

# THE GLEANER.

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

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

No. 50.

Miramichi, Saturday Morning, September 20, 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 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 mostly 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 10s. per annum; and may be ordered of JAMES CAIR, Require, 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 the 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 on the Estate of the late Wilfred Forster, with the Will of the said W. Forster annexed.  
Richibucto, June 7, 1845.

## FAIRS:

At a General Sessions of the Peace of our Lady the Queen, held at the Court House, at Newcastle, in and for the County of Northumberland, on TUESDAY, the eighth day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty five.

Ordered, That the following Rules, Regulations, and Restrictions, for the semi-annual FAIRS, to be held at the Town of Newcastle, in the county of Northumberland, under the provisions of an Act of the General Assembly, made and passed in the eighth year of the reign of Her present Majesty, shall continue and be in force until annulled, altered, or amended by any subsequent Order of this Court.

1. That the Fair shall be held on the public square in the Town of Newcastle.

2. That the Fair shall commence and be open on the second TUESDAYS in October and March next, at the hour of 10, A. M., and continue till the hour of 5, P. M., when the Fair shall close for that day; and be again open on the following day, between the same hours; but not to continue beyond two days at any one Fair.

3. The square on which the Fairs are to be held, shall, the day previous to the commencement of each Fair, be divided off into stalls or departments, plainly marked on the ground, and assigning a stall or stand for each description of cattle, so as to place each description of cattle by themselves; these stalls shall again be sub-divided into small divisions.

4. That any person attending the Fair wishing to procure a stall for his animals, may do so, and have the same exclusively to himself on payment of the sum of five shillings per day, during the continuance of such Fair, to the Keeper, who will give him a certificate of preference on such payment.

5. That the stalls shall be marked off in such a manner as to leave a walk of not less than ten feet, for passengers and spectators, between each stand or stall.

6. That each owner shall be accountable for the animals exhibited by him at such Fair, being kept in the place assigned to him, and each person attending such Fair, shall obey the Rules and Regulations of such Fair, under the penalty of twenty shillings for every breach of the above Regulations; to be recovered on the Oath of one or more credible witnesses, before any one of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the said County, at the suit of the Keeper of the said Fair, to be prosecuted within ten days after the breach of such Regulations, and not after; which penalty, when recovered, shall be paid into the hands of the County Treasurer, and to go towards constituting a Fund for paying the expenses of such Fair.

7. That HUGH HAMILT shall be the Keeper and Manager of such Fair, and that Patrick Wheeler and Edward Ferrall shall be the Constables of the Parish, to assist under the directions of such Keeper, to enforce the Rules and Regulations of such Fair.

WM. CARMAN, Junior,  
Deputy Clerk of the Peace for Northumberland.

## NEW BRUNSWICK, County of Westmorland, S.S.

[L.S.] To the Sheriff of the County of Westmoreland, or to any Constable within said County: Greeting.

Whereas SAMUEL OULTON and THOMAS OULTON, Administrators of all and singular the Goods, Chattels, and Credits, which were of the late THOMAS OULTON, deceased, at the time of his death, exhibited and filed their account of the Administration of said Estate, and have prayed that the Next of Kin of said deceased, and all persons interested in the said estate, may appear and attend the passing and allowing the said accounts; and also to the distribution of any surplus which may, on the final allowance of said accounts, remain in the hands of said Administrators; You are therefore required to cite the Next of Kin of said deceased, and all others interested in said estate, and they are hereby cited to appear before me, at a Court of Probate to be held at my office in Dorchester, within and for said county, on TUESDAY the twenty first day of October next, at twelve of the clock, at noon, to attend the passing and allowing of the accounts of the said Administrators, and to the distribution of said surplus.

Given under my hand, and seal of the said Court, this eighteenth day of August, 1845

(Signed) E. B. CHANDLER,  
Surrogate Judge of Probates, county of Westmorland.

(Signed) THOS. SAYRE, Register of Probates, county of Westmorland.

## BLANKS.

For Sale at the GLEANER OFFICE.

## Agricultural Journal.

From the Albany Cultivator.

### DISEASE IN POTATOES.

From several sections we hear there are already symptoms of this disease. B. P. Johnson, Esq., of Rome, writes us, July 18th:—

"I have examined, within the last few days a number of fields, and find indications of the disease in almost every field. The upper leaves first show indications of the disease—the leaves shrivel or curl up and soon extends to the entire stalk. In some instances when the potatoes have been dug, on cutting them open, a small black spot is found in the centre. In others the potatoe appears sound and healthy.

"The disease is not confined, so far as my observations extends, to any particular variety of potatoe, or to any special location. Seed procured from the west, where no defect was apparent last year, suffers equally with seed selected from the crop raised in this section last year. I planted some this year, and made a preparation of salt, plaster and house ashes, of nearly equal quantities, though of ashes the most, and put about a handful in each hill before covering. The vines look remarkably well, and as yet are free from the curl in the leaves. Whether they will escape, a few days will determine.

"I am led to believe, that this disease is somewhat analogous to smut in wheat. As it has made its appearance so early in the season, I hope careful observations will be made, in order if possible to aim at some definite conclusions in relation to the cause of the disease and remedy."

