

# THE GLEANER

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

New Series, Vol. 1: *Nec araneorum sane textus ideo melior, quia ex se fila gignunt, nec noster vilior quia ex alienis libamus ut apes.* No. 51.

Miramichi, Friday Morning, September 8, 1843.

### List of Letters

Remaining in the Chatham Post Office, June 1843.

Andrews Thomas	Warper James
Dover near Chatham	Hickey Wm care of
Aaderson John	J. T. Williston
Black River	Johastos William
Boyle Patrick care of	Knight John
John Tobin	King Thomas
Brown James	Keckan Patrick
Bailor William care of	Kelly Patrick
Rev Mr Egan 2	Lynch Thomas care of
Brown Thos Chatham	W Abrams
Brown Mathew wood	Lawson George care of
and shoe maker	P German
Brown John Chatham	Martindale Jonathan
Head	Morgan Henry
Brockway Daniel	Murphy Patrick
(Chatham)	Morrison Mr
Bela Mrs Sarah	shoe maker
Bernt Church	Mar W
Barron Mrs M at P	Winter, 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 Carran
blacksmith	Miller Isabella
Corry John Bartibogue	Noonan John
Criske John care of	Inn Keeper
Mr Rae	McCullam James
Cahill John Chatham	Chatham
Coughlin James black	McKay John
brook	River
Chalmers John care of	M'Cormack Alex
Mr Frost	M'Innos Pa
Clark Richard M.	Bartibogue
Christe Wm care of	M'Cullam James jun
John Noonan	M'Innos Andrew
Coughlan P.	Bay da Vin
Doohing Wm. care of	Escuminac
James White	Charlottetown
Daivson Wm care of	M'Donald Peter
John Hea, sen.	M'Donald John
Douglas Wm Chatham	shoemaker
Duncan Andrew	Nicolson M
Canada	O'Brin Wm Chatham
Datgan 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
Fenton Alex	Power Patrick
middle district	North Esk
Fenton D care of Wm	Porrier Braneau
Graver	Power James
Potayth Martin care of	Pockmouche
M. Lyons	Peare Thos
Foster D. Chatham	Quirk John care of
Forty Patrick care of	Pierce Sattler
J. White	Ryan Mrs care of
Forbes William	Rev Mr Egan
Grant Wm	Rowan John
Gray Placide Bay do	Robertson Chas
Vio	Ruddick Joseph
Gordon William	Raymond John
lower district	Ridley Mathew
Gaynor Patrick	Ruddick John
Chatham	Barni Church
Gainer Laurence do	Stack Mary Miss
Gillis Mary do	Smith John
Gumstith John do	Symonds John
Geddes Samuel do	Simpson E Mrs
Ger Wm	Simpson Joseph Barni
Healey Edmund care	Church
of John Noonan	Sievers George
Hannahan Mary	Shannahan James
Hinchiff Ann	Sanders Alex
Henderson George	Sullivan John
Hardy Thomas	Shank Philip
black maker	Sprat Thos & M
Holland Mathew	Shaw Alex
Richibucto Road	Pierron Ma:tho
Hillock Sarah Chatham	Tweedy Joseph
Hall Margaret or	Williston John
Bagnall	Bay da Vin
Hunter Hugh	Wilson Andrew 3
Hannahan John	Williams W
Hunter John	Walsh John Escuminac
Hunter Sarah Mrs	Da care of Mr Rankin
Hays M. care of M.	White Wm shipwright
Dwyra	

### 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 Hakkas 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; twill'd regatta Shirting, muslins, Orleans Cloth; table cloths, plaid gingham, dress plaid, moleskin, canteen, & flushing Trousers; children and ladies' satinetto 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, 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. Personalty 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.

From the Massachusetts Ploughman.  
NEAT CATTLE.

The following remarks on breeding Neat Cattle, were made at a large meeting of Farmers, in Boston, from all parts of Massachusetts, by Colonel Jacques, of Charleston, one of the most successful breeders of stock in New England:—

"My principles are, that the blood—the red fluid in every living creature in whose body it flows, is, by the laws of nature, a sole agent and controlling power, in developing the general character; and that by crossing and mixing the blood of the different varieties of the same species, the strongest strains of blood will be found to predominate; and that health or disease—good or bad properties—are transmissible to the progeny and descent, both in human and animal creation; even the colour may be shaded to suit the fancy.

"From over fifty years' practice and experience upon these principles, I consider the following, among many points, important to be observed in neat cattle generally, but in bulls and cows particularly, viz: Muzzle fine with yellow nose; eyes brilliant; head and horns light; ears thin, the inside yellow, not unlike as though sprinkled with yellow; neck of cows thin and clean; bull's necks may project from the breast and shoulders stout, very muscular and strong, but tapering fine, so that the bulls' and cows' necks be joined to the head very nearly. Throats clean and free from much dewlap. Boom or breast broad and full, projecting well forward; feet round and full, with their claws straight forward; legs straight, with fine bone, and well set apart; the fore arms well covered with muscle, tapering downwards fine; shoulders smooth and well laid in; chine full; back straight and broad; ribs well rounded out, the last rib projecting most, and not too far from the hips; broad in the loins and hips; hips full and globular—neither too close, nor ragged, but placed on a level with the back; rumps long and broad—very little, if any, sloping; pelvis broad and full; tails set on strong, and on a level with the back—tapering down to the end fine, where they should be covered with long, silky, and glossy hair; and on opening the hair here, there should be the same yellow appearance on the skin, as is mentioned above on the inside of the ear. Not too full in twist, (which is a fulness between the hind legs or thighs) nor too full in the thighs. Flanks quite deep. It is important that the whole skin should be yellow. The color of the hair is pretty much fancy. A good coat of hair, even if it inclines to be long, is not unfavorable; but it should be very silky and glossy. The "elastic handle or touch" of the flesh, with the silky and glossy coat, are of the greatest importance, as these properties indicate their value as much, in comparison, as in broadcloths of from two to ten dollars per yard. The bag, or udder, of cows, should be capacious, projecting well, both full, but after the milk is drawn, to be quite the fore and aft, hanging moderately deep when reverse. It is very desirable in a cow that she should have four good teats, well spread apart, and of medium size. Cows possessing most of the above mentioned points, I have found generally to be deep and rich milkers—also, neat cattle generally, I have found to be of good temper, good spirits, vigorous, active, good walkers, hardy, easily kept, taking on flesh readily, and that too on the most valuable parts, and the bulls and cows well adapted for good breeders, for the dairy, the yoke, and the shambler."

