

THE GLEANER

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

No. 22.

Miramichi, Wednesday Morning, March 6, 1844.

Bankrupt Notices.

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 Bankrupts, in the county of Northumberland.

In the matter of William Stevens, a Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given, that I appoint a general meeting of the creditors of the above named bankrupt, to be held on Saturday the sixteenth 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 of allowing, or contesting any claims presented against the estate of the said William Stevens, at which meeting or any adjournment thereof, the said Bankrupt will be examined on oath touching the discovery of his estate and effects, and such other business will be transacted as may be deemed necessary. And public notice is also 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 Tuesday the second day of April next, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, at the place aforesaid, for the allowance of a certificate of conformity to the said Bankrupt, pursuant to the provisions of the acts of the general assembly of the province in force concerning 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 good cause be then and there shown to the contrary, or such order will be made as the justice of the case may require. Given under my hand, at Chatham, the 31st day of January, A. D. 1844.

WM. CARMAN, JUNIOR,

Commissioner of the Estate and Effects of Bankrupts in and for the County of Gloucester.

In the matter of Andrew Irvine, a Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given, that I appoint a General meeting of the Creditors of the above Bankrupt to be held on Saturday the thirtieth day of March next, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, at my office in Chatham, for the purpose of receiving proof of, or 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 dealings, and such other business relating to the said estate will be transacted as may be deemed necessary. Dated at Chatham, this twenty third day of February, A. D. 1844.

WM. CARMAN, Junior,

Commissioner of the estate and effects of Bankrupts for the county of Northumberland.

In the matter of James E. Culler, a Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given, that I appoint a General meeting of the creditors of the above Bankrupt, to be held on Saturday, the twentieth day of April next, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, at my office in Chatham, for the purpose of receiving proof of, or 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 will then and there be transacted as may be deemed necessary.

Given under my hand at Chatham, this twenty sixth day of February, 1844.

WM. CARMAN, Junior,

Commissioner of the estate and effects of Bankrupts for the county of Kent.

In the matter of John Munro, a Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given, that I appoint a General meeting of the creditors of the above Bankrupt, to be held on Friday, the twenty ninth day of March next, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon of that day, at the commercial building, in Chatham, for the purpose of receiving proof of, or 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 such other business relating to the said estate will be transacted as may be deemed necessary.

Dated at Chatham, this fifteenth day of February, A. D. 1844.

WM. CARMAN, Junior,

Commissioner of the estate and effects of Bankrupts in and for the county of Northumberland.

In the matter of Jared Tozer, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given, that I appoint a general meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to be held on Thursday the fourteenth 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 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.

Given under my hand, at Chatham, this sixteenth day of January, A. D. 1844.

WM. CARMAN, Junior,

Commissioner of the estate and effects of Bankrupts in the county of Northumberland.

County of Northumberland,

In the Province of New Brunswick.

In the matter of ALEXANDER DAVIDSON, a Bankrupt.

Whereas under the provisions of the acts of the General assembly of this province, entitled 'an act relating to Bankruptcy in this province' and of an act in addition to and in amendment of the same, Alexander Davidson of Nelson in the County of Northumberland, Merchant, hath been declared a Bankrupt, and hath accordingly surrendered himself to me: Now, therefore, I do hereby give public notice, that by virtue of the power and authority given to me, in and by the said acts, I have appointed MARTIN CRANNEY, of Chatham, in the said County, Esquire, Provisional assignee of the Estate and Effect of the said Bankrupt: And I do hereby require all persons indebted to the said Bankrupt, to pay to the said assignee, on or before the Eleventh day of March next, all such sums and sums of money, debts, or duties as they may owe to the said Bankrupt; and all persons who have in their possession power or custody, any property or effects of the said Bankrupt to deliver the same up to the said assignee, on or before the said Eleventh day of March: and I do require all the creditors of the said Bankrupt resident in the said Province, or in any other of Her Majesty's North American Colonies, or in the West Indies, or in the United States of America, within three months from the date hereof, to deliver in to the said assignee, and to prove to my satisfaction their respective claims and demands, whether the same be actually due or to become due against the said Bankrupt.

And notice is also hereby further given, that I appoint a general meeting of the Creditors of the said Bankrupt, to be held on Friday, the fifteenth day of March next, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at my office, in Chatham, and also another General Meeting of the creditors on Monday the 20th day of May, next at the same hour and place for the purpose of receiving proof of or contesting any claim presented against the said Estate, at which meeting or at any adjournment thereof of 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.

