

# 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 fila gignunt, nec noster vilior quia ex alienis libamus ut apes.

No. 44.

Miramichi, Friday Morning, July 21, 1843.

## List of Letters

Remain in the Post Office, Chatham,  
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
Bailer William care of	Kelly Patrick
Rev Mr Egan	Lynch Thomas care of
Brown Thos Chatham	W Abrams
Brown Mathew boot	Lawson George care of
and shoe maker	P German
Brown John Chatham	Martindale Jonathan
Head	Morgan Henry
Brockway Daniel	Murphy Patrick
Chatham	Morrison Mr shoe
Bain Mrs Sarah	maker
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 Carran
blacksmith	Miller Isabella
Corry John Barbogoe	Noonan John Inn
Criske John care of	Keeper
Mr Rae	McCallam James
Chatham	Chatham
Coughlin James black	McKay John Black
brook	River
Chalmers John care of	M'Cormack Alex
Mr Frost	M'Innes Pat
Clark Richard M.	Barbogoe
Chine Wm care of	M'Callam James jun
John Noonan	M'Innes Andrew
Coughlan P.	Bay da Vin
Coughlan Thomas	M'Ewen Hugh
Dooning Wm care of	Escuminac
James White	M'Keena William
Charlotte town	
Davison Wm care of	M'Donald Peter
John Hen, sen.	M'Donald John
Douglas Wm Chatham	shoemaker
Duncan Andrew	Nicolson M
Canada	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
Fenton Alex	Power Patrick
middle district	North Esk
Fenton D care of Wm	Potrior Brunean
Graver	Power James
Forsyth Martin care of	Pockmoncho
M. Lyons	Pearse Thos
Foster D. Chatham	Quirk John care of
Forly Patrick care of	Pierce Butler
J. White	Ryan Mrs care of
Forbes William	Rev Mr Egan
Grant Wm	Rowan John
Gray Placide	Robertson Chas
Bay da	Ruddick Joseph
Vin	Raymond John
Gordon William	Ridley Mathew
lower district	Ruddick John Barnt
Goynor Patrick	Church
Gainer Laurence do	Stack Mary Miss
Gillis Mary do	Smith John
Germathe John do	Symonds John
Geodes Samuel do	Simpson E Mrs
Ger Wm	Simpson Joseph Barnt
Hensley Edmond care	Church
of John Noonan	Stevens George
Hannahan Mary	Shannahan James
Hinchiff Ann	Saunders Alex
Henderson George	Sullivan John
Hardy Thomas	Shank Philip
block maker	Sprat Thos & M
Holland Mathew	Shaw Alex
Richibucto Road	Pierney Matthew
Hillock Sarah Chatham	Tweedy Joseph
Hill Margaret or	Williston John
Begual	Bay da Vin
Hunter Hugh	Wilson Andrew 3
Hannahan John	Williams W
Hunter John	Walsh John Escuminac
Hunter Sarah Mrs	White Wm shipwright
Hays M. care of M.	Dwyre
Do care of r. Rankin	

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.

Notice is hereby given,  
That Mr JOHN ROBINSON has been appointed a DEPUTY SHERIFF for this County.  
J. M. JOHNSON,  
Sheriff of Northumberland,  
Sheriff's Office, 1st May, 1843

## AUCTIONS.

To be Sold by PUBLIC AUCTION, on Monday, seventeenth day of July, at eleven of the clock in the forenoon, at the store of Mr. L. P. W. DesBrisay, in the parish of Richibucto, in the county of Kent, for payment of the debts of the late William John Layton, Esquire, of Richibucto, in the county of Kent, deceased, in consequence of a deficiency of the personal Estate of the deceased for that purpose, pursuant to a license obtained from the Surrogate Court of the county of Kent, The

### Lands and Premises

following, that is to say:—all that piece or parcel of Land containing thirty five acres or thereabouts, situated in the town of Richibucto, bounded southerly by lands owned by John W. Weldon, Esq., and northerly by lands owned by Mr. Edmund Powell. Also one hundred and forty acres in the second tier of lots fronting on Richibucto river, [and in rear of the lot above described] and bounded southerly by land granted to John M. Wathen, and northerly by land granted to Charles Voutour; the same having been granted to James Donohue, and by conveyed to the deceased, known in the grant as lot B. Also, two hundred acres granted to the deceased, numbers in the grant lot [1], situated in rear of the lot above described, granted to James Donohue. Also, two hundred acres situated in the parish of Weldford, Kent, known as middle island lot, which was granted to James Donohue, and by him conveyed to the deceased, situated on the south side of Richibucto river, and bounded on the east by the grant to Peter Campbell, and on the west by the grant to James Allain, including middle island. MARY LAYTON, Administratrix.  
Richibucto, 13th June, 1843.

### New Brunswick,

NORTHUMBERLAND COUNTY, SS.  
L. S. To the Sheriff of the County of Northumberland, or any Constable within said County, Greeting.