### Extract from a Speech made by Mr. Everett, at the Royal Agricultural Meeting.

IMPROVEMENTS IN AGRICULTURE, CHIEFLY THE WORK OF THE ANGLo-SAXON RACE.

It is a most remarkable fact, if you will pardon me for indulging in a general reflection, that till lately all great discoveries and improvements in agriculture seem to have been the product of the very earliest infancy of mankind. Who can tell, my lord, when that instrument that lies at the basis of all civilization, the plough, was invented? Who can tell when man first called in the partners of his labour, the horse, the ox, the cow, the swine, the sheep, and took them into profitable alliance with himself? If you could find out who was the shepherd that first caught the wild dog, and taught him to help and tend the flock, you ought to rear a monument of brass or a marble cenotaph to his memory—a higher monument than was ever raised to hero or monarch. Who knows where the cereal grains or the esculent roots were first cultivated? There is but one of them, as you know, the potatoe, of which the history is known—all the rest retire back into the darkest antiquity. They were cultivated at a time when your ancestors were roaming over the morasses of the new beautiful, free, and merry England—[cheers]—when our ancestors were roaming painted savages through the land.

Aye, and when the Romans and Greeks were living on beech nuts and acorns.—[Hear, hear]. It seems, in fact, that, in reference to the progress of agriculture, mankind has followed that curious law which Mr. Owens alluded to at the council dinner yesterday—the law that governs the ruminating animals in the tropics. He pointed out to us most beautifully that the ruminating animals there have a large flat lump between the shoulders. This is nourished and grows in the first five months of the year, when there is plenty of food, and they get along with the hump as well as they can through the seven succeeding months of scarcity. So it seems with mankind with regard to agricultural discoveries. In the very infancy of the race, they get this large fat hump between the shoulders; and for 3,000 years they lived upon little or nothing else.—[Cheers and laughter.] The very plough that we read of in Virgil we may now see in use in the south of Europe. We see it still in the hands of the peasantry as we discover it in bas-relief on the sculptured remains of antiquity. It is a most pleasing fact, that this revival of the great art of agriculture in these latter days of the world is the work of the Anglo-Saxon race of which you have spoken. It has been left to you, and if you will permit me to say to us, living as we do in this ungenial climate, beneath these weeping skies [the rain was at this moment descending in torrents, and the observation was loudly cheered], it has been left to us to do that which not Italy nor Greece has been able to do with all their sunny climate. Yes, and it is the want of those tropical luxuries, those enervating breezes of the south, that has given you, that, that gives, that hardihood, that industry, that perseverance, that resolution, that are worth all the spices and all the good of the tropics.—[Cheers] Yes, it is this that enables you to make that boast in which I hope you will permit me, for my country to join—

"Man is the nobler growth our soil supplies,  
And souls are ripened in our northern skies."

### From the Halifax Colonial Farmer.

IRRIGATION.

There are many brooks running down hills occupied either as pasture or mowing land, where, with very little labour, a part or all the water could be turned off in small channels to the right and left, and made to spread over the face of the hill. In many places the grass could by this means be greatly increased. The best water is that which has received the wash of cultivated land; the least valuable that which has passed over vitriolic slate; but we have seen a large crop of hay produced from water that was never muddy. We have known a field of seven acres in a sandy district, from which two heavy crops were annually mowed, and the hay all sold, as the owner, who was a bachelor, kept no cattle; as the ground had but little stone, he spread the brook over the field in a multitude of little channels not more than six inches broad, and whenever it rained in summer the old man might be seen regulating the water in his little rills. In wet seasons it was not allowed to remain but a few days at a time. No other manure was applied to the land, but it was not pastured. This brook however was muddy in heavy showers. Where small brooks empty into wild meadows, the grass may be much increased by turning them out of their channels and throwing the water upon the grass, in summer.

Many wild or natural meadows have been greatly injured by burning them over in the spring, and some have been damaged by lowering the bed of the brook, by which they have been left too dry for the natural grass. To these it would be a great advantage to lay them under water for six weeks in the spring, by making a dam at the outlet of the brook from the meadow. Many such dams have been made for the sake of introducing the Fowl meadow grass, and where the brook was large, were sometimes used to water the meadows in a dry season.

In pastures where a little water from a brook is spread over the face of a hill, the feed is always more early in the spring than upon land not watered; and for this reason, in England, some level meadows have been thrown into artificial hills at an expense exceeding £12 per acre, for the purpose of feeding early lambs which always sold for an extra price. It is estimated in England, that by the help of water, good feed can be produced a month before the usual time, but it is always necessary to have the water under command, so that it can be turned off at any time, as upland grasses may be injured by allowing the water to remain too long.

### From the same.

### HOE VERY FREQUENTLY IN DRY WEATHER.

In very dry weather the soil should be very often stirred, and as deeply as the plants can bear. Some who have had but little experience assert that stirring the soil, by bringing the moist earth to the surface will increase the dryness; but this theory, although plausible, is