

THE GLEANER

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

New Series, Vol. III.

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

No. 47.

Miramichi, Saturday Morning, August 30, 1845.

News from England.

WILLMER AND SMITH'S European Times,

Which arrives by every steam ship at Halifax, from Liverpool, comprises an English Newspaper, a Shipping List, and a General Price Current.

It is arranged and published expressly for Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Newfoundland, Canada, the United States, &c.

Of this Paper the "Boston Morning Post" says—"We are greatly indebted to this Newspaper for our Foreign, Miscellaneous, and Commercial News. One number of Willmer & Smith's European Times is worth a whole file of any other English paper."

During the time this Journal has been before the world, the Proprietors refer, with pleasure, to the praise which it has elicited from the press of England, Scotland, Ireland, the United States, the West Indies, and the encouragement it has received from the public of Canada and the United States.

THREE ESSENTIAL FEATURES DISTINGUISH IT FROM ALL CONTEMPORANEOUS PUBLICATIONS

FIRST.—It contains a full, correct, and comprehensive Shipping List, arranged on a plain and practicable, that "who runs may read." Persons interested in the Marine of British America may turn in an instant to the information which they seek, with the certainty of relying on its truth. It thus supersedes shipping Lists, and other expensive publications from Europe, some of which are six times the price of Willmer & Smith's European Times.

SECONDLY.—It contains a Price Current of all the great British and European Markets, devoted principally to the articles of trade and commerce, more immediately appertaining to British America and the United States, and in which the Merchant, the Trader, and the man of business must feel an immediate interest. On the score of correctness, the Tabular Figures, and the remarks accompanying the various markets, showing their actual condition, may be relied on, and are, in fact, an authority with that of the First Houses in the principal cities of the United States and Canada.

THIRDLY.—As a newspaper, it presents to the American reader, in a concentrated state, and where the interest or the importance of the subject demands it, in the most detailed and ample form, every topic of political, commercial, domestic, and miscellaneous interest which has occurred in Europe or elsewhere, since the departure of the previous packet—special regard being paid to whatever is most connected with, or relates to, the political, social, and commercial well being of British America and the United States. Willmer & Smith's European Times, in short, takes a glance at every circumstance in which the inhabitants of the great Western World can possibly feel an interest. It puts the American reader in possession, the moment it comes to hand, of whatever has transpired, during the interval in Europe—personal, political and commercial.

The subscription to this Paper is 16s per annum; and may be ordered of JAMES CAIE, Esquire, Post Master, Chatham, Miramichi.

A NARRATIVE

of Facts and Circumstances

connected with the

NORTHUMBERLAND ELECTION

which took place in the winter of 1842-3 to which are appended some remarks relative to our HIGH SHERIFF AND OTHER DIGNITARIES and also

AN ADDRESS TO THE BENCH;

from the whole of which may be gathered the state of political feeling and misrule in that unhappy County.

By John Hea.

A PAMPHLET, of which the above is the title, has been printed, and is ready for distribution by the Author.

NOTICE.—All persons having any lawful claims against the Estate of WILFRED FORSTER, late of Richibucto, in the county of Kent, deceased, are requested to render the same, duly attested, at the Office of JAMES A. JAMES, Esquire, Attorney at Law, in Richibucto, within three months from this date; and all persons who may be owing the said Estate, are hereby required to make immediate payment to the said James A. James, or to the subscriber.

JOHN GRAHAM FORSTER,

Administrator of the Estate of the late Wilfred Forster, with the Will of the said W. Forster annexed.

Richibucto, June 7, 1845.

Accommodation Mail Stage

BETWEEN

MIRAMICHI & FREDERICTON.

The Subscriber desires to tender his unfeigned thanks, for the very liberal share of public patronage, which he enjoyed during the many years he acted as Courier and Stage Driver, between Chatham and Bathurst; and begs most respectfully to announce, that having again contracted for the conveyance of H. M. Mails, he will run a

TWO-HORSE STAGE,

Weekly, to and from Miramichi & Fredericton. The Fredericton and Miramichi Stage, will leave the Royal Hotel, Chatham, on the morning of every MONDAY, at Eight; the store of Messrs Gilmour Rankin & Co., Douglastown at Nine; and Hamill's Hotel, Newcastle, at Ten o'clock, precisely.

The Fredericton and Miramichi Stage, will be drawn by strong, swift Horses,—is easy and commodious,—and will travel at the rate of 6 miles an hour. These advantages—together with his assurance, that no exertion or expense, that may contribute to the comfort or accommodation of Travellers—shall be wanting on his part, encourages the subscriber, to solicit, most humbly—but confidently—a renewal of the support which he had wont to enjoy.