Whereas Susannah Shotten, Widow, Administratrix on the Estate of JOHN SHOTTEN, late of Chatham, in the said County, Ship Carpenter, deceased, hath represented to me that the Personal Estate of the said deceased is insufficient to pay the debts due by the said deceased, and hath prayed that Licence may issue to authorize her to sell all the Real Estate of the said deceased towards paying the said Debts. You are therefore required to cite the Widow and Heirs of the said deceased, personally to be and appear before me, at the Court of Probate to be held at my Office, in the Parish of Chatham, on TUESDAY, the 25th day of July next, at the hour of Eleven of the clock in the forenoon, to shew cause why Licence should not be granted to the said Administratrix to sell all the Real Estate of the said deceased, towards paying the said debts. And you are farther required to cite and require the said Administratrix, 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.

Given under my hand and seal of the said Court, this twenty first day of June, one thousand eight hundred and forty three.  
T. H. PETERS, Sorrogate.  
GEORGE KERR, Register of Probates for said County.

### Notice!

From and after the 26th day of this month, H. M. Mails, Southward, will be made up at this office every Friday afternoon, at half past Three o'clock, precisely; the mails, Northward, will be despatched in half an hour after the arrival of the Southern mails; and the mail for P. E. Island, Halifax, &c. by the steamer St. George will leave every Monday at TWO o'clock, P. M.  
JAMES CAIE, P. M.

Post Office, Chatham,  
22nd May, 1843

### To be LET, in the Town of Richibucto:

From the First of May next.—The SHOP, &c. at present occupied by Dr. MacLaren: The Shop is neatly fitted up, and situated in the most eligible part of the Town: Three or more Apartments can be given in addition to what the Doctor occupies, [if required]: Also—STABLES, and shed for Gigs, &c. &c.

Further particulars will be made known on application to J. A. Pierce, Gleaner Office, Chatham, or the Subscriber, [if by letter, post paid] RICHARD McLAUGHLIN.  
Richibucto, 2nd April, 1843.

### Wanted:

A Good FARM SERVANT.  
Apply at the Gleaner Office.

## Agricultural Journal.

From Mr. Coleman's Agricultural Address at Rochester.

### WISE WORDS TO FARMERS.

Happy would it be for our Farmers if in addition to renouncing that slovenliness, which far too generally prevails, and which in truth in every case involves not an inconsiderable loss of property, and making exactness and order triumphant in every part of their premises, they would seek to render their premises as beautiful as they can be made. Appearances should be studied in every thing connected with their farms and houses. There is no class of men, in any condition of life who have within reach more of the materials and elements of beauty, and at a cheaper rate, than the dwellers in the country. Trees, plants, flowers, vines, are every where to be had for the mere trouble of getting, in some of those half-days or half hours which occur in the busiest conditions of life, and which are so carelessly squandered by men who forget the largest sum is composed of units, as atoms make up the mountain, and drops from the ocean.

I would have them study the principles of refined taste in the construction of their farm buildings, and observe the rules architectural proportion and architectural beauty in all their erections, whether it be a wigwam, a log-cabin, a stable, or even a pig sty. But why should we do this? Because these proportions are not matters of arbitrary determination, but they are fixed in nature. The violation of them is always offensive; the observance of them always gives pleasure. Such erections cost more than buildings constructed with an entire disregard to them. Then, again, in the constructions and condition of farm implements and vehicles, though I would not encourage any useless fancy, yet I would have them made in the best manner, and kept in the best condition. This should be done on the plainest principle in economy. An implement, a wagon, or a carriage, that is neatly painted and varnished, and kept clean, will be so much the more carefully used. In general what men most value, they will most care for; what they take most pains to keep, they will take most pains in using; what those about you see you value, unless in cases of extraordinary perversity, they will value. How constantly do we hear expressions, 'It's new, don't deface it; it is clean, don't soil it; or, 'it is dirty, or broken or old, I don't care for it.' Send two children into the street, let one be a bare-headed, bare-footed ragamuffin, with a face which perhaps, never had more than one thorough washing, hair that never heard of any finer comb than its own greasy fingers, and a mouth about which are grimmed in, stuccoed in relief, the remains of a week's broth or porridge, and nobody would think of giving him a hand to help through any muddy-puddle, or over any gutter, unless where they thought he would be drowned, and this only perhaps because the admonitions of conscience might be a little stronger than their disgust at the sight of him; and if he should get run over in the streets you would hear no other remark than that he was a dirty dog and might have got out of the way. On the other hand, send a sweet little girl into the street, looking like a new blown rose, with the glistening dew drops hanging from its leaves, with a neat bonnet without a shade upon its lustre, her frock emanulating the snow-drift in its whiteness, her unsold stockings indicating the perfection of nature's statuary beneath them, her shoes reflecting the bright polish of art and above all, her face is clean, as fair, as transparent as you know her untainted mind is under all this, and there is not a chimney sweep so low that he would not give her the side-walk, nor a cloven even among the most clownish, who would not, if he dared to touch her, wipe his hands upon his clothes, and with delight carry her half a mile over the crossing, rather than that she should soil, I had almost said, the sole of her slipper. I hope you will pardon the homeliness of my illustration. I wish to be understood; and in firing among the crowd if I happen to wound any one, I trust it will not bring blood; for my arrows are sent on no hostile mission, and they are neither bearded nor poisoned.

