

THE GLEANER.

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

New Series, Vol. II.

Nec aranearum sane sextus ideo melior, quia ex se fila gignunt, nec noster vilior quia ex alienis libamus ut apes.

No. 50.

Miramichi, Saturday Afternoon, September 21, 1844.

Bankrupt Meetings.

In the matter of *Edward M. Lowden, a Bankrupt.*

Notice is hereby given that I appoint a public sitting to be held on Friday, the Eleventh day of October next, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon at my Office, in Chatham, for the allowance of a certificate of Conformity to the said Edward M. Lowden, pursuant to the act of the General Assembly, of this Province, in force respecting Bankrupts, when and where any of the Creditors of the said bankrupt may be heard against the allowance of such Certificate; and the same will be allowed unless cause be then and there shown to the contrary, or such further order will be made as the justice of the case may require.

Given under my hand at Chatham the sixth day of September, A. D. 1844.

WILLIAM CARMAN, Jun.

Commissioner of the Estate and Effects of Bankrupts for the County of Restigouche.

In the matter of *Peter Sutherland, a Bankrupt.*

Notice is hereby given, that I appoint a Public Sitting to be held on Wednesday, the 29th day of October next, at eleven o'clock, in the forenoon at my Office, in Chatham, for the allowing of a Certificate of conformity, to the said Peter Sutherland, pursuant to the act of the General Assembly, of this Province in force now respecting Bankrupts, when and where any of the creditors of the said Bankrupt may be heard against the allowance of such certificate, and the same will be allowed, unless Cause be then and there shown to the contrary or such further order will be made as the justice of the case may require.

Given under my hand, at Chatham, this 6th day of September, A. D. 1844.

WILLIAM CARMAN, Jun.

Commissioner of the Estate and Effects of Bankrupts for the County of Restigouche.

In the matter of *Leonard Hawbolt, a Bankrupt.*

A Public sitting will be held on Thursday, the twenty sixth of September next, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon at the Commercial Building, in Chatham, for the purpose of Auditing the Assignee's accounts, under the fiat issued against the above named Leonard Hawbolt; and to make a Dividend of the Estate and Effects of the said Bankrupt; when and where the Creditors, who have not proved their debts, are to come prepared to prove the same, or they will be excluded the benefit of the said dividend.

Dated the 23d day of August, 1844.

WILLIAM CARMAN, Jun.

Commissioner of the Estate and Effects of Bankrupts for the County of Northumberland.

In the matter of *Hugh Fraser, a Bankrupt.*

A Public meeting will be held on Friday, the twenty seventh day of September next, at eleven o'clock, in the forenoon at the Commercial Building, in Chatham, for the purpose of Auditing the Assignee's account, under the fiat issued against the above named Hugh Fraser; and to make a dividend of the estate and effects of the said Bankrupt, when and where the Creditors who have not proved their debts, are to come prepared to prove the same, or they will be excluded the benefit of the said dividend.

Dated the 23d day of August, 1844.

WILLIAM CARMAN, Jun.

Commissioner of the Estate and Effects of Bankrupts of the County of Northumberland.

In the matter of *Geo. Henderson, jr Bankrupt.*

Notice is hereby given, that upon the application of the said Bankrupt this day made to me, I do appoint a Public Sitting to be held on Saturday, the Twenty-eighth day of September next, at eleven o'clock, in the forenoon of the same day, at my office in Chatham, for the allowance of a certificate of conformity to the said bankrupt, pursuant to the provisions of the acts of the General Assembly of this Province relating to Bankruptcy, when and where any of the creditors of the said bankrupt may be heard against the allowance of such certificate.

Given under my hand, at Chatham, this 23d day of August, A. D. 1844.

WILLIAM CARMAN, Jun.

Commissioner of the Estate and Effects of Bankrupts for the County of Northumberland.

In the matter of *JOHN M. MILLAN, a*

Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given, that I appoint a further General Meeting of the Creditors of the above named Bankrupt, to be held on TUESDAY, the twenty-fourth day of September next, at eleven o'clock, in the forenoon, at my Office, in Chatham, for the purpose of receiving proof of, allowing, or contesting any claim presented against the said estate; at which meeting, or any adjournment thereof, the said Bankrupt will be examined on oath, touching his estate and dealings, and such other business relating to the said estate, will then and there be transacted as may be deemed necessary.

