

# THE GLEANER.

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

New Series, Vol. II.

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

No. 19.

Miramichi, Wednesday Morning, February 14, 1844.

## Dry Goods, &c:

The Subscriber has received by recent arrivals, a consignment of a choice selection of DRY GOODS, which he will dispose of wholesale or retail, at the residence of his father, in Chatham, at very reduced prices, for CASH.  
WILLIAM TAYLOR.  
Chatham, December 26, 1843.

## Notice:

At a General Session of the Peace of our Lady the Queen, held at the Court House, at Newcastle, in and for the County of Northumberland, on the second Tuesday in January, 1844.

Ordered, That no Sheep, Rams, or Lambs be allowed to go at large in that part of the parish of Newcastle, lying between James Ledden's, lower line, and Thomas Ledden's, upper line, at any time of the year; and in that part of the parish of Chatham, lying between St Andrew's Church, and James Murphy's lower line, so called, between the first day of November and the first day of May, in each year, under the penalty of sixpence, for each sheep, ram or lamb so found going at large contrary to the regulation, to be paid by the owner or owners thereof, before the same shall be released from Pound.

And further ordered, that it be the duty of the Hogreaves in the said parishes to take up and impound any and every sheep, ram or lamb found running or going at large contrary to or in violation of the foregoing regulations, and that they shall be entitled to demand and receive the sum of five shillings for each sheep, ram or lamb taken up and impounded, to be paid together with the charges of the Pound Keeper, before the same shall be released from Pound.

Extract from the minutes.  
THOMAS H. PETERS, Clerk.

## In the matter of James Jardine, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given, that I appoint a general meeting of the creditors of the said Bankrupt, to be held on Saturday, the second day of March next, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, at the commercial building, in Chatham, for the purpose of receiving proof of, or contesting any claim presented against the said Estate; at which meeting, or at any adjournment thereof, the said bankrupt will be examined on oath, touching his estate and dealings; and such other business will then and there be transacted as may be deemed necessary. Given under my hand, at Chatham, this fifteenth day of January, A. D. 1844.

WM. CARMAN, Junior,

Commissioner of the estate and effects of James Jardine, in the county of Northumberland.

## NEW YEAR—1844—NEW SERIES THE BROTHER JONATHAN: A Mammoth Family Journal of Literature and News.

On Saturday, the sixth day of January, 1844, will be issued the first number of a NEW SERIES of this olden and most popular public favorite. It will be printed on entire new and beautiful type, and its form changed permanently to a folio of NINE LARGE COLUMNS to each page, and its price reduced to

TWO DOLLARS A YEAR.

in advance—thus rendering it, in all and every respect, the cheapest and best folio paper in the United States! This is not an unmeaning assertion, as every one of our numerous subscribers will be able to testify. Increased attractions and a new spirit will be infused into all its departments; gentlemen of first talents having been engaged as editors and contributors.

In its original and selected matter, it will be "various, that the mind of desultory man, meditations of change and pleased with novelty, may be indulged." It will be splendidly illustrated by the finest wood engravings. In short, the proprietors pledge themselves to make it the most comprehensive and interesting family newspaper published in the Union.

We are perfectly confident that our untiring efforts will not fail to please our thousands of old subscribers, and attract to our list large numbers of new patrons from every quarter of the Union.

To this end, in accordance with the times, and to bring it within the means of every family in the Union, it will be sent to subscribers at the following unparalleled low rates:

TERMS.

Two Dollars, one copy one year. Five Dollars, three copies one year. Fifteen Dollars, ten copies one year. Twenty-five Dollars, twenty copies one year. Fifty Dollars, fifty copies one year.

We earnestly hope our numerous old and staunch friends throughout the country will spare no exertions to increase our list. Address post-paid,

EDWARD STEPHENS, Publisher,  
23 Ann street, New-York.

## Agricultural Journal.

From Chambers's Information for the People.

### MANURES

Continued from our last.

