

THE GLEANER:

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

OLD SERIES]

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

[COMPRISED 13 VOLUMES.]

NEW SERIES, VOL. VI.]

MIRAMICHI, TUESDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 14, 1847.

[NUMBER 10.]



Victoria House,

OCTOBER, 1847.

GREAT BARGAINS,
Selling Off at reduced prices
For Thirty Days Only!!

Just Received, a Supply of FALL and WINTER
Goods, consisting of

Broad Cloths, pilot and beaver CLOTHS,
Cassimeres, Buckskins, & fancy Trowserings,
Vestings, in satin, velvet, and cashmere,
Ladies' dress materials, newest winter style,
Coburgs, Cashmeres, Merinos, and Orleans,
plain and figured,
Ladies' Winter Shawls and Scarfs, newest
designs,
Hosiery and Gloves of every description,
Furs in Muffs and Boas,
Gala Plaids and fancy Winter Cloakings,
Blankets, red and white Flannels,
Garments and Furniture Prints,
Scotch and French Gingham and Prints,
Twill'd and plain Shirtings, stripes & checks,
Grey and White Cottons,
Irish Linens, Hollands, Diapers, &c.,
Gents' silk and satin Scarfs, Opera Ties,
Stocks, &c.,
Gents' cloth and fur caps,
Black Indiana Cashmere and Ducape Shawls
Fancy Woollen Handkerchiefs,
Silk and Cotton Veilings,
Fancy silks of all shades,
Jackonet, Mull and Book Muslins,
Ready made Clothing, consisting of Coats,
Pants, Vests, Reefing Jackets, Mackintosh
Coats, &c.
Books, Jewelry and Cutlery; white, black,
and colored Thread, Ladies' winter boots,
Chubb's ALMANACKS for 1848; with a variety
of other articles.

E. DALEY & SON.

STAGE COACH.

Summer Arrangement.

The subscriber will continue to run the Mail
Stage between

Fredericton and Miramichi

During the present season, ONCE PER WEEK
EACH WAY.

The Stage will leave the subscriber's residence,
in Chatham, every MONDAY MORNING,
at 9 o'clock; Douglastown at half past nine
and Newcastle at 10 o'clock, and arrive in
Fredericton the following morning at 9 o'clock.
Will leave the North American Hotel, Fredericton,
the following FRIDAY morning at 11
o'clock, and arrive in Chatham the day following
at the same hour.

The subscriber has on this line, at all times,
a comfortable covered Coach, and a careful
driver, who will afford every facility and accommodation
to travellers.

FARE—£2. Each passenger will be entitled
to carry with him 40 lbs of luggage; anything
over that weight, 2-12 per lb.

Any person wishing to procure an Extra
Conveyance from Chatham to Fredericton, can
obtain the same on reasonable terms, at any
time, by applying to the subscriber. He also
keeps on hand Extras for the purpose of forwarding
passengers by the above coach, desirous of getting to Shediac in time for the
P. E. Island steamer.

WM. M. KELLY.

Miramichi, June, 1847.
N. B. Passengers will please be punctual to
the hour of starting. All luggage to be at the
risk of the owners.

The Northern Stage

Until further notice, will leave the Royal
Hotel, CHATHAM, for

BATHURST AND DALHOUSIE,

at 8 in the evening, every Monday and Friday,
and DALHOUSIE on Monday and Thursday at
the same hour.

For the greater comfort and convenience of
the public, who do not wish to travel at night,

AN ACCOMMODATION STAGE:

will leave the same place in CHATHAM, at 8
o'clock, every WEDNESDAY morning, and
BATHURST every FRIDAY morning at 7 o'clock.

Families wishing to remove to any part of the
province, will be forwarded by him on the
most liberal terms.

WILLIAM JOHNSTON.

Chatham, May 17, 1847.

Sheriff's Sales.

On the second SATURDAY in April, 1848, in
front of Hamill's Hotel, Newcastle, between
the hours of 12 and 5 o'clock, P. M., will
be sold at Public Auction,

All the Real Estate, Right, Title, Interest,
Property, Claim and Demand

Of Daniel Becket, in and to certain Land
situate on the little South West branch of
Miramichi; and all other the Real Estate of
the said Daniel Becket, in the county of
Northumberland. The same being taken by
me under Execution issued out of the Supreme
Court at the suit of Peter Mitchell against the
said Daniel Becket.

JOHN M. JOHNSON,
Sheriff of Northumberland.
Sheriff's Office, 4th October, 1847.

On the third Tuesday in March, 1848, in front
of Hamill's Hotel, Newcastle, between the
hours of 12 and 5 o'clock, P. M., will be sold
by Public Auction—

All the Estate, Right, Title, Interest,
Property, Claim and Demand, of Lewis Urquhart,
in and to a certain Lot of Land situate
on the Tabusiatoc, on which he recently
resided, and in the occupation of William Urquhart,
senior, in the parish of Alnwick. Also
—all other the Real Estate of the said Lewis
Urquhart, in the county of Northumberland;
the same having been seized by me under
Execution issued out of the Supreme Court at
the suit of the Honorable Joseph Cunard
against the said Lewis Urquhart.

