

# 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 fila gignunt, nec noster vilior quia ex alienis libamus ut apes.* No. 43.

Miramichi, Friday Morning, July 14, 1843.

### List of Letters

Remaining in the Post Office, Chatham, June 1843.

Andrews Thomas	Harper James
Dover near Chatham	Hickey Wm care of
Aaderson 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 2	Lynch Thomas care of
Brown Thos Chatham	W Abrams
Brown Mathew boot and shoe maker	Lawson George care of
Brown John Chatham Head	P Gorman
Breckway Daniel (Chatham)	Martindale Jonathan
Bain Mrs Sarah	Morgan Henry
Barn Church	Murphy Patrick
Barron Mrs M. at P Barron's	Morrison Mr shoe maker
Coughlan Chas	Mar W
Chisholm Colin Black River	Minter, Captain Foster
Caine Judith care of	Minnard Margaret
Henry Murphy	Murray John care of R Johnston
Campbell Colin lower Napan	Mason Andrew
Chalmers Wm care of A Goodfellow	Mallen Thomas
Campbell Malcolm Rigger	Mahoney Dennis
Collins John blacksmith	Murphy James care of Mr Rankin
Corry John Bartibogue	Murphy Jeremiah
Critika John care of Mr Rae	Molcolm George Nelson
Cahill John Chatham	Maier James care of John Curran
Coughlin James black brook	Miller Isabella
Chalmers John care of Mr Frost	Noonan John Inn Keeper
Clark Richard M.	McCallum James Chatham
Christine Wm care of John Noonan	McKay John Black River
Coughlan P.	M'Cormack Alex
Doohing Wm. care of James White	M'Innes Pat Bartibogue
Davidson Wm care of John Hen, sen.	M'Cullam James jun
Douglas Wm Chatham	M'Innes Andrew Bay de Vin
Duncan Andrew	M'Ewen Hugh Escuminac
Dorgan John care of Mr Blackstock	M'Keena William Charlottetown
Doyle John Chatham	M'Dougald Peter
Fraser Wm	M'Donald John shoemaker
Frecker Thos Chatham	Nicolson M
Fenton Alex middle district	O'Brin Wm Chatham
Fenton D care of Wm Graver	O'Donnell James
Forsyth Martin care of M. Lyons	O'Connor Edward
Forster D. Chatham	O'Keefe John care of Lake Pike
Forly Patrick care of J. White	O'Neal Patrick North Esk
Forbes William	Power Patrick
Grant Wm	Porrier Bruneau
Gray Placide Bay de Vin	Power James Pockmonche
Gordon William lower district	Peare Thos
Gaynor Patrick Chatham	Quirk John care of Pierce Butler
Gainer Laurence do	Ryan Mrs care of Rev Mr Egan
Gillis Mary do	Rowan John
Geddes Samuel do	Robertson Chas
Ger Wm.	Raddick Joseph
Healey Edmund care of John Noonan	Raymond John
Hannahan Mary	Rigley Mathew
Hinchiff Anna	Raddick John Barnt Church
Henderson George	Stack Mary Miss
Hardy Thomas block maker	Smith John
Holland Mathew Richibucto Road	Symonds John
Hiltack Sarah Chatham	Simpson E Mrs
Hall Margaret or Bagnal	Simpson Joseph Barnt Church
Hunter Hugh	Stevens George
Hannahan John	Shannahan James
Hunter John	Sauoders Alex
Hunter Sarah Mrs	Sullivan John
Hays M care of M. Dwyro	Shak Philip
	Sprat Thos & M Shaw Alex
	Tierney Matthew
	Tweedy Joseph
	Williston John
	Wilson Andrew 3
	Williams W
	Walsh John Escuminac
	White Wm shipwright

### 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. Waiben, 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, Surrogate. GEORGE KERR, Register of Probates for said County.

### Notice!

From and after the 25th 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.

