

THE GLEANER:

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

OLD SERIES]

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

[COMPRISED 13 VOLUMES

NEW SERIES, VOL. V:]

MIRAMICHI, TUESDAY EVENING, AUGUST 24, 1847.

[NUMBER 46.

STAGE COACH.

Summer Arrangement.

The subscriber will continue to run the Mai 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; Douglstown 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 1/2 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.

Rooms to Let.

To Let, TWO ROOMS in the large house owned and occupied by the subscriber, situate in the front street in Chatham, with an entrance from the street. Enquire of

WILLIAM LITTLE.

Chatham, August 2, 1847.

TO LET.

For such term of years as may be agreed upon—All that eligible situated HOUSE, FARY, and PREMISES, situate in the upper district of Chatham, formerly the residence of the late Theophilus DesBrisay, Esq. Application to be made to Theophilus DesBrisay, Bathurst, or George Kerr, Esq., Chatham.

Chatham, August 9, 1847.

Clock and Watch Making.

The subscriber begs respectfully to inform the inhabitants of Northumberland that he has commenced business at Mr. Wyse's Hotel, Douglstown, where he will attend to repairing Clocks, Watches, &c.

Gold Rings, Pins, Brooches, &c., neatly repaired, and immediately expected, a large variety of Clocks, Watches, Jewelry, &c., of all descriptions, which will be sold at low prices.

Persons having work to be done at their residences in the above line, will be attended to on the shortest intimation.

O. A. SHARP.

Douglstown, 29th June, 1847.

To Travellers.

Mrs HUNTER, widow of the late Joseph Hunter, would respectfully inform the public that she has fitted up her pleasantly situated house for the accommodation of Gentlemen, (who may be travelling to and from Dalhousie) where every attention will be paid to the comfort and convenience of those who may favor her with their patronage. In connection with the house is a good STABLE and PASTURE for horses. A few permanent Boarders can be accommodated on reasonable terms.

Dalhousie, June 1, 1847.

NOTICE.—All persons having just demands against the Estate of DAVID GREW-AR, late of Chatham, in the County of Northumberland, Carpenter, deceased, are requested to render the same duly attested, within three months from this date, at the office of GEORGE KERR, one of the Executors; and all persons indebted to the said Estate, are requested to make immediate payment to Mr. Kerr.

WILLIAM MACFARLANE, } Executors.
GEORGE KERR.
Chatham, June 29 1847

TO THE PUBLIC.

The subscribers keep constantly on hand the following celebrated and highly-approved MEDICINES, the extensive sale of which must effectually prove how much they are esteemed by the community.

Holloway's Pills and all healing Ointment; Brandreth's celebrated Pills; Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry; Buchan's Hungarian Balsam; McAllister's all-healing Ointment; Ford's Balsam of Horehound, an effectual remedy for coughs, colds, asthma, and all diseases of the lungs; Anodyne Opodeldoc; the celebrated Balsam of Honey, and Stomachic Elixir, &c.

The above medicines require no puffing, the great celebrity they have obtained being a sufficient guarantee of their efficacy in the diseases which they profess to cure.

They would also call the attention of the lovers of a good cup of tea to their extensive assortment of high flavored TEAS.

K. B. & W. FORBES.

Chatham, 2nd August, 1847.

Steam, Steam, Steam!

THE IRON STEAM PACKET

"Conqueror,"

Will run between

Shediac, Charlottetown & Pictou.

The ENSUING SEASON, commencing immediately on her arrival from Britain. This Boat is NEW, and propelled by two Engines of FORTY HORSE POWER EACH.

W. H. & R. C. SCOVIL.

Shediac, 1st March, 1847.

N. B. Notice of the days of leaving and arriving at each place will be given immediately after her arrival.

REMOVAL.

THE SUBSCRIBER

Has removed from the store lately occupied by Haldow & Loudoun, to the adjoining store recently occupied by Henry G. D. Carman, Esquire, where he will in future carry on business on his own account.

ALEX. LOUDOUN.

Chatham April, 1847.

Notice of Co-Partnership.

The subscribers have entered into Co-partnership under the Firm of MOORE & HARDING to conduct a General business at this place.

WM. E. MOORE,

JOHN H. HARDING.

Shippigan, 2nd August, 1847.

M & H. have just received an assortment of DRUGS and GROCERIES; and hourly expect per ship *Friendship*, from Liverpool, a large supply of grey, white, and printed COTTONS, COTTON WARP, FLANNELS, BLANKETS, TEA, Indigo, Iron, Nails, EARTHENWARE, and other articles suitable for the season, which they will dispose of on reasonable terms for satisfactory payments.

For Sale or To Let.

The House and Premises at present occupied by the subscriber as a PUBLIC HOUSE, in Newcastle, with the Barns, Stables, and Out Houses connected therewith.

The above is an excellent stand for business, well situated near the river, in a public part of the town, and is a very eligible situation for any person desirous of commencing business in the above line. As the subscriber intends retiring from business, he requests all persons indebted to him to call without delay, and make arrangements for the payment of their respective amounts.

WILLIAM MASSON.

Newcastle, 19th July, 1847.

To be Let,

That pleasantly situated house in the Town of Chatham, lately occupied by Mr Archibald Russell. For particulars enquire of

M. SAMUEL.

Miramichi, August 2, 1847.

Agricultural Journal.

From the British American Cultivator.
ON OUR PROSPECTS OF IMPROVED AGRICULTURAL EDUCATION.

