

THE GLEANER.

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

New Series, Vol. I:

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

No. 49.

Miramichi, Friday Morning, August 25, 1843.

List of Letters

Remaining in the Chatham Post Office,
June 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
Butler William care of	Kelly Patrick
Rev Mr Egan 2	Lynch Thomas care of
Brown Thos Chatham	W Abrams
Brown Mathew	Lawson George care of
and shoemaker	P Gorman
Brown John Chatham	Martindale Jonathan
Head	Morgan Henry
Brookway Daniel	Murphy Patrick
(Chatham)	Morrison Mr
Bain Mrs Sarah	shoemaker
Burnt Church	Mar W
Barron Mrs M. at P.	Minter, Captain Foster
Barron's	Minnard Margaret
Coughlan Chas	Murray John care of R
Chisholm 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 Rankin
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
Corry John Bartibogue	Noonan John
Crika John care of	Inn
Mr Rae	Keoper
McCallum James	Chatham
Chatham	Black
Coughlan James black	McKay John
brook	River
Chalmers John care of	M' Cormack Alex
Mr Frost	M' Innes Pa
Clark Richard M.	Bartibogue
Clarine Wm care of	M' Cullam James jan
John Noonan	M' Innes Andrew
Coughlan P.	Bay du Vin
Coughlan Thomas	Bay du Vin
Doeling Wm care of	Bay du Vin
James White	Bay du Vin
Davison Wm care of	Charlottetown
John Hea, sen.	M' Donald Peter
Douglas Wm Chatham	M' Donald John
Duncan Andrew	shoemaker
Canada	Nicolson M
Dorgan John care of	O'Brin Wm Chatham
Mr Blackstock	O'Donnell James
Doyle John Chatham	O'Connor Edward
Frecker Wm	O'Keefe John care of
Frecker Thos Chatham	Lake Pike
Fenton Alex	O'Neal Patrick
middle district	Power Patrick
Fenton D care of Wm	North Esk
Graver	Porrier Brunnean
Forsyth Martin care of	Power James
M. Lyons	Pockmouche
Foster D. Chatham	Peare Thos
Forsyth Patrick care of	Quirk John care of
J. White	Pierce Betler
Forbes William	Ryan Mrs care of
Grant Wm	Rev Mr Egan
Gray Placide	Rowan John
Bay du Vin	Robertson Chas
Gordon William	Riddick Joseph
lower district	Raymond John
Gaynor Patrick	Rigley Mathew
Chatham	Riddick John
Gainer Laurence do	Burnt
Gillis Mary do	Church
Gamsithe John do	Stack Mary Miss
Geddes Samuel do	Smith John
Ger Wm	Symonds John
Healey Edmund care	Simpson E Mrs
of John Noonan	Simpson Joseph Burnt
Hannahan Mary	Church
Hinchliff Ann	Stevens George
Henderson George	Shannahan James
Hardy Thomas	Saunders Alex
block maker	Sullivan John
Holland Mathew	Shank Philip
Richibecto Road	Sprat Thos & M
Hillack Sarah Chatham	Shaw Alex
Hall Margaret or	Tierney Matthe
Bagnal	Twenedy Joseph
Hunter Hugh	Williston John
Hannahan John	Bay du Vin
Hunter John	Wilson Andrew 3
Hunter Sarah Mrs	Williams W
Hays M. care of M.	Walsh John Escuminac
Dwyre	Do care of Mr. Rankin
All Letters not called for within three months	White Wm shipwright
from this date, will be sent to the General	
Post Office as Dead Letters.	

JAMES CAIE, P. M.

To Let

The SAW MILL with HOUSE and FARM
at French Fort Cove, Newcastle; Also—The
HOUSE and FARM at the Point, adjoining there
to. Apply to
J. M. JOHNSON.
Chatham April 15th, 1843.