JOHN M. JOHNSON, Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office, Northumberland, }
4th September, 1847. }

On the fourth TUESDAY in February, 1848, in
front of Hamill's Hotel, Newcastle, between
the hours of 12 and 5 o'clock, P. M., will
be sold at Public Auction:—

All the Estate, Right, Title, Interest,
Property, Claim and Demand of John Haw,
in and to Lot No 2, granted to Robert Jipson,
containing 400 acres, situate on the north
side of Cain's river, in the parish of Blackville,
and on which he at present resides.

Lot Z, containing 60 acres, adjoining the
last mentioned LOT.

Also—all other, the Real Estate of said
John Haw, situate in the County of Northumberland,
the same having been taken by virtue
of an Execution issued out of the Supreme
Court against him at the suit of the Honourable
Joseph Cunard

JOHN M. JOHNSON, Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office, Northumberland }
14th August, 1847. }

On Monday the 20th May, 1848, in front of
Messrs. M Samuel & Son's store, Chatham,
between the hours of 12 and 5 o'clock,
P. M., will be sold at Public Auction,

All the Real Estate, Right, Title, Interest,
property, claim, and demand of William
McKinnon, in and to the lower half of a Lot, now
in the occupation of Hugh McKinnon, situate
at the mouth of Bay du Via River, in the parish
of Glenelg.

Also—all other the Real Estate of the said
Wm. McKinnon, in the County of Northumberland,
the same having been seized by me
under an Execution issued out of the Supreme
Court at the suit of J. T. Williston, Esquire,
against the said William McKinnon.

JOHN M. JOHNSON, Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office, 23d November, 1847:

Lands for Sale.

To be sold by private sale, on liberal terms
the following Tracts of Land, viz:—

All that valuable Farm situate on the north
side of the North West branch of Miramichi
river, known as the Wild Cat Brook farm,
containing 200 acres, presently under lease to
James Leddy.

Also—the lot of Land No. 36, on the south
side of the South West branch of Miramichi
river, in the Parish of Nelson, eighty rods in
front, with a Dwelling House and Barn thereon,
presently occupied by Thomas Dougherty.

Also—the lot of Land next adjoining, on the
lower side of the last mentioned lot.

Also—numbers 43, 44, and 49, in block B,
of the Chatham Joint Stock company, in the
town of Chatham.

Also—Pasture Lots number 66 and 68, containing
four acres, fronting the Old Napan
road, in the parish of Chatham.

Also—Lots number 6 and 10, on both sides
of Renous river, in the parish of Blackville,
each lot measuring in front 100 rods, and
containing 250 acres, more or less.

The one half of Lot A, on the Semiwagan
ridge, containing 250 acres known as the
Semiwagan Meadows.

For terms and particulars apply to Messrs.
SHEPHERD & DAVIDSON, Newcastle.

Agricultural Journal.

From the British American Cultivator.
CLOVER—ITS VALUE TO THE
FARMER—MODE OF CULTIVATION,
&c.

Although the value of clover is in some
measure appreciated, and its cultivation
somewhat extensive, yet they are far
less so than its importance demands. It
is valuable to the farmer for three important
purposes—to feed his stock, fertilize
his lands, and to fill his purse. His cattle
thrive upon it when green, as a pasture
in the summer, and in the stall, when
fed with the hay in the winter; his wheat
and corn thrives upon it when buried and
decomposing in the soil, and his purse
increases with the increase of his cattle
and his crops. It is the very basis of
good farming on lands susceptible of alternate
husbandry. A good clover lay
as estimated by experienced agriculturists
is said to be worth as much as five tons
of barn-yard manure to the acre. Why
then, it is not more generally cultivated
especially on our sand and gravelly openings,
(which of all lands are best adapted
to, and most need its use,) is to me a
wonder, unless it is because its value is
not properly appreciated, or known.

Botanists enumerate a great variety of
kinds, but those most common in use are
usually denominated as three kinds—the
large, middle and small, or early June
red clover. Of these kinds, I prefer the
middle kind, for the following reasons:
that it affords a better quality of hay, the
stems not being so large, with more
leaves to the same bulk, yet with sufficient
growth to afford a good burthen to
the acre; being an earlier variety, it
admits of taking a crop of hay and a
crop of seed the same season, which is
not a small item in its favor—the crop of
seed at present prices, varying in value
from \$15 to \$30 per acre.

There are three errors in the management
of clover, which I design briefly to
notice.