JOHN M BEATH.

May 1, 1845.

N.B. The Miramichi and Fredericton Stage arrives at, and departs from Fredericton, timeously for the arrival and departure of the Saint John steamer, and Canada mails.

All parcels at the risk of the owners.

COMFORT and SPEED! ROYAL MAIL

AND ACCOMMODATION COACH, Between Peticodiac and Miramichi.

The subscriber takes this opportunity of returning his sincere thanks, for the very liberal patronage he has received for the last three months, on this line; and now begs leave to inform the public, that he has furnished himself with first rate Horses, and a good, comfortable Coach, for the accommodation of travellers, and having contracted for the conveyance of Her Majesty's Mails twice a week on the above route, This Coach will leave Mrs Perrigo's Hotel, Peticodiac, on the arrival of the St John and Halifax Mails, on the days of Wednesday and Sunday in every week, and passing through Shediac, Richibucto, and Kouchibouguac, will arrive in Miramichi on the following mornings at seven o'clock; and will leave the subscriber's residence in Newcastle, on the mornings of Tuesday and Saturday in each week, at five o'clock, A. M., and Mr White's Hotel, Chatham, at a quarter before six, A. M., and arrive at Peticodiac the same night at eleven o'clock.

Each passenger will be entitled to carry a trunk, (not exceeding 40 pounds weight) a hat box, and travelling bag; all extra luggage will be charged two pence half-penny per lb. weight.

No pains will be spared by the subscriber to make passengers comfortable; and he trusts that the public will continue to extend towards him, a share of their patronage.

WM. KELLY.

N. B. Passengers will please be punctual to the above mentioned hours of starting.
Miramichi, 7th July, 1845.

NOTICE.—All persons having just claims against the Estate of RICHARD BLACKSTOCK, late of Bathurst, in the county of Gloucester, Merchant, deceased, are requested to render the same, duly attested, at the Office of Joseph Read, Esq., in Bathurst, within three months from this date; and all persons indebted to the said Estate, are requested to make immediate payment to Mr Read.

FRANCES BLACKSTOCK, Administratrix.
JOSEPH READ, Administrator.
Bathurst, 21st May, 1845

Northumberland Circuit.

Notice is hereby given, that

A Court of Oyer and Terminer, and General Gaol Delivery,

for the County of Northumberland, will be held at the Court House, Newcastle, on TUESDAY, the Ninth day of September next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon.

All Justices of the Peace, Coroners, Bailiffs, and Constables, within my Bailiwick, are hereby required to be then and there present and in attendance, with their Records, Indictments, and other Memorandums, to do those things which to their offices appertain, in that behalf to be done. All persons bound over to prosecute at this Court, are hereby requested to take notice hereof, and govern themselves accordingly.

JOHN M. JOHNSON, Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office, 14th July, 1844.

Agricultural Journal.

From the Albany Cultivator.

DISEASE OF THE POTATOE.

Mr. Tucker.—The subject of the disease which last year prevailed so universally among potatoes, is one which has very naturally and properly called out the inquiries and conjectures of many investigators, and as yet no particular cause for its existence seems to have been concluded upon by the mass of cultivators. Some suppose that the membranes of the leaf are destroyed by an insect, and that the work of decay originates in this cause.

But of this theory and nothing more, we are prepared to say, that we saw, (and so did every observing farmer, we must think,) hosts of small, black flies infesting potatoe fields, in years long before we ever heard of the disease in potatoes, and the usual consequence was, that the membrane of the leaf was eaten out, as somebody, in some particular instance, saw it last fall. Then, again, in proof of the innocence of the poor insect, (who is certainly driven to rather hard fare, even for a mischievous fellow.) in this matter, we must say that we saw with our own eyes, and no mistake about it, leaves of potatoes after they had become dry by the disease, as perfect in all their parts as any potatoe leaves we ever saw. Others are of opinion that the cause of the disease is owing to the "influence of a worm in the root," but we have seen no statement of such animals being found in such locations until the disease had made some progress, so there must be some doubt in the case as to whether the worm does the mischief, or is attracted by the consequences of its having been done to feast on the corruption that ensues.