Notice is hereby further given, that upon the application of the said Bankrupt this day made to me, I do appoint a Public Sitting to be held on Wednesday, the twenty fifth day of September next, at eleven o'clock, in the forenoon of the same day, at my office, in Chatham, for the allowance of a Certificate of Conformity to the said Bankrupt, pursuant to the provisions of the Acts of the General Assembly in this Province, "relating to Bankruptcy," when and where any of the Creditors of the said Bankrupt may be heard against the allowance of such Certificate.

Given under my hand at Chatham, this 31st day of July, A. D. 1844.

WILLIAM CARMAN, Jun.

Commissioner of the estate and effects of bankrupts for the County of Northumberland.

AUCTION.

To be Sold by Public Auction, on FRIDAY, the 20th day of September next, at noon, in front of the Subscriber's Store, in Chatham, for payment of the debts of the late ALEXANDER P. HENDERSON, late of Chatham, in the County of Northumberland, Merchant, deceased, in consequence of a deficiency of the Personal Estate of the said deceased, for that purpose, pursuant to a Licence obtained from the Surrogate Court of the said County:

All the Right, Title, claim, and Demand of the said deceased in and to all that piece or parcel of LAND, lying on the south side of Napan River, in the Parish of Glenelg, being part of the Lot number twenty-two, and bounded as follows—commencing at the River Napan, at the lower side line of the Lot, thence along the said lower side line to the rear of the Lot, thence westerly along the rear line of the Lot forty-five rods, or such distance as will include one half of the said Lot, thence northerly on a line parallel with the side lines of the said Lot to the south side of the highway thence westerly along the north side of the highway such distance as will include fourteen chains of four poles each, and fifty-one links from the lower side line of the Lot, measured along the north side of the said highway, thence on a line parallel with the side lines of the Lot to the River Napan, thence down stream, following the courses of the river to the place of beginning, as surveyed by J. Davidson, Esquire, Deputy Surveyor, in the year 1836. A large part of the land is cleared, and adjoining the river there are several acres of intervals. The quality of the soil is excellent.

Terms and other particulars will be made known on application to the Subscriber, or to George Kerr, Esquire By order of the Executors of the said deceased.

JAMES JOHNSON, Auctioneer.

Chatham, August 6, 1844.

Mail Route.

The Subscriber begs leave to inform the public that he has contracted for the conveyance of Her Majesty's Mail from MIRAMICHI TO DALHOUSIE, that he is provided with a regular line of Stages, and every requisite for the comfortable accommodation of passengers; he will start from Layton's, (Royal Hotel,) Chatham, every Friday morning at 6 o'clock, will arrive at Bowser's Hotel, Bathurst, in the afternoon of the same day, proceed from thence without delay to Chamber's, where passengers will have the benefit of the night, an will arrive at Dalhousie the forenoon of the following day; will leave Dalhousie (on his return) every Monday morning at 5 o'clock; and arrive at Chatham at 4 o'clock the following morning, where he will meet the Southern Mail.

The Subscriber adopts this method of introducing himself to the public, pledging to provide careful and attentive drivers, and hopes by assiduity and attention to those who may favor him with their commands, to merit a share of public patronage.

WILLIAM JOHNSON.

Miramichi, July 27, 1844.

N. B. Passengers can book their places at the Royal Hotel, as above on payment of 5s in advance.

Agricultural Journal.

From Foote's Prize Essay.

APPLYING MANURE TO THE SURFACE.

Whether putrescent manures should be applied to the surface of the soil, is a question on which the opinions of distinguished agriculturists are far from being unanimous. The right decision of the question depends in our view, upon the following circumstances.—1. The condition of the manure to be applied. 1. The character of the soil for which it is intended. 4. The nature of the crop to be benefited by it. 4. The time of the year when the manure is to be carried out.

1. If the manure be applied has been composted, or if the process of fermentation has already spent its force upon it, there can be no serious objection to its being spread upon the surface; since the gaseous exhalations having already escaped, it is chiefly secured against the ravages of the atmosphere; and from infiltration there is nothing to fear, as that is the very process best adapted to bring the decomposed particles in contact with the mouths of the plants which are to feed upon it.

2. If the soil for which the manure is intended, be very porous to a considerable depth, the nearer the surface the manure can be deposited, without too much exposure to the atmosphere, the better; it being evident that the nutritive juices will soon descend beyond the reach of the plants, if it be in the first place buried too deep.

3. If the crop so benefitted consist of any of the finer grains or grasses, the application of the manure to the surface (barrowed in, in the case of grain) will have a greater present effect than any other mode of application, as the roots, that is, the mouths of the plant lying close to the surface, will have the readier access to their food. That natural meadow land can thus be made to yield a greater burden of grass than by any other means, scarcely admits of a doubt.

