

# THE GLEANER.

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

New Series, Vol. III.

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

No. 45.

Miramichi, Saturday Morning, August 16, 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 plan so 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 most 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—respect I 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.

## Notice to Fishermen & Coasters.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That a LIGHT, for the benefit of Coasters and Fishermen, belonging or bound to Grand Shippigan, in the county of Gloucester, will be put up and maintained the present season, (from the first day of July to the first of October) at the North Point of the Southern Entrance (called the Little Gully) of Big Shippigan harbour.

All masters of vessels navigating in the vicinity, are warned not to mistake this Light for any other in the Gulf, until a more particular description of its bearings and distance from headlands and deep waters, be published.

JOSHUA ALEXANDRE, } Port  
THOMAS FALLE, } Wardens,  
HUGH A. CAIE, } Shippigan.  
Shippigan, 29th June, 1845.

## To Farmers.

The Subscriber wishes to intimate to his Agricultural friends, that he has constantly on hand, a variety of

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS  
which he will warrant to be made of the best materials, and to give satisfaction to purchasers. They can also be had at Mr. LETSON'S STORE, in Chatham.

RODERICK M'KENZIE.  
Newcastle, June 30, 1845.

## BLANKS.

For Sale at the GLEANER OFFICE.

## 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; leaving 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.

## NOTICE,

To Military Pensioners, who, under late Regulations, commuted their Pensions, and are now residing in Miramichi.

Should there be any persons who come under this denomination, residing in this section of the Province, they are required to appear before me, at my Office in Newcastle, to answer such inquiries as may there be made of them, with a view to their future benefit.

T. C. ALLAN, Agent.

Miramichi, 12th July, 1845.

## FREIGHT OR PASSAGE.

The fine, fast-sailing Brig "British Union," 213 Tons Register, A1, coppered, and copper fastened, now in port, will sail from London about the end of July next, for Miramichi, via Charlotte Town, Prince Edward Island. Those who are desirous of availing themselves of this opportunity, will please apply to Captain McFARLANE on board, or to Messrs. Christopher STAINBANK & SON, London.

## Agricultural Journal.

From the Fredericton Reporter.  
FARMING AND LUMBERING.

We think it was William Cobbet who described New Brunswick as a large tract of country lying between Canada and Nova Scotia, but utterly unfit for the purposes of civilized life, having no soil to sustain vegetation, and only capable of producing some scattered Fir trees which grew out of the interstices of the rocks. This description false and repulsive as it was, was believed in England for many a day; until at last the evidence to the contrary became so conclusive, that the libel shared the same fate with many others from the same source; and the negative was proved to the satisfaction of all who wished to enquire.

In latter times, several Tourists have passed through this country, many of them no doubt extremely anxious to "make a book of travels" on their return home; but having little opportunity for observation from the bird's eye view taken of the country, in passing up and down the River Saint John, they have often without wishing to wrong us, fallen into some of the most ridiculous blunders that can well be imagined. One sapient traveller, for instance, professes to give an "accurate account" of this section of the Province, although it afterwards appears that he only passed once on the River between this City and Saint John, and that in a night Boat! No wonder that in such unfaithful sketches we should hear the "Grand Falls" described as being "situated near the outlet of the Grand Lake, where Sir John Caldwell attempted the establishment of a manufactory and failed, or that we should be gravely informed that "the soil is unfit to produce wheat, except on a few rich spots!"

It is not however a matter of much consequence how we are represented in this respect by persons who, having exhausted their whole stock of description in the United States and Canada, have scarcely an original idea left, after being "whirled down the rapids of the River St. John from the Falls to Woodstock, and thence to Fredericton;" "having only an Irishman and Frenchman" to take care of their precious lives.

Every old inhabitant, and practical farmer in New Brunswick, knows well that these book-making gentry, don't know a single point in connection with the country which they profess to describe. It is true that the noble range of country under cultivation in the Province has never been made as productive as it might be, on account of many of our farmers being so much engaged in the lumbering business; but it is equally sure, that wherever farming has had a fair trial, the result has been, that those who made it, have received an ample remuneration.