Last fall, we ventured an opinion on the cause of the disease which as yet we have found no cause to relinquish, but from the facts we have collected and observations we have made, we have become more tenacious of its correctness. It was simply this, that from some cause which we did not then and cannot now define to our own satisfaction, the potatoe vine was attacked with a rust similar to that we frequently see on the straw of rye and wheat. That in the case of the potatoe, it first showed itself in a very small blotch on the side of the stalk, when the latter, at the particular point of disease became dry and hard as though it had reached its maturity. The death of the top of the stalk of course soon follows, but the lower part remains green for a while. The conjecture, (it was mere conjecture) we threw out, was this, whether the sap which was now stopped by the dryness of the stalk in its usual channel of circulation, and, of course, prevented from passing into the leaf, its natural laboratory for preparation to return to the tuber and fulfil its accustomed service in giving it nourishment, did not necessarily return prematurely, and either from excess of quantity, or by bringing back some quality which had better been given to the winds, induce the disease in the tubers? Our own potatoes were too far gone to experiment much upon, when we, surprised with the novelty of the action, hit upon a single plan to adopt. It appeared to us however, as soon as we saw how the mischief was progressing that mowing the tops was the best and perhaps only efficient method to pursue. A neighbor, whose crop was smitten long after our own, tried this experiment, by mowing about half a field, as soon as the tops exhibited symptoms of the disorder, and the result was satisfactory and cheering. Where the tops were so mown, no appearance of the rot was ever discovered, and the potatoe gave all the evidence of maturity which the circumstances of the case could possibly admit while the other part of the field suffered as much from the rot as any in the vicinity. Here, then, is one instance in favor of our theory.

Other experiments were tried, of which we shall cite but one or two. In one case, a farmer dug a very few hills when the vines first showed symptoms of dis-

ease, and carefully buried them and let them remain until the usual time of digging, when they were taken out all sound while the most of his crop had suffered essentially. There can be no doubt we think, that when potatoes are dug so early as the rot came last year, but that they must be put in small bodies and kept cool and excluded from the atmosphere. Their tendency to heat, and thus become heavy, insipid, warrants us in that conclusion, and so we infer that the letting them remain in hills with the tops taken off, until the usual time of digging is a much cheaper and better way than to dig and put in cellars, or on floors in piles.

Another course of proceeding, which has come under our observation, was adopted by some Irishmen, who had known this enemy to their favorite esculent "in the old country," and which it may not be useless to mention. When they saw the crop smitten, they dug it immediately and piled the potatoes on the surface of the ground, taking care to guard them from sunshine until the job was completed when they covered the pile entirely with clay. The result was probably as they had known it to be aforesaid. Their crop was saved and their potatoes of good quality. The clay, undoubtedly acted as a two fold agent, kept them cool and excluded the atmosphere and storms.

We have only to say, in conclusion, that if any one can confute any point we have advanced, we shall be happy to have them do it. Truth and light are what we are looking after in this matter, and if we have advanced an error, the public good requires that it should be set right. And especially does the agricultural interest of our country require that this pestilence which made such rapid strides in its advancement the last year, should meet with hot pursuit by every philanthropist, until its progress is stayed if not effectually stopped.

The Potatoe Rot.—Mr. Editor.—In almost every number of your Cultivator, I find something in relation to the rot in the potatoe, both as regards the cause and the mode of prevention.

This, with us, is a disease of comparatively rare occurrence; and may, I think, be justly attributed to our peculiar method of cultivation; and, indeed, so far as I can understand where this plan has been adopted, no case of the disease has ever made its appearance.

In the selection of our land we prefer a light sandy soil without great regard to the richness of quality; this having been well pulverized, is drilled to the depth of from five to six inches and from 1 1/2 to 2 feet apart; at the bottom of these furrows and at the distance of eight inches are laid the potatoes, which we prefer being cut with from two to three eyes to a piece; the drills are then filled nearly to the top with the best well littered stable manure; a small portion of dirt is thrown on this so as to level the whole. The entire surface of the ground is then covered with leaves, (we prefer pine straw,) to the depth of from three to six inches.

It is the adoption of this method I particularly allude. The advantages of the straw are obvious; by its use is produced a more uniform moisture, as well as temperature of soil, which kept perfectly free from grass and weeds, although no farther attention is required either from the plow or hoe, until the maturity of the potatoe; which for their size and number I have never seen surpassed, or equalled by any other method. This plan, with us, although not universal, is becoming much more general, and will, I think in a short time supercede that of any other.

SCRAPS.

Soap Suds as Manure.—A writer in the London Gardener's Journal, says he found the suds from a tank when applied to hyacinths in pots, to produce extraordinary effects,—more so than the application of Potter's liquid guano. They also produced very satisfactory results when applied to strawberries and French beans. Circumstances, however, may render it eminently successful only in peculiar cases.