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 Hdks and Bandannas; children
and 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;
twil'd regatta Shirting, muslins, Orleans Cloth;
table cloths, plaid gingham, dress plaid, mole-
skin, cantoon, plaid and fancy Vests; moleskin,
cantoon, & flushing Trousers; children and
ladies' satnette boots and shoes.
Also—bright Porto Rico SUGAR, Molasses,
Tea, Coffee, Martell's Brandy, Geneva, Jamaica,
& Demerara Rum; port and sherry Wines,
Peppermint, Shrub, Canada FLOUR, Cheese,
split Peas, Rice, picnic Crackers, Figs, Raisins,
Confections, Glasgow and Liverpool Soap,
Candles; Cavendish, fig & twist Tobacco;
Snuff; cloth, hair, shaving, and crumb Brushes;
shoe thread, indian rubber & liquid Blacking,
shoe brushes, wool cards, American buckets,
cora brooms, brown Windsor Soap—a very su-
perior 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 Chem-
istry, &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, Mathema-
tics, 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 } £25 0 0
English Studies, }
Additional charges will be made for
Tuition in the higher Studies, but } £30 0 0
the expense for Board, Tuition, }
&c will in no case exceed }
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 appro-
priate religious and literary exercises, Thurs-
day, 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 in-
timate that intention as soon as possible to the
Treasurer, C. F. Allison, Esquire, Sackville,
and to send the Pupils, if possible, at the be-
ginning 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 Bede-
que, Prince Edward Island, will RECEIVE
and FORWARD any parcels of WOOL in-
tended for CARDING, by the Steamer ST.
GEORGE, which vessel calls there once a
fortnight. The charge for Carding THREE
PENNY 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 pack-
ages 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, Newcas-
tle, under the firm of STREET and DAVIDSON.
J. A. STREET.
ALLAN A. DAVIDSON,
Miramichi, May 2 1843.

Agricultural Journal.

From the Southern [Virginia] Planter.

TRANSACTIONS OF THE NEW YORK AGRICUL-
TURAL SOCIETY.

As in the last volume, so in this, we meet
with matter of great ability and of general ab-
sorbing interest. Amongst other things, we
find two prize essays, from the pen of William
Gaylord, Esq. occupying sixty pages, every
word of which we should be glad to transfer to
our columns, if the nature of our work per-
mitted. As it is, we must be content with mak-
ing brief extracts from such portions of these
essays as we deem most interesting to our read-
ers. The first essay is on

THE PREPARATION AND USE OF MANURES.

After examining the nature and constitution
of plants, Mr Gaylord remarks—"In the prepara-
tion of manures, the principal object to be
aimed at must be to supply materials for the
formation of carbon and ammonia; and these
are found in the greatest abundance in dead
or decomposed animal and vegetable matter.
He then proceeds to consider separately the
different kinds of manures, under appropriate
heads, and first of

ANIMAL MANURES.

He quotes a late British writer on agriculture
who says, "If cattle repay their food and the
expense and risk attending their keep, the ma-
nure is sufficient profit. Even with a moderate
loss they must be kept when manure cannot be
purchased. Manure is to a farm what daily
food is to an animal; it must be procured at any
sacrifice." Mr Gaylord thinks, that to such
crops as corn, potatoes, &c. they do not require
forcing in the early part of their growth, but
demand nutriment at a later period of their
vegetation, to perfect their seeds or roots, long
manure may well be applied in the spring;
being well covered, fermentation will not take
place, until the gases, which are eliminated in
that process, will be retained by the earthy
covering, and appropriated by the roots of the
plants. To preserve manure for such purposes,
he thinks, that the usual plan of incorporating
the droppings of the cattle with the usual litter
of the farm yard, during the winter months,
when the absence of heat prevents decomposi-
tion, is fully sufficient; but for other crops,
as turnips, beets, and carrots, where the influ-
ence of manure is required to be felt at once,
in order to push them forward at the first start
beyond the reach of insects, he thinks the vege-
table matter should be reduced to a state of
perfect decomposition, before its application.

Whenever this process takes place, the vege-
table matter should be protected and covered as
in the compost heap, with alternate layers of
sod, earth from ditches, ponds, &c which may
absorb the drainings of the manure above, and
arrest the ascent of the gases from the manure
below. He says—"the more solid such de-
posits of manure are made, the more slow
will the fermentation be. Should the dung in
these heaps be too slow in fermentation, it
may be hastened by opening the piles, or still
better, by making holes in the top into which
the wash of the yards, and the urine of the
stable may be poured."

If Mr Gaylord is correct in supposing that no
loss occurs during the winter months in the
farm yard manure, his plan of hauling it out
and covering it up at that season when the heat
generates decomposition, is highly to be recom-
mended; because it saves all the labor of the
compost heap during the winter season. But,
in our southern climate, at least, we imagine
that the loss, even during the winter, from eva-
poration and solution, would more than justify
the labor of daily collection and addition to the
compost heap. In addition to the earth and
sods, which are mere mechanical retainers, we
do not doubt that valuable chemical agents, as
gypsum, salt, &c. may be added, whereby de-
sirable combinations with the gases, &c may
be added, whereby desirable combinations with
the gases, &c. liberated in the process of de-
composition, may be obtained. Upon this
portion of the subject, the science of chemistry
is one day destined to shed most valuable light.