One great cause of failure in the management of new farms may be ascribed to the bad system frequently pursued by the settlers. For a few years—say three or four in the first instance, the trees being cut down and cleared away, an abundant crop is easily obtained from the deposit of ashes left on the land in burning off the brush: this easy method is therefore followed for several successive years, the occupier still depending on the "new land," until he begins to find out at last, that the first spot which he cultivated, is become, from want of proper attention, a greater wilderness than that which still retains the primeval forest; and thus he goes on from year to year, cutting down new tracts, which ought properly be reserved for other purposes, and which in their turn are given over to weeds and underbrush, instead of being ploughed or dug up, and manured. Is it then to be wondered at, that so many persons grow ultimately discontented with their farms, and without seeming to understand their own mismanagement, continue to make a miserable living, while their prudent and thrifty neighbours living on the same quality of land, prosper to an extent which cannot be exceeded in any quarter of the world? With respect to our older and larger farms, it has again and again been stated

as an argument which was deemed infallible, that in a general way their original occupants have been unable to transfer them to their sons, and this has been unwisely argued, to prove that "New Brunswick is not a farming country." To this silly argument, a full answer might be given in the simple statement, that most of the places which have been alienated from their first owners, are at the present day in the hands of persons, who, with frugal management, are enabled to pay a high rent for them.

Tracing the effect alluded to, to its legitimate cause, we will however find that these misfortunes were generally owing to the want of industrious habits in those who became the victims. In a country which afforded few facilities for the acquisition of money, it is not to be wondered at that the people, who in all places are not slow to discover its value, should turn their attention to the most speedy means of procuring it; and these were quickly pointed out by the ready sales and high prices of Lumber. Thus the farmer found himself almost imperceptibly engaged in a new and expensive calling, which, if followed up to advantage, left little time to devote to the less exciting business of the farm; and every year which followed, if successful, served to prove that the latter vocation was the most lucrative. Such, one would suppose, should be the proper time for improving and enlarging his Agricultural stock, and having the means, common prudence would dictate that they should be brought to bear in promoting the more permanent interests of the farm; but this provision was too frequently postponed, and when after several years of hard toil, of incessant labour, the reaction of the times, or any other fortuitous circumstance, removed the golden vision, the poor lumberman found himself "worse than at the beginning," having his farm if not already mortgaged to some merchant, at least so impoverished by the constant demands on it for hay and provisions during his lumbering operations, that it remained only the miserable shadow of what it once was—grown up with weeds and bushes.

Are these failures, we would ask, to be fairly attributed either to the soil or climate of New Brunswick? No, the prosperous state of the Agricultural districts at once assures us that they are not, and we believe a single instance does not exist in New Brunswick, where justice has been done to the soil without a corresponding return.

In making the above observations, we are far from condemning the Lumbering operations of the country; on the contrary, we consider those efforts to procure our great staple article of export, as highly necessary and praiseworthy. We only allude to the unreasonable supposition that a Farm which has had its substance drained away from year to year, in supplying the lumbering stations, should still afford an undiminished quantity of produce.

The present time, may, in point of prosperity, be noted as almost without a parallel for the Lumberer; and this circumstance, pleasing as it is, may notwithstanding, be handled to disadvantage by persons of a speculative turn, who in the hurry to grow rich, may forget that caution is essential as enterprise. By such, the benefit of knowledge gained by experience, should never be lightly esteemed; and if they will only take the trouble to look back at the course of events for the last twenty or thirty years, they will find that scarcely seven years have passed within that period, without producing a strong reaction: sometimes from causes which might easily have been foreseen; and again, from occurrences which were often as sudden as they were unexpected. We therefore take it for granted that the great object to be accomplished by our lumbering business, is not the acquisition of money, to be forwarded for supplies to the United States, and those again to be vested in larger speculations, which must, in the nature of things, sooner or later prove a failure; but in the improvement of our own lands, as being the only source upon which we must ultimately rely for a living.