I would have the windows of the farm-house adorned with flowers, not in rusty tin measures, and old black glazed tea-pots, and glass bottles with the necks broken off; but in whole and handsome flower pots, or neatly painted wooden boxes, for they really cost nothing. I would have the piazzas or porches trellised with vines, even with scarlet runners, if nothing better can be had. I would have the door yard filled with flowers and shrubbery, and the road side lined with trees; here a clump and there a single tree, mingling the varieties as nature mingles them, cultivating them for fruit, and cultivating them for mere ornament and beauty. But this is all, you will tell me, for appearance sake. Well, is appearance nothing? Did you think nothing of appearance when you chose your wives; and nothing of your own appearance when you wished them to confirm the election? But why should the pleasures of sight be so lightly esteemed? Why should they be spoken of in the language of disdain or indifference? Are they not as rational, as respectable, as valuable, as abundant, as innocent, as the pleasures of the other senses? Are they not the very elements of some of the most refined pleasures of the mind and heart. Has God given us the sense of sight, so wonderful, so capacious, so infinitely varied in its resources and objects, for no purpose? Is appearance nothing? What is more studied throughout the creator's works? What object is there in nature, from the highest to the lowest, animate or inanimate, swimming in the sea or the air, or buried in the earth, which is, upon examination found to be as beautiful, as if it were finished for no other purpose than to be looked at? Take the shell that lies at the bottom of the ocean, the bird that bathes its wings in Heaven's pure light, the flowers that carpet the earth with their varied splendour, the glittering stars that light up the deep arches of the skies with an eternal glory; take the combination of the countless elements of beauty when the morning slowly lights up the veil of night, and, as at the dawn of creation, reveals the glories of the visible world, or when spring breathes upon the earth, and recalls the dead to life, and myriads of forms of new beings come forth at her voice; take the descending sun as he reclines upon the western throne, and wraps around him the gorgeous robe of an unrevailed majesty; take the perfection of beauty as seen in a nearer and more transcendent form, in man himself, in his symmetrical stature, in the well turned limbs, in the web of unrivalled softness and texture, which covers him, in the tints of his complexion, in the grace of his movements in the melody of his voice, in the eloquence of his eye, pouring out of the fires of genius, or radiant with the charms of the affections, and on speaking to the soul; and will men say appearance is nothing, and that the pleasures of sight are not to be valued or cultivated.

I say that appearance is always to be regarded; that we cannot render our homes too beautiful and attractive. Our first object should be to make our dwellings as convenient and comfortable as art can make them; our second object should be to render them to an equal extent tasteful and elegant. Do what we can, and all we can, we shall fall far short of rivaling even the simplest forms and combinations of nature. We should do this on the ground of self interest. Separate from the pleasures which we ourselves derive from it, it essentially increases the value of our estates. The beauty of a place, the ornamental trees and shrubs, even the garden flowers which embellish it, are always objects of attraction to the purchaser. We should do this from considerations of benevolence.—Buildings, erected in good taste and proportion and exhibiting a refined judgment and skill, and grounds highly cultivated and embellished, charm the eye of the passer by, and allow us to impart most bountifully, without diminishing our own stores. But there is another influence not to be overlooked. Habits of order and neatness, mere personal cleanliness, still more the cultivation of a taste for beauty in ourselves and in everything which surrounds us and comes under our control are in themselves promoters and securities of virtue. They become so by inspiring self respect, and exalting our sense of character. The man who is known to respect himself, is always, in a measure, for that reason alone, secure of the respect of others. He finds, in that fact, a protection from incitements within, to wrong and unworthy actions, or against degrading and dishonorable propositions from without. There is likewise a natural sympathy and connexion between the love of natural beauty and the love of moral beauty. Respecting that in the physical world which is neat, useful, regular, symmetrical, and elegant, we come naturally to love and venerate in the moral world that which is of a corresponding type and character. Whatever tends in the best sense to inspire or strengthen a sentiment of the dignity of our nature, serves to secure us from that which is degrading, unworthy, and dishonorable. Personal appearance and personal manners are of vastly more importance, in a moral view, than men in general are willing to consider them. Vulgarity and slovenliness lead to low tastes and pursuits. I am not anxious to see the race of gentlemen farmers, technically so called, increased, though I feel no prejudice against them; but I am very anxious that all farmers should be gentlemen, I have no partiality for the kid glove style of farming; but, on the other hand, I cannot see why the farmer should go with his hands unwashed. I have not a little contempt for a farmer, who would consider himself above performing any work which the business of the farm might render necessary, whether it be standing in the ditch, or treading down the manure heap; but I cannot think it necessary to his proper character as a farmer, that he should carry about him, when his services are finished, the badges of his employment, to the discredit of his own appearance, or to the offence and discomfort of others.

A large quantity of salt taken into the stomach at once is fatal to all animals.