#### USEFUL RECEIPTS.

**CHEAP PAINT.**—A subscriber wishes us to give a recipe for cheap paint. We have never had much experience in the painting line, whether cheap or dear. The following is laid down in Smith's Art of House Painting, which is highly recommended. Take off skimmed milk nearly two quarts; of fresh slacked lime about six ounces and a half; of linseed oil four ounces, and of whitening three pounds; put the lime into a stone vessel, and pour upon it a sufficient quantity of milk to form a mixture, resembling thin cream; then add the oil a little at a time, stirring it with a small spatula; the remaining milk is then to be added, and lastly, the whitening. The milk must on no account be sour. Slack the lime by dipping the pieces in water, out of which it must be immediately taken and left to slack in the air. For pure white paint, the oil of caraways is best because colourless; but with ochres the commonest oils may be used. The oil, when mixed with the milk and lime, entirely disappears, and is totally dissolved by the lime, forming a calcareous soap. The whitening, or ochre is to be gently crumbled on the surface of the fluid, which it gradually imbibes, and at last sinks: at this period it must be stirred in. This paint may be coloured like distemper or size colour, with levigated charcoal, yellow ochre, &c. and used in the same manner. The quantity here prescribed is sufficient to cover twenty seven square yards with the first coat. The same paint will do for out door work by the addition of two ounces of slacked lime; two ounces of linseed oil, and two ounces of white Burgundy pitch; the pitch to be melted in a gentle heat with the oil, and then added to the smooth mixture of the milk and lime. In cold weather it must be mixed warm to facilitate its incorporation with the milk.—*McC & Far.*

**TO PRESERVE BACON FROM FLIES.**—Messrs. Editors,—My simple mode of preserving bacon may be of use to some of your readers. I lay it down in charcoal, I find it preserved from the fly and kept perfectly sweet, without any further trouble than putting the coal between the several layers. I do not even pound the coal up fine, but take it from the coal heap just as it comes, coarse and fine together. When I want a cut of bacon, I take it off, and put the remainder back, or throwing some of the fine charcoal on the fresh cut surface, hang up the remainder, and so cut from it until it is all consumed. The flies will not touch it. The coal dust is easily washed off before cooking, and the coal in which it has been packed, is as good for burning as ever.—*Alb. Cultivator.*

**TO WASH WOOLLEN GOODS.**—The art of washing woollen goods so as to prevent them from shrinking, is one of the desiderata in domestic economy worthy of being recorded, and it is therefore with satisfaction that we explain this simple process to our readers. All descriptions of woollen goods should be washed in very hot water with soap, and as the article is cleansed, immerse it in cold water, let it then be wrung and hung up to dry.

#### From Stevens's Reflections.

**NATURE'S REST DURING WINTER.**  
The days of winter, are the days of nature's rest. In the preceding months she has been occupied in accomplishing the designs of God in labouring for the welfare of the creatures. How rich has the spring been in flowers. How many seeds has it developed! And what an abundance of fruits has the summer ripened, that we might collect them in autumn! Each month, each day, we receive some present from nature. Is there an instant in which she does not either cheer our sight, regale our smell, or flatter our taste? And how often does she satisfy the whole at once! Like a good mother, she is busied from the beginning to the end of the year, in providing for favourites, the necessities, conveniences, and comforts of life. Food, raiment, and delight have all been derived from her maternal bosom. For us she has caused the herbs to bud; for us she has loaded the trees with blossoms, leaves, and fruit; for us, she has covered the fields with corn; for us, the vine bears its invigorating fruit; and for us, the whole creation is adorned with a thousand charms. Wearied with so many labours, nature at present reposes: but it is only to collect new strength, which she will by and bye employ for the good of the world. But even this repose which nature enjoys in winter, is a sacred activity, which silently prepares a new creation. Already, the necessary dispositions are made, that the earth at the close of a few months may find the children she has lost.