The value of nightsoil and human urine as manures is equally great, but both are much neglected in British agriculture. Without entering minutely into details on this point, it may be stated, that the offensive odour of all excrementitious matter may be neutralised by an intermixture of gypsum, or lime and earth, and in this state be used as most valuable manure. Bone-dust is now used as a highly nutritious manure on light soils; and it is reckoned that 100 bushels are equal to 40 cart-loads of farm-yard manure. Common sea salt, when judiciously administered in moderate quantities on arable land at the time of fallowing, has been found of great value for its manuring and cleaning properties. It promotes fertility, is a remedy against smut and rust, preserves the seed from vermin, and is particularly useful in increasing the produce of grass lands.

GUANO.—The sterile soils of South America are manured with a substance called guano, consisting of ammonia and other ammoniacal salts, by the use of which a luxuriant vegetation and the richest crops are obtained. Guano is the excrement of sea fowl, accumulated for centuries on the ground; being collected by the natives, it is now imported into Britain by merchants for the use of agriculturists. The increase of crops obtained by its application to land is said to be very remarkable. According to one authority, the crop of potatoes is increased forty times by it, and maize thirty times. This may be an exaggeration; but it is certain that guano contains ammoniacal salts in abundance, and other inorganic constituents which are indispensable for the development of plants. Like bone-dust, it is now sold by merchants in sea-port towns.

LIME.—Dry lime from the kiln is a powerfully exciting agent in agriculture. It possesses the power of decomposing animal and vegetable matter, and enters as an element into the fabric of plants; in certain cases it only alters the constitution of the soil. The great use of lime is to prepare newly broken-up land for successful cultivation. If moorish or waste soil is much infested with the tenacious roots of rushes, heaths, and other weeds which resist the mechanical action of the harrow, and yield slowly to putrefaction, the best mode is to till the ground, and allow it to lie in this state for twelve or eighteen months, or even two years, before applying the lime. It is then generally applied in autumn, and tilled in as soon as possible; but if not immediately tilled in, the soil with the lime on it should be harrowed, so that its decomposing effects may act as powerfully as possible upon the vegetable matter. After these operations, the land is sown two successive years with oats, without any fallowing but that described, and along with the second crop of oats some tenants sow it out in grass seeds for pasture. Others, after the first or second crop of oats, give the land a summer fallow for one season, or a green crop with manure. On the following season, another crop of oats is taken, along with which grass seeds are sown, and in this state it is committed to pasture. In some cases, after tillage, the soil is allowed to lie for one, two, or more years, according to its nature, after which it is reduced to a complete state of pulverisation by a well wrought naked summer fallow. On the spring following it is sown, and the lime is well harrowed in along with grass seeds alone; and in the following season the land is committed to pasture. This, however, is a very expensive mode, and cannot be recommended to tenants whose lease is of a moderate length. It is decidedly the most enriching mode of laying down waste land with lime only for pasture, as the energy which the lime communicated to the soil is not exhausted by grain crops.

From the New York Tribune.

"GO FORTH INTO THE FIELDS!"

We offended a number, months ago, by bluntly telling our young men that too many of them are trying to live by selling goods, and that the cure for their complaint is to be found in going bona fide to work. We are impelled to repeat the provocation.

It is a sore evil that Labour, so essential to Health, Vigor, and Virtue, is generally regarded with aversion. Even those who boast that they live by straight forward hard work are almost uniformly seeking to escape from their condition. Even the substantial, thrifty Farmer, whose life is or might be among the happiest, is apt to train his darling son for a profession or put him into a store. He laudably wishes to put him forward in the world, but he does not think that half the time and expense bestowed in making him an average Lawyer or Doctor would suffice to make him an eminently intelligent and scientific Farmer—a model and blessing to the whole County.—Why will not our thrifty Farmers think of this?

