gave a twelve-month since on the same subject—the essential features, however, are the same, and will be found to work well if honestly followed out.

If there be a prospect of a long continuance of fine weather, and if it be desirable to have a considerable quantity ready for housing or stacking together, the following may be adopted, and will be found particularly advantageous when there are but few hands employed; not to shake the grass as much as above described; to draw it into windrows every evening, and only to spread and stake them out for a few hours in the middle of the day, and to make it up in its last stage into large cocks, containing from four to six hundred weight each, in which state it may be allowed to remain and sweat until the whole field is ready for housing. This, although not as good a plan as the former, will lessen labour, and will be found to be an improvement over the common plan practised in the country. The methods above described are best suited for fine weather, but when weather is unfavourable a less direct and more arduous one becomes necessary. Under such circumstances the chief aim is to secure the making with the least possible risk, and it often happens that the grass after being mown will have to remain in swarth one or two days, and great care should be taken that the swarths underneath do not become yellow or any way discoloured, to prevent which it should be shaken out the moment the first symptoms appear, without any regard to the prospect of the weather becoming fine.

The process of making clover hay is essentially different from the above systems.

Clover should be mown when the heads are in full blossom. The proper time will be indicated by the leaves at the bottom of the plants showing symptoms of decay, but it is better to cut earlier than later, as the error of cutting the first crop too early is fully compensated by the additional increase of the second, and a much better chance is given for the seed of the second properly to mature. Clover being very succulent, requires great care, and much time to dissipate its juices. It should be left in the swarth during the whole of the first day, and at the evening or "night fall" may be collected into small cocks, averaging each a half hundred weight—by their arrangement each swarth will present a row of cocks. The second day these may be spread abroad for a few hours during the heat of the day, and then collected into large cocks, in which state it should remain for two or three days.

The delay of the issue of the present number has frustrated our plans, as we intended to have given full directions on the curing of the tender clover plants.

Every farmer should be provided with a good horse rake, by which the work will be greatly facilitated.  
Space forbids us to proceed further.—we would, however, remind our friends of the old adage which cautions them to "make hay while the sun shines."

RECIPE FOR MAKING GOOD BREAD—  
James Roche, long celebrated in Baltimore, as a baker of excellent bread, having retired from business, has furnished the Baltimore American with the following recipe for making good bread, with a request that it should be published for the information of the public:—  
"Take an earthen vessel, larger at the top than the bottom, and in it put one pint of milk warm water, one and a half pounds of flour, and half a pint of malt yeast; mix them well together, and set it away [in winter it should be in a warm place], until it rises and falls again, which will be in from three to five hours [it may be set at night if wanted in the morning; then put two large spoonfuls of salt into 2 quarts of water, and mix it well with the above rising; then put in about nine pounds of flour, and work your dough well, and set it by until it becomes light? Then make it out in loaves. New flour requires one-fourth more salt than old and dry flour. The water also should be tempered according to the weather; in spring and fall it only should be milkwarm; in hot weather, cold; and in winter, warm."

FOOT-ROT IN SHEEP.—Mr R. North, Jr, in a note to the Editors of the Cultivator, says, after trying several recipes for the foot rot in sheep, which he had seen recommended in their paper, to very little or no purpose, he discovered by mere accident a cheap and sure cure, without much trouble or injury to the sheep, viz.—"take a few bushels of lime, and put it near some place where the sheep have to pass, say the bars; and as it is natural for sheep to jump, take notice where they alight, and place the lime there, about three inches deep. This did effectually cure my flock in about one week. The lime should be fresh and slacked, and not less than three inches deep; if deeper, it might take the hair off the sheep's leg above the hoof."

DRIVING CATTLE.—I have often witnessed the infliction of cruelties on dumb beasts accused of sullenness, by persons attempting to lead or drive an animal alone. The subject was brought to my mind a few days since, by a neighbor sending a boy to lead a heifer a distance of several miles, by a rope attached to her horns and nose, that I determined to write a line upon it. The restiveness of cattle in such cases is caused by skittishness. The remedy is simple and efficient. Fasten a board before the face, in the usual manner of blinding breachy cattle, and the wildest cow or heifer may be led or driven with perfect ease.—Maine Cultivator.

THE CLASSIFICATION OF SOILS.—Most heartily shall we rejoice to see the day, when every farmer is able to examine with tolerable accuracy the soil he is called on by circumstances to cultivate; we do not hesitate, therefore to lay before our readers the following mode of proceeding, which will enable any man with a common share of intelligence, to classify and name correctly the different soils of his farm.

"1<sup>o</sup>. Weigh 100 grains of the soil, spread them in a thin layer upon white paper, and place them for some hours in an oven or other hot place, the heat of which may be raised till it only does not discolor the paper. The loss is water.

"2<sup>o</sup>. Let it now (after drying and weighing) be burned over the fire. The second loss is organic, chiefly vegetable matter, with a little water, which still remained in the soil after drying.

"3<sup>o</sup>. After being thus burned, let it be put into a half a pint of water with half a wine glass full of spirit of salt and frequently stirred. Waen minute bubbles of air cease to rise from the soil on settling, this process may be considered as at an end. Pour off the clear liquor when it has settled, and dry the soil to a dull red heat, and weigh again. The loss by this treatment will be a little more than the true per centage of lime, and it will generally be nearer the truth if that portion of soil be employed, which has been previously heated to redness.

"4<sup>o</sup>. A fresh portion of the soil, perhaps 200 gra. in its moist state, may now be taken and washed to determine the quantity of siliceous sand it contains. After being thoroughly incorporated with the water let it settle, the heavy sandy parts will subside first, and when the fine clay is beginning to settle, and this point must be carefully watched, let the liquid be poured off. Dry and weigh—the result will afford the contents per cent of sand and clay. If the residual sand be supposed to contain calcareous matter, its amount may be readily determined by treating the dried sand with diluted muriatic acid, in the same way as when

To Let  
The SAWMILL with HOUSE and FARM at Green Fort Cove, N. West. Also—The HOUSE and FARM at the Point, adjoining there. Apply to J. M. JOHNSON.  
Chatham, 15th April, 1843.