Ere this, Mr. Buckland and his family are embarked on "the wide world of waters," under the guidance of Him whom "the winds and waves obey," and to whom they have in all humility, very properly commended themselves. With favoring gales and prosperous breezes, we may therefore confidently expect very soon to enjoy the pleasure of seeing them cast their lot amongst us, we trust, with pleasure and profit to all. From his high standard of character, Christian as well as Professional,—we are certain that Mr. Buckland, is most eminently qualified to fill the chair of the Agricultural Professorship in King's College; and for these and many other weighty reasons and considerations, we make no doubt of his speedy election. Be the latter point as it may, he has decidedly made up his mind, after long, serious and deliberate consideration, to establish an Agricultural College and Experimental Farm in the vicinity of Toronto. We are delighted to mention that Mr. Buckland is the very individual we want and require amongst us, for he goes heart and hand into the subject, and is determined to become a thorough going Canadian in reality, as well as in name, though ever looking back to Britain with respect and veneration, as a moral son would to a pious and beloved mother. His plans and appliances having been the subjects of many days and nights' anxious thought and serious reflection, are well matured; and when he comes amongst us, he has merely to alter, or modify, or extend his views, if he finds them not quite suited to the character, disposition, or genius of the Canadian people, or to the position and state of progression of the country—and this we believe will be easily accomplished. The whole subject however, certainly embraces a great and arduous,—a mighty undertaking; and as it is one whose benefits are of the most extensive kind, and yet of the most evident and direct application to the welfare of our community, we feel pretty certain, that under our highly patriotic Governor General, Lord Elgin—who himself, by his establishment of the Royal Society in Jamaica, and other measures for Agricultural Improvement there, shews that he is well aware of the great advantage of agricultural knowledge to the moral and happiness of a people, so well exemplified in "his own, his native land,"—such a scheme will not long be allowed to depend for support one, or even on a class of individuals, but that the fostering hand and patronage of a paternal Government, and the liberal pecuniary assistance from an intelligent Legislature, will promptly be extended to it. To this part of the subject, we shall more fully divert in a future number,—meanwhile we throw out these hints for the notice of our Legislators; and we may be allowed, now, strenuously, to call the attention of our Agricultural Associations to the matter; for assuredly, no subject more interesting or proper to be taken up at early meetings of one and all of them, does or can exist. We are most thoroughly of opinion, gainsay it who may, that to these Associations, such an Institution,—combining, as it would do, practice and precept—would form the most potent and appropriate auxiliary; as in it every subject and suggestion of an interesting and not chemical nature—but whose benefits and merits can not be sufficiently shewn or instructed by discussion, however opposite may be the reasoning, or brilliant the language,—could be readily and efficiently investigated and tested by scientific analysis, and then, at the same time, be brought home to the student by elaborate, yet plain exposition. In short, for every practical purpose, this Institution would prove to these Associations their best nucleus and rallying or centre point. On these and many other

group ads, of which we shall now merely particularise the benefits thence derivable to the general community, (for which very object these Associations themselves profess to be established,) and to our young men in particular, we entertain a strong conviction, that our Agricultural Associations will see their own interest, and heartily and earnestly give an impetus to the projected Institution, by recommending it to their members, and making its advantages known to all around them.

Young men, especially young farmers, between the age of 15 and 21, are at present, greatly at a loss how to dispose of their time advantageously, and have it not in their power, however strongly inclined, (and many are so,) by any means but reading, to increase their little stock of knowledge. The advantages of reading, we of course strongly inculcate, but yet there is a blank, for these young men may be spending the valuable days, months and years of their youth (the best time for improvement,) on unprofitable matter, which is so either on account of its being too learned, too much beyond their comprehension, or even though it appears plain and easy of being followed up, they cannot do so in execution, never having seen it put into practice—an Agricultural College and an Experimental Farm combined, is the very kind of remedy for this serious defect in our system of Education, and social condition.

In the United States, and other countries, the sons of gentlemen resident in Towns and Cities, who at one time, having no opportunity of acquiring any knowledge of Agriculture or Horticulture and consequently knowing nothing of the pleasures of a country life—talked slightly of, or to speak plainly, despised the occupation of a farmer,—but now having been students in similar Institutions to that now under notice, and having had the "book of nature," opened up to their astonished, and formerly benighted vision and explained to their ardent minds by plain, but yet pleasing instruction and experiment; they have thence derived such a stock of useful information, as will prove to them a genuine fund of delightful and moral contemplation, highly profitable to their character and conduct in whatever situation they may be placed, or profession they may choose to adopt in life. In their estimation, agriculture as an art and a science, has been raised to its due and proper standard, and now, in place of despising, they look upon and respect it with something approaching to reverence and delight. With such examples before them, will our Canadian youth be found lagging behind? We answer for them, emphatically, no! and we do with entire confidence, as we are enabled to point out to them, that at this Institution they will be taught not to follow up the old beaten track, or to do things in such and such a way, and at such and such a time, merely because 'others always did so before!' They will be taught to advance to a higher degree of intelligence and efficiency, and will receive a training in rural economy, pending their progress in Literature, so that, when their course of study is accomplished, they may not only (as Mr Skinner appropriately remarks in the Farmers Library,) 'have achieved the usual attainments acquired in Literary Institutions, but exhibit a thorough and well grounded knowledge of practical and theoretical Agriculture and Horticulture; and possess in a high degree, the presumable addition of good health and habits; being thereby better fitted to enter upon the general duties of life, or into any profession, as well as that of agriculture.'

In conclusion, we trust, that the time—years ago contemplated—is not merely approaching, but is now quite at hand, if not altogether arrived, when, throughout the length and breadth of our land there will prevail in the minds of all ranks, classes, and conditions of our people, an abiding conviction of the mighty truth, hitherto so unhappily neglected, that the system of Agricultural Education ought to combine the cultivation of the intellect along with that of the soil.