4. If the manure applied is summer-made manure, which must be carried out in the fall, this mode of application will have another argument in its favor. By being spread at this season of the year, after the heats of summer are past, the fermentation and evaporation will be but slight, and the rains and snows which may be expected to fall upon it in succeeding months, will either wash it into the soil, or so imbed it among the roots of the growing crop, as quite effectually to shield it from the wasting action of the atmosphere the succeeding season.

One thought more upon this subject. With the relation of plants to the atmosphere as a source of nutriment, we are as yet much less acquainted than with these which they sustain to the soil; and agricultural science, in its onward progress may develop the fact, that manures applied to the surface, by exerting a direct and powerful agency upon the leaves of plants, and thus promoting an increased absorption of the nutritive particles of the atmosphere, may prove more beneficial especially in the case of grasses and the finer grains, notwithstanding the losses they sustain from evaporation, than they would if buried beneath any portion of the soil.

Fredericton Farmer's Manual. CAPABILITIES OF NEW-BRUNSWICK.

We have frequently been met by the remark that "this is not a farming country," and the prevalence of an impression of this kind is one of the greatest obstacles in the way of the Agricultural improvement of the Province.

Such is the effect of prejudice on the mind, that it almost always tends to produce the very state of things that fosters and confirms it. Great expectations are the strongest stimulants to great exertions; on the contrary, where little is hoped for but little will be done to secure it. The man whose mind is preoccupied with the idea that he will receive only a small return for his labor will bestow his labor with a grudging and reluctant hand

that evinces the burden of his task;—while he who hopes for a large return will find his spirits buoyed and sustained by the anticipation, and will pursue his continuous toil with cheerful and unwearied devotion. "The hope of reward always sweetens labor."

The present condition of Agriculture amongst us is a striking exemplification of these remarks. Experiments have been made which have fully proved that neither our soil or climate are less propitious to the labors of the husbandman than those of the most favored lands. The secret of our failure lies in the prejudice which by distrusting the capabilities of our country has neglected its proper cultivation, and has realized in ungenerous prepossessions by refusing to employ the only means by which a more abundant reward might be secured.

In looking to these countries, where farming has become a staple and profitable employment what do we discover as the cause of their superiority to us. The difference will be found to consist less in their natural advantages than in the attentive management and skilful industry of their inhabitants.—Holland and Belgium and Scotland are striking instances of the triumphs of perseverance and skill over far greater natural disadvantages, both of soil and climate than our husbandmen have to encounter.

We want, then, to have a new zeal awakened among us, which, while it appreciates the benefits we enjoy, shall infuse more life and spirit into our agricultural operations. If we cannot produce the enervating luxuries of the south, we can furnish the more substantial aliments of life in rich abundance. Potatoes—by no means an insignificant article—we can raise in quantity and quality equal if not superior to any part of the world. Turnips, Beets, Carrots, and almost all kinds of esculent roots grow to the greatest possible perfection. Oats and Barley are always sure and productive crops; Wheat where its nature has been understood, and the proper method of culture adopted, seldom if ever fails to fulfil the highest expectations of the sower; and there is little doubt if its cultivation was generally attended to, the necessity for importing a single barrel of foreign flour into the Province might be avoided. What then can justify the oft repeated slander that this is no farming country? Nothing but the prejudice before alluded to—the cherishing of which is no less ungrateful to Providence than unjust and injurious to ourselves.

In justice to our farmers, however we must admit that the fault does not all rest with them—our merchants are fully entitled to a considerable portion of it. They give no encouragement to the farmer in the way of affording to him a market for his productions. It is a fact that they are in the constant habit of importing articles that might be furnished here on as good terms, and would be furnished were our farmers certain of being able to dispose of them. The market regulations too of our principal towns, and particularly of Fredericton, are but poorly calculated to awaken enterprise in the Country. The laws against forestalling compel the countrymen to hawk his produce from street to street and to houses, at a loss of time nearly equal in value to what he receives for his sales. We doubt if these laws are of any advantage to the poor of the towns whom they are intended to protect. If traders were permitted to purchase freely and at pleasure from the Country, the competition among them would always hold prices at a fair rate, and the consumer would soon prefer buying of the trader rather than the farmer.

We have noticed, not unfrequently, in the fall and winter seasons, that persons have been compelled, after fruitless endeavours to dispose of their meats at very low rates, to carry them back to their homes, while the merchant who then refused to pay them three-pence or four-pence a pound for Pork has, in the course of the following Spring and Summer, paid at the rate of five-pence and six-pence a pound for Canada and United States Pork, and then perhaps joined in