If we consider appearances only we might say snow cannot be very useful to the earth; and should be rather led to believe, that the hurried cold imparted by it, might be injurious to trees and plants. But the experience of all ages should free us from this prejudice. By this we are taught, that in order to protect corn,

plants, and trees from the dangerous influence of the cold, Nature could not give them a better covering than the snow. Although in itself it is cold, it nevertheless it shelters the earth from freezing winds: it maintains the warmth which is necessary to the preservation of seeds, and even contributes to delate them by the nitre with which it is impregnated. Thus, in this early season, God prepares what is necessary for our support of the beings He has formed; and provides beforehand for our nourishment and that of an infinite number of other creatures. Nature is always active, even in the time when it appears to rest; and it renders us real services, even when it appears to refuse them. In this also, let us admire the tender care of Divine Providence.

In how, in the roughest season, Providence is employed for our comfort; and how, without our labour or assistance, it is silently preparing all the treasures of nature. With such striking proofs of God's beneficent care, who can give himself up to anxiety or distrust? What God does every winter in nature, He also does daily, for the preservation of the human race. What appears to us at first useless or injurious, contributes in the end to our felicity. And often when we believe that God ceases to act for us, it is then that He is forming plans which are hidden from us; and which in being developed, work our deliverance from this or that adversity; and procure us such blessings as we could not have dared to hope for.

But God has not only designed that the snow shall cover the earth, but that it shall fertilize it. How much care and labour do we use to give that quantity of manure to the land which is necessary? How easy is it for nature to accomplish this end to a certain extent! The snow possesses this virtue, is more profitable than the rain, and than all other manures for the preservation of seeds and plants during the winter. When it is thawed by the sun, or gradually dissolved by the warm air, the nitre which it contains, deeply penetrates the earth, and vivifies the various tribes of plants.

Here also, O beneficent Creator, we adore thy power and wisdom! The repose of nature is not less interesting to us nor less worthy of entering into the plan of thy Divine Providence, than the activity which she manifests during the spring and summer seasons. Thou hast combined the different revolutions of the earth: thou hast established the most intimate relations between them: and, with an equal hand, hast distributed labour and rest. It is thou who hast willed that each sun should vary the seasons of nature, in such times and ways as should be most proper for the perfection of the whole. If we have been so foolish as to blame any thing in the government of the world, we should ask pardon of God for our temerity! and be fully persuaded that all the arrangements of his providence, how contradictory soever they may appear to our feeble reason, are full of wisdom and goodness. Now that we behold the earth covered with a mantle of snow which cools it, we should meditate upon the good which shall result from it; for we could not promise ourselves either flowers or fruits, if nature did not enjoy interval of repose! We could not expect to sing the Harvest Hymn, if now, under the snow, and under the ice, thou were not providing for the fertility of the seed! Yes, Lord! it is thou, who, in granting repose to the earth, enrichest man with a thousand blessings.

#### MUSHROOMS.

The following simple and easy method is recommended for trying the quality of field mushrooms:—Take an onion, and strip the outer skin, and boil it with them. If it remains white, they are good; but if it becomes blue or black; there are certainly some dangerous ones among them.

#### STABLE-DUNG.

Stable-Dung.—from horses fed with much corn, is highly fertilizing; very prompt, but transient, having some "Humus" The more it is constituted of carbon, the more there will be of phosphate and carbonate of lime and fertilizing matter in it.

The weight of produce of an acre of land, may be 10 or it may be 50 or 70 tons: whence then comes this weight? The early product may be only one ton out of the fifty, the rest must be made up in the constituents of animal and vegetable substances in the shape of manures, most part of these are also the bases of air and water—what is added to land in the shape of manure, is small compared to weight taken from the land. It may therefore be inferred, that those manures are universally the best, which contain the greatest variety of the original matters, of which both animal and vegetable substances consist, and they must be the mixed composition of those matters passed through the intentions of men, or of those animals, which consume animal as well as vegetable food.

If rhubarb seed is not wanted, it is a mere