UPON THE SUBJECT OF

GREEN CROPS

Mr Gaylord remarks, "For a plant to enrich
exhausted soils, affording as it does both top
and roots to a large extent, there is no plant
equal to clover; and particularly where it is
necessary or desirable to have the green crop
fed off by animals. I prefer letting the clover
grow until nearly or quite in blossom, and then
turning sheep upon it. They will eat much of
it, and fatten rapidly; but they will trample down
more, and this, mixed with their dung, forms
in their decay, a most efficient drop dressing;
and repeated for two or three years, forms an
admirable preparation of the soil for wheat or
other grains. When a crop is cultivated to be
ploughed in, it should be done at the time
when the plants contain the greatest quantity
of nutritive matter, and have least exhausted
the soil in which they are growing. This, in
most cases, will be when the plants have com-
pletely into flower. At an earlier period there

may be as much weight, but a larger portion
of it will be mere water; and, if allowed to
stand much later, the soluble matter is lost in
the seed, and the ligneous part of the stem
becomes more difficult of decomposition.
Buckwheat is a good plant for a green manure;
its growth is rapid, and gives a great weight per
acre, and two crops may be ploughed under in
a year. The best way of ploughing in such
green crops, is to pass a heavy roller over them
which lays the plants close to the ground, and
greatly facilitates covering them with the
plough. It is believed that corn sown broadcast
and when just showing its tassels, cut and cov-
ered with the plough, would be one of the
best crops that could be chosen for this pur-
pose. A man or boy, in this case, would be
required to follow the plough, to place the
corn in the furrow for covering, at the next
passage of the plough. Taken at this time,
corn abounds in nutritive matter, and could
scarcely fail of proving a first rate fertilizer of
the soil."

Mr Gaylord thinks that wherever other vege-
table matter can be had, fallen leaves will not
pay the expense of gathering.

PEAT, SWAMP AND POND MUD

he esteems very highly, but these substances
applied in their natural state, are almost im-
potent, as compared with stable manure. To en-
able it to give out the ammonia with which it
abounds, peat or swamp muck must be fer-
mented, and it is for want of this process that
it is so little esteemed, in general. To bring it
to this state, we are recommended to compost
it with half its bulk of stable dung, which it is
asserted, will form a heap equal in fertilizing
properties, to three times the quantity of dung
employed.

Proudetre, urate, grano and other peculiar
manures, are brought under our notice in order,
but passing over these, we come to the more
general one of

LIME.

Upon this subject our author remarks—"it
appears as the result of experience, that lime
produces the best effect on what are called stiff
loams, or loams inclining to clay, and in
which a good proportion of decayed organic
matter is found.

"It is found too, that it operates more favor-
ably on soils natural to oak and its kindred
trees, such as walnut, poplar, &c. than on those
where the beech, elm, and maple constitute the
principal timber. It is singular that the
richest limestone lands, as they are called from
being based on this rock, are frequently those
on which heavy dressings of lime operate like
a charm.

"If used as a top dressing, lime is usually
applied to the sod in the fall; but the practice
most approved, is to lime the corn ground in
the spring, on the inverted sod. Manure is
applied to the wheat crop after lime. The
quantity of lime used varies very much. There
is no doubt it has sometimes been used in ex-
cessive quantities, and when used on soils near-
ly destitute of vegetable matter, can produce
no good effect. On a medium soil, fifty bush-
els per acre may be considered an abundant
dressing; but three or four times that quantity
is sometimes used. The best method of using
lime is, to take it from the kiln unslacked, and
deposit it in heaps in the field where it is to be
used, not more than three or four bushels in a
place; and either slack it by pouring water
over it, or, which is better, by covering each
pile with earth, and letting them slack by the
moisture thus produced. When sufficiently
fine, the earth and the soil are mixed by sho-
velling over, and the mass is then scattered
over the land to be dressed. The soil should
be well harrowed after the application, to in-
corporate it more completely with the surface
earth."

SALT

is very highly recommended. "It appears that
salt in small proportions, promotes the decom-
position of animal and vegetable substances;
that it destroys vermin and kills weeds; that it
is a direct constituent of some plants, and
therefore necessary to their perfection; that all
cultivated plants of marine origin contain it,
asparagus, for instance; and that all such suc-
ceed better when watered with salt water, than
when deprived of it; that salt preserves vegeta-
bles from injury by sudden transitions in tem-
perature, salted soils not freezing as readily as
those to which salt has not been applied; and
that it renders the earth more capable of ab-
sorbing the moisture of the atmosphere. When
salt is applied as a manure, it may be used in
quantities from six to fifteen bushels the acre;
although some have gone as far as fifty bushels.
Farmers, however, should be cautious how
they venture on excessive doses, as an extra-
vagant one could scarcely fail of being fatal to
any crop.

We have no doubt, that the adoption of
wooden springs in constructing common carts,
would enable a horse to draw a load on our
uneven roads, with much greater ease, than
on a cart without springs.