Given under my hand, at Chatham, aforesaid, the twenty fourth day of January, A. D. 1844.

WM. CARMAN, Jun.

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

[First published in the Gleaner of February 14]

James R. Cotton, Surgeon,

Respectfully informs the public that in consequence of the pressure of the times, he will attend the lower class of Females, who may be unable to pay for medical or surgical attendance, GRATIS, either as Physician or Accoucheur. N. B. A LAD, respectfully connected, with a knowledge of the classics, wanted, as a student. Chatham, February 8, 1844.

Dissolution of Co-Partnership. COUNTY OF KENT.

Notice is hereby given, to all persons to whom it may concern—that the Partnership which has, during the past few months, existed between us, as Lumberers and Millmen, in this County—is this day mutually dissolved.

Hugh Rankin.

William McWilliam,

Richibucto, Feb. 10th 1844.

Agricultural Journal.

From the American Agriculturist's Almanac for 1844.

MARCH.

Maple Sugar should now be made by all who have trees suitable for it. The business may commence at the first running of the sap, whether in February or March, and continue as long as the nights freeze.

It is estimated that the state of Vermont, with a population of less than 300,000, made over 6,000,000 lbs. of maple sugar, in 1842, besides the syrup. This is a large item in the productive industry of a single state. If properly tapped, the trees are not injured. This may be done with a 1 and a fourth inch auger, slanting the hole downwards to the depth of 1 1/2 inches, so as to form a cup; or a square hole may be made with a chisel and mallet. Another hole should then be bored with a spike gimblet, slanting upwards, so as to draw off the sap from the cup formed above, and into this hole a tube of elder or other kind must be closely fitted. From one to three holes may be made according to the size of the tree; though no trees ought to be tapped of less than twelve or eighteen inches diameter. Many practice boring their holes with a three-fourth inch auger, slanting upwards, and fitting an elder tube, from which the pith has been removed, of the full size of the hole. All the vessels used for sap should be perfectly clean. As soon as drawn from the trees, strain the sap and boil in sheet iron boilers, containing about five pails each, reducing twenty of sap to one of syrup. Then add the white of two eggs to three gallons of syrup, and stir till it boils. After the scum is collected, strain through flannel, and again boil till it will rope an inch, then pour into pans till it grains. After this place it in wooden drains filled with gimblet holes and tapering to the bottom. To make into cakes it must be boiled till it will stir dry in a spoon. Care must be taken to prevent scorching during any part of the process.

Cattle must be closely looked after, and not allowed to wander in the roads or fields, dragging themselves through the mud and poaching on meadows, without any benefit to themselves. Still keep them sheltered and dry, and if they get well through this month they will be safe enough on pasture hereafter. Look well to the animals with young, especially such as are near their time, and give them a little extra feed, good hay, roots or meal. This helps them along over their troubles very much, and enables the young to get on their feet at once. Immediately on dropping the young, let the bag of the dam be well drawn, which, if not done by the offspring, should be done by the hand. Light food and in small quantities should be given for three or four days, when the animal may be gradually put on its full rations.

A WORD FOR THE BOYS.

From an American Paper.

There is one thing that some boys are much inclined to forget, but which they ought always to try to bear in mind, viz.: that they are *only boys*, and that it is their duty to endeavour to be contented to be so, until their turn comes round to be men. But they are, many times, in so much of a hurry that they cannot wait, they want to become men at once. They should recollect, however, that we have all had our turn in being boys, some of us, very probably were as impatient as they are, but somehow we all got through with it in a very short time, at least it seems so now, and so it will seem to them. But the particular reason of my mentioning this here, is, that some of the difficulties and troubles of life which the farmer's boy frequently has to encounter, and is apt to think a good deal of, will, in a great measure disappear when he comes to be a man. Such for instance, as arise from the inclemencies of the weather, as heat and cold and wet, &c. These, as he grows up to manhood, his frame will be better able to endure. And then the man, when he becomes the owner and manager of a farm, has numerous sources of encouragement and enjoyment which, of course neither the boy nor the hired man can be supposed fully to understand; particularly those arising from the contemplation of the profits which he expects to realize from the growth of his crops and animals. These it must be admitted, will and must hold a very prominent place among the pleasures of the farmer, and it is right that they should, provided they do not exclude others of a more exalted and ennobling nature. And it is a satisfaction to know that the most intelligent and best managing farmer is pretty sure to receive the greatest amount of profits. Every person, however, whether old or young employed, on a well conducted farm, who has a well cultivated mind and taste, and who is in the habit of observing the beauties of nature, will be sure to feel interested and gratified at the general success and prosperity. Now, in order that he