The world is suffeted with middling Lawyers and Doctors—the gorge even of Iowa rises at the prospect of a new batch of either; of tolerable Clergymen there is no lack, as the multitude without societies bears witness; and yet here is the oldest, the most essential and the noblest of employments, on which the full blaze of Science has hardly yet poured, and which is to day making more rapid strides and affords a more promising field for intellectual power than any other, comparatively shunned and neglected. Of good, thoroughly educated, at once scientific and practical Farmers, there is no where a superabundance. Every where there is need of this class, to introduce new processes and improve old ones, to naturalize and bring to perfection the plants, grains, fruits, &c we still import from abroad when we might better produce them at home—to introduce a proper rotation and diversification of crops—to prove and teach how to produce profitably the most Grain to the acre—in short, to make agriculture the pleasing, attractive, ennobling pursuit it was providentially designed to be. There is no broader field of usefulness—no surer road to honorable eminence—The time will come when, of the men of the last generation, Arthur Young will be more widely honored than Napoleon. But while the true Farmer should be the most thoroughly educated and well informed man in the Country, there are many of our old Farmers, even, who will cheerfully spend a thousand dollars to qualify one son for a profession, yet grudge a hundred each to educate the three or four less favored who are to be Farmers. There are Farmers who cultivate hundreds of acres and never look at a work on Agriculture, though they would not countenance a Doctor or Clergyman who had studied no works on Medicine or Theology. What a world of mistakes and inconsistencies is displayed all around us!

But we rejoice to believe that the world is mending in this regard. There are Farmers yet who persist in crowding their sons into the already glutted Professions or into Trade, but the current is turning. We know that our best City people are looking for places for their sons with Farmers—the only difficulty being to find fit places to instruct them in Agriculture as they should be instructed. An old friend who has lived many years in this City, and saved something considerable by the way, has just purchased a farm on which to retire and educate his sons for good Farmers. He is in easy circumstances, and deems this the best profession he can give them, and he is right. There are hundreds silently preparing to go and do likewise.

We say, then, once more to our Young Men who are yet seeking some opening for a livelihood, "Go forth into the fields!" Do not linger about the Cities, thinking that employment as Clerk or something like it must come at last, for the prospect is gloomy. There are, and, though the disease is abating, will long be, too many young men ambitious to wear kid gloves and chat across the counter with the ladies. If there were to day employment for twenty thousand additional Clerks in our City, there would in want of Clerks than at present. The supply of embryo Merchants exceeds the demand frightfully, and will continue to do so. To come here looking for a Clerkship, is to enter into a competition with ten thousand to see which can starve longest. Even if you were sure of a place at once, you would not wisely in taking it. Trade is limited and precarious, but the bounties of Nature are ready and inexhaustible.

There are thousands in all our Cities who are well employed and in good circumstances; we say, let these continue, if they are content, and feel certain that the world is better for their daily doings. There are other tens of thousands who must stay here, as things are; having no means to go elsewhere, no skill in any arts but those peculiar to City life, and a very limited knowledge; these must stay, unless something should transpire out of the common course of events. There are other tens of thousands annually arriving from Europe, who, however valuable acquisitions to the country, must contribute to glut the market and depress the price of Labor of all kinds in our City—some of these must remain here till they can obtain means and knowledge to go elsewhere. But for young men from our own happier Agricultural districts to crowd into the great Cities or into villages, in search of clerkships and the like is madness—inhumanity to the destitute—moral suicide. While nine-tenths of our States are a waste wilderness, and all our markets of Trade overflow with eager seekers for employment, let all escape from Cities who can, and all who have opportunities to labor and live in the Country resolve to stay there.

THE SCENT OF FLOWERS.—Ozons, we admit, do not add to the sweetness of a lady's breath, though they certainly do add to the fragrance of flowers. Let one of our lady readers plant a large onion near a rose bush, so as to touch its root; and, our word for it, it will

wonderfully increase the odour of the flowers. The water distilled from those roses would be far superior to any other. This is strange but true.—Hereford Times.