Dr. Camp, of Windham, Greene co., has sent us a couple of insects, of a kind which he thinks causes the rot in potatoe. He states that the blight which precedes the rot, has already attacked the crop, and that on all the affected stalks, he finds more or less of the insects. The healthy vines, he states, have no insects on them.

From the same.

### HINTS FOR THE SEASON.

Autumn is a favorable part of the year for making improvements on the farm. After the hay, the wheat, and other small grains have been secured, there is a lapse of time before the latter harvest demands attention, which furnishes a good opportunity for clearing fields of stumps and stones, making fences, improving meadows and pastures, reclaiming swamps and wet lands, digging peat and muck for manure, &c. The present season has been so dry that wet grounds may be worked on to good advantage, unless there should soon be heavy rains.

Moist grass-lands, whether in meadow or pasture, are liable to be more or less injured by the growth of bushes, rushes, and wild, worthless vegetation of various kinds. The most effectual remedy for this is thorough drainage, which should therefore be the first object. Rushes had better be pulled up root and branch. They generally grow in stools, raised a little from the general bed of the field, and may be readily torn up with a root-claw, (or in default of that, a plow,) to which oxen are attached. When the bushes are large they should be cut, in order to give a chance to get at the roots.

Tussocks of flat, wild grass, and small knobs, or bunches caused by moles, ants, &c., frequently occur on the surface of pastures and meadows. These should be cut off. If not tough, they may be put at once into the hog-pen or barn-yard, to be wrought into manure; or they may be piled in heaps to lay till rotten before being used; or the hardest and toughest tussocks may be burnt, as soon as they are a little dried, and the ashes spread on grass grounds, or used for other crops. They make a large quantity of ashes, especially if taken from a mucky soil, and they produce very good effects, (as we have proved,) when spread on grass, turnips, or grain. The best mode of burning is to collect the tussocks into piles. Commence a fire in the centre, and when a few get well on fire, heap

on a large quantity. The fire should work slowly, with as little flame as possible.

What is called a *dog-hoe*, is a proper tool for cutting tussocks. They should be ground to a sharp edge, to do the work easily and well. We have seen, at the implement warehouses, in Boston, a tool to be drawn by oxen or horses, for shaving excrescences from pastures and meadows. We have no personal knowledge of its operation. Will some one who knows tell us how it works?

Peat or bog earth, designed for compost, or for spreading on cultivated fields, is much better for being dug, sometime before being used. The action of the air, the frost, and the rains, dissipates its sourness, and a partial fermentation or decomposition takes place, by which it is pulverized, and brought into a good state to be applied to plants. The banks of ditches should be hauled to the barn-yard, or piled on dry land. If the ground is too soft to admit of a team going on it, let the muck remain where it is first thrown out till winter, when the ground becomes frozen sufficiently to bear a yoke of oxen and sled; and then the muck can be easily cut into lunks and carried off.

Peat or muck that has undergone a fermentation mixed with ashes and saturated with urine, is one of the best manures for gardens and nurseries that can be used, as it contains few or no seeds of weeds that will grow on dry ground.

That process of improving land called *PARING* and *BURNING*, though seldom practiced in this country, we feel sure, from what we have seen, might be adopted in many cases with excellent advantage. The operation consists in cutting a thin slice from the surface of sward or old grass lands. The sods are dried and burnt, and the ashes spread over the land. It is most beneficial to clayey soils and those impregnated with iron—the iron being converted by the fire into what is called a peroxide, in which state it is harmless to vegetation.

The advantages of paring and burning are several; it destroys the seeds of weeds, and much of the foul growth with which the land may be filled; it also destroys many insects and their eggs, and furnishes in the ashes and calcined earth, a powerful manure, impregnated with alkaline salts and carbonaceous matter, which is found highly beneficial in correcting the tenacity of clays, and converting them into friable loams.

We are so well satisfied of the advantages of this operation, that we intend to call attention to it again, giving a more particular account of the process and its effects.

*Potatoes for Fattening animals.*—We have repeatedly expressed a favourable opinion of potatoes for fattening stock,—an opinion, which though opposed to the theories of some, we believe to be based on fact. The following extract from a letter of a gentleman of extensive practice as a farmer, corresponds generally with our own experience.—"Those persons who are of opinion that potatoes cannot fatten either hogs or cattle, are very much mistaken indeed. I know of no food I would prefer to fatten hogs upon than *cooked* potatoes, mixed either with a little meal or bruised oats, mashed, and made into balls as large as a man's head, and laid on a shelf for twenty-four hours to become a little sour. It will produce firm and transparent meat, and fard of a very superior quality, and at a cheaper rate than corn at 12½ cents per bushel, fed in the ears."

*Peat and Marl.*—Mr. Henry Reynolds, of Greenfield Centre, Saratoga co., has left us some specimens of peat and marl, taken from his farm. The peat appears to be a good article, and may be made valuable in composting with animal manures, or mixing with soils deficient in carbonaceous or vegetable matter. The marl is similar to what is found in places in this State underlying beds of peat. It is called fresh-water shell-marl. When applied to soils, its good effects are not always immediate, but in the course of a few months it moulders down like ashes, and improves the texture of the soil, as well as promotes vegetation.