may at some future time become an intelligent, successful and a happy and contented farmer, the first step for a boy to take is (I mean if he has not already taken it,) to form habits of reading, observation and reflection. What particular book he begins with is not of so much importance as that he begins with some kind of one immediately, and with a determination to persevere. And when he begins to acquire a habit of reading and study let him direct his attention to those subjects that will most surely prove useful and interesting in the end, although they may appear somewhat dry at first, particularly I would recommend those mentioned in my first communication, and others of a scientific character. And be not easily discouraged, recollect that the habit once formed is formed for life, not merely of reading but loving to read. And what an immense advantage is to be gained by it. How wonderfully superior is the man who reads, to him who does not. The old excuse, so often made use of, that you have *no time to read*, is not to be tolerated, it is not true; the fact is, those persons who make that excuse, have *some time to read*, perhaps but little, but they do not improve that little. If all the little nooks and corners of time are improved, such as waiting for breakfast and waiting for dinner, and showery days and evenings, &c. &c., you will be astonished at the amount of reading you will get through with in a year. By habits of observation, I mean taking notice of every thing that comes within our sight and observation, so that we can be able to recollect something about it and give some account of it at another time. And also of distinguishing in our minds between those things which we think are beautiful and useful, and those which appear otherwise. Especially let the boy notice all the beautiful things about the farm, not only on his father's farm, or the farm where he lives, but all the farms he sees; the buildings and the conveniences about them, the fences, the trees, the fields and particularly the domestic animals; let him learn to distinguish the particular points of beauty in the cow, the ox, the horse, &c. Let him try his hand in endeavouring to improve the beauty of his flock of chickens. By selecting only the most beautiful to keep for breeding, he will soon find that an improvement has taken place, and by the same process other animals are improved. By habits of reflection, I mean the power and practice of controlling our thoughts, and directing them to such subjects as we have thought and studied about before, and in general, to such subjects as may be said to be worthy of being thought about, instead of letting them run at random upon such things as they happen to light on, however unworthy they may be. And a boy who is studying Geology or Botany, need never be at a loss for a suitable subject for his thoughts. Whether he may be upon the farm, or whatever may be his business, he cannot fail of finding something to engage his attention and enquiry. Every new or unusual plant or weed that may meet his eye, will immediately attract his attention. Also every stone he may happen to turn up with his plough or hoe will be recognized as belonging to a particular class or family, and every one of rare occurrence or curious structure will be preserved and placed in his cabinet.

There is also another class of evils which are sometimes a sore affliction to the boy (and man too) but which do not necessarily belong to farming. I mean those that are caused by bad management, such as attempting to cultivate so much land that nothing can be done thoroughly, or in its proper season. Bad ploughing makes hard hoeing; and hoeing that would be tolerable if done this week, is abominable if put off two or three weeks. In fact, a farm half-ploughed and worse hoed is growing worse and worse from year to year, until, I must confess, it is enough to give one the horrors to look at it, much more to attempt to cultivate it. And of the boy whose lot falls on a farm managed in this kind of way, I will only say he has a *hard row to hoe*. But I hope he will stick to it patiently, if duty requires him so to do, but at the same time, form in his mind such a resolution as this. If I should live to become a man, and the owner or manager of a farm, I will endeavour to attempt to cultivate no more land than I can plough thoroughly, harrow thoroughly, and seed thoroughly. If he does that, and sticks to it until he can put it in pretice, I believe he will find farming a much more pleasant kind of business than he finds it now to be, in the days of his boyhood.

UNCLE JONATHAN.

SCALDED MILK FOR BUTTER.—Another evidence is here given of the value of this method. The editor says that the butter made from the cream is as yellow, sweet and solid as if made in June. It appears that this plan is now practiced by all good butter makers in the vicinity of New York, who have the same results as detailed above.

Why are teeth like verbs? Because they are regular, irregular, and defective.