From Chambers's Information for the People  
CROPPING.

Difference of crops successively on the same piece of land is essentially necessary in a right system of husbandry. Crops of the same kind have an exhausting effect, and experience proves that there must be a regular round of rotation, involving in particular a change from grain to green crops. A material use of green crops occasionally, is to weed and clean the land, for the land being in open furrows, may be trenched or hoed in such a way as to extirpate the weeds that spring up. Some lands become so foul, from negligent farming, that the only method of cleaning them is by putting them through a course of potato and turnip cropping.

Rotation on Clay Soils.—Clay soils are of various depths and fertility; and, like all others, differ materially according to the climate in which they are situated. All other circumstances being favourable, good clay soils are particularly adapted for the production of wheat and beans, and may be continued under these crops alternately, as long as the land can be kept free from weeds by drilling the bean crops. This is the most profitable course of cropping that can be followed, providing a sufficiency of manure be procured, and the drilled beans be alternately horse and hand hoed. The nature of the soil or other circumstances may render a crop of clover or rye-grass necessary occasionally for one year, and this can be succeeded by oats. This course may continue for six or eight years, or even longer, and will run thus—1. Fallow; 2. Wheat; 3. Clover and rye-grass; 4. Oats; 5. Drilled beans; 6. Wheat. In this rotation, to procure full fertility and luxuriant crops, the soil ought to be recruited with manure every third or fourth year, the dung being first applied in the fallow year, and next to the bean crop. Whenever the soil gets foul with root weeds, which it will sooner or later do, another naked summer fallow must in most cases be resorted to, in order to extirpate the weeds; and this begins a new rotation.

Where circumstances are not favourable to the above rotation, the following may be advantageously substituted. It contains a variety of the crops usually cultivated, and by dividing the labour more equally throughout the year, may be carried on with a smaller number of horses, and consequently at less expense: 1. Fallow; 2. Wheat; 3. Drilled beans; 4. Barley; 5. Clover and rye-grass; 6. Oats; 7. Drilled beans; 8. Wheat; after which a new fallow begins a new rotation. In this rotation, it is absolutely necessary that the land should have dung twice or thrice if possible, to ensure abundant crops throughout the course; and the proper periods of its application are—on the fallow before the first crop of wheat, on the clover stubble in the fifth year, and to the drilled beans the seventh year.

Rotation on Loams.—Every soil intermediate between absolute clay and sharp sand, has received the name of loam. Clayey loam, and loamy soils, in the rotation of crops, may be ranked as clay soils, and cropped in the manner already explained, even though they should approach to the nature of light lands, from which they only differ in degree of quality. Rich loam is the most profitable and most agreeable to cultivate of any description of soil, as it almost uniformly produces most abundant crops of all kinds, and affords excellent pasturage. The mode of its management depends upon the nature of the subsoil. If this be retentive, and not furrow-drained, the soil will require to be subjected to a naked summer fallow every six or eight years, to free it from root weeds; and in this case, the steps of the rotation will be similar to those already described as suitable for the best clay soils.

When completely furrow-drained, or if the soil lies on a porous bottom, a fallow crop of drilled turnips or potatoes will be found an effectual cleaning and from the great value of these roots, they are in every way preferable to naked fallow. The rotation may then be as follows:—1. Turnip fallow; 2. Wheat, on such parts of the land as are freed from the turnips in time for that crop, and barley or oats on the rest; 3. Clover and rye-grass; 4. Oats after grass; 5. Drilled beans; 6. Barley; 7. Clover and rye-grass; 8. Oats; and this to be succeeded by turnips, or other green crop, to begin a new rotation.

Some stop at the sixth crop, and make it wheat instead of barley, and then commence with turnips. To keep up the fertility of the soil, manure should be applied with beans.

OXEN.

Let your working oxen be comfortably accommodated with lodgings, and well fed, in order that they may be better enabled to sustain themselves in their toil, and be sure and give them a handful of salt twice a week.