1st. *In seeding, too little seed is used.*
The object is, to procure cheap food for
animals and plants. No crop surpasses
it in the quantity which it affords of
these, with the same exhaustion of the
fertility of the soil. One farmer sows
four or six pounds of seed to the acre,
and gets in returns, a thin and coarse
crop of grass, while the vacancies are to
be filled up with sorrel or other noxious
weeds. Another sows ten or fifteen
pounds, and obtains double the crop of
the other, at a trifling additional expense
of not to exceed a dollar per acre for
seed, while his land is doubly benefited.
From ten to fifteen pounds of seed to the
acre should be sown, whether the object
be for hay or pasture, or to be turned in
for the benefit of the soil. The produce
will, in some measure be in ratio to the
amount of seed sown, and the advantage
of heavy stocking, both in the hay and to
the soil, will far exceed the cost of the
extra seed, of which every farmer ought
to raise a supply at least for his own use.

The best time to seed with crops of
small grain is in the spring. The seed
on light, dry, warm land should be sown
before the second time harrowed, and
cross harrowed with a light harrow, and
then rolled down with a roller. This
method, in some measure, obviates the
danger of the young and tender plant
being scorched to death by our hot summer
suns, which is the chief difficulty of obtaining
a good stock with clover, on light
sandy soils. The practice of some is, to
sow with wheat in the fall; but in this
method, there is danger of its being
winter-killed.

Others sow in the spring, on the
wheat; but this method on the kind of
soil above mentioned, is an uncertain
way, or rather it is a certain way of losing
the seed, as it will not obtain depth
of root sufficient to stand the hot suns
and drought of June and July, in ordinary
seasons. Another way which I have
never tried, but which of late is highly
recommended by some, is to seed with
corn after the last time of dressing, the

system of level culture being adopted,
and recovering by the cultivator or corn
harrow. This method, I am inclined to
think, is perhaps the surest mode of
stocking, as the corn affords a protection
from the sun, and usually the driest and
hottest weather of the season is past before
the clover is advanced enough to be
injured by it, while at the same time,
it will obtain hardness enough to withstand
the winter frost. To succeed well
with clover, gypsum should be sown
each year, from one to two bushels per
acre.

2nd. *Clover lays are permitted to remain
too long before they are brought
under the plow.* The clover, as I think,
is a triennial plant, and if allowed to remain
four or five years without ploughing,
the advantage to the soil as a green
crop, are nearly lost. 'Tis true, if some
portion of it is suffered to ripen each
year, new plants will spring up to succeed
these going to decay; but I should
recommend taking it up at least as soon
as the third year. The action of clover
in improving the soil is not only in supplying
a large amount of vegetable matter,
but it acts mechanically. Its tap
roots penetrate the soil, and as they decay
render it friable and permeable to heat
and moisture.

3rd. *The common way of curing clover
hay is bad.* The common practice of
spreading and letting it lie until entirely
dry, causes most of the leaves and blossoms
to crumble off before the stalk is
sufficiently dry, and where lying thick,
it must remain over night in the dew,
and no kind of grass is injured so easily
by wet and drying as clover. The plan I
would recommend if to cut and spread
it, and as soon as thoroughly wilted, to
rake and put it in cocks, and if the weather
is favourable, by the second day, it
will by its sweating and handling over,
in drying, be sufficiently cured, and at
the same time, retain the leaves and
blossoms, together with its bright green
color and flavor. For hay, clover should
be cut as soon as about half the blossoms
have turned down. When an after-crop
of seed is intended, it should, in this
latitude, be cut from the 20th to the 25th
of June.

One great objection of the farmer to
sowing more clover, and more frequently
turning it in, is the cost of seed. This,
as I before observed, after the first season
of sowing, every farmer ought to raise
his own. If a hulling machine is not at
hand to clean it, it is even better in the
chaff, when intended for his own use,
for the chaff or hull is a sort of protection
to the young and tender roots at its
first start. It is a piece of folly for the
farmers of Michigan to pay such a tribute
to the state of Ohio for clover seed,
when we have every facility that they
have, for raising our own, and even for
exportation. I should not, however,
recommend taking more than one crop in
succession, from the same land, as I
think it would be running the land rather
hard, especially if the first crop in
the season is cut for hay. Lastly, though
not leastly, by the use of clover, and by
it alone and a proper rotation of crops,
the farmer is enabled to dispense with the
naked summer fallow, and at the same
time keep up the fertility of his soil, thus
enabling him to nearly double his profits,
without increasing his expenses in
cultivation.

Lime water for Hens.—Accidental Discovery.
—During the last season, Mr. J. Wilcox,
of this town, having occasion to administer
lime water to a sick horse, inadvertently
left a pail of the preparation in his barn,
which remained there for some months,
serving as a favorite drink for his hens.
He soon afterwards found that the laying
of his hens was apparently increased to a
considerable extent. Becoming convinced
of the importance of the discovery, he
has during the present season kept his
hens constantly supplied with lime water
placed in troughs within their convenient
access, and the result has been an increase
of eggs some four-fold as compared with
previous experience. He is willing to share
the benefits of the experiment with his neighbors.