

# THE GLEANER

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

New Series, Vol. II.

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

No. 51.

Miramichi, Saturday Afternoon, September 28, 1844.

## Bankrupt Meetings.

In the matter of *Edward M. Lowden*, a Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that I appoint a public sitting to be held on Friday, the Eleventh day of October next, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon at my Office, in Chatham, for the allowance of a certificate of Conformity to the said Edward M. Lowden, pursuant to the act of the General Assembly, of this Province, in force respecting Bankrupts, when and where any of the Creditors of the said bankrupt may be heard against the allowance of such Certificate; and the same will be allowed unless cause be then and there shown to the contrary, or such further order will be made as the justice of the case may require.

Given under my hand at Chatham the sixth day of September, A. D. 1844.

WILLIAM CARMAN, Jun.

Commissioner of the Estate and effects of Bankrupts for the County of Restigouche.

In the matter of *Peter Sutherland*, a Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given, that I appoint a Public sitting to be held on Wednesday, the 9th day of October next, at eleven o'clock, in the forenoon at my Office, in Chatham, for the allowance of a Certificate of conformity, to the said Peter Sutherland, pursuant to the act of the General Assembly, of this Province in force now respecting Bankrupts, when and where any of the creditors of the said Bankrupt may be heard against the allowance of such certificate, and the same will be allowed, unless Cause be then and there shown to the contrary or such further order will be made as the justice of the case may require.

Given under my hand, at Chatham, this 6th day of September, A. D. 1844.

WILLIAM CARMAN, Jun.

Commissioner of the Estate and effects of Bankrupts for the County of Restigouche.

In the matter of *Geo. Henderson, jr* Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given, that upon the application of the said Bankrupt this day made to me, I do appoint a Public Sitting to be held on Saturday, the Twenty-eighth day of September next, at eleven o'clock, in the forenoon of the same day, at my office in Chatham, for the allowance of a certificate of conformity to the said bankrupt, pursuant to the provisions of the acts of the General Assembly of this Province relating to Bankruptcy, when and where any of the creditors of the said bankrupt may be heard against the allowance of such certificate.

Given under my hand, at Chatham, this 23d day of August, A. D. 1844.

WILLIAM CARMAN, JUNIOR,

Commissioner of the Estate and Effects of Bankrupts for the County of Northumberland.

## Mail Route.

The Subscriber begs leave to inform the public that he has contracted for the conveyance of Her Majesty's Mail from MIRAMICHI TO DALHOUSIE, that he is provided with a regular line of Stages, and every requisite for the comfortable accommodation of passengers; he will start from Layton's, (Royal Hotel,) Chatham, every Friday morning at 6 o'clock, will arrive at Bowser's Hotel, Bathurst, in the afternoon of the same day, proceed from thence without delay to Chamber's, where passengers will have the benefit of the night, and will arrive at Dalhousie the forenoon of the following day; will leave Dalhousie (on his return) every Monday morning at 5 o'clock; and arrive at Chatham at 4 o'clock the following morning, where he will meet the Southern Mail.

The Subscriber adopts this method of introducing himself to the public, pledging to provide careful and attentive drivers, and hopes by assiduity and attention to those who may favor him with their commands, to merit a share of public patronage.

WILLIAM JOHNSON.

Miramichi, July 27, 1844.

N. B. Passengers can book their places at the Royal Hotel, as above on payment of 5s in advance.

## NOTICE.

An ACCOUNTANT, who is acquainted with the business of this Country, and well qualified to execute with neatness and despatch any business committed to his care—respectfully solicits from all in the community who have Books to post, Accounts to prepare, or Agreements to draw up, &c., their countenance and support. Privacy may be relied on. Terms low. Apply at the Reading Room, Chatham August 31.

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Orders received at the Gleaner Office.

## 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 DIGNTARIES; 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.

## STAGE

## BETWEEN MIRAMICHI AND THE BEND PETTICODIAC.

The subscriber wishes to inform the public that he has commenced carrying Her Majesty's Mails from the Bend of the Petticodiac to Chatham and Newcastle, leaving the latter place every Tuesday morning at 4 o'clock, and Chatham at 6 o'clock, and arriving at the Bend the same evening. On his return he will leave the Bend every Thursday morning at 10 o'clock, and arrive at Chatham the following morning.

Passengers travelling by this line, will be sure of a passage either on to Halifax or Saint John, or to the Northward, as they can take stage either way, as this stage always arrives at the Bend in good time for passengers to get a night's rest before the southern mail arrives. First rate teams and experienced drivers will be on this line at all times. All baggage at the risk of the owners.

Every information will be given by Mr. Joseph Thompson, in Chatham, and at Gamble's store, at the Bend.

JAMES M. KELLEY.

Miramichi, July 23, 1844.

His Line to FREDERICTON is kept up as usual.

## TO LET—for a term of Years—

All that certain well known spacious and commodious SHIP BUILDING YARD and PREMISES, comprising a Steam Boiler, Moulding Sheds and Lots, Saw Pits, Black Smith's Shops, Spar Shed and other Buildings, situated on the south side of Richibucto River, in the County of Kent and Province of New Brunswick, formerly owned and occupied by JOHN JARDINE, Esquire.

The above Premises will admit of several large Vessels being built at once, which, together with the great facilities of launching, and the ready means of procuring excellent Hachmatac and other ship timbers, with which the river abounds, renders it well worthy the attention of any person desirous of embarking in that branch of business. Possession may be had immediately. Apply to

J W HOLDERNESS & CHILTON.  
Richibucto, July 8, 1844.

## Farm for Sale.

The subscriber is desirous of disposing of the lot of Land on which he at present resides, situate on the Newcastle side of the river, immediately opposite to Chatham. The Lot contains 75 acres, 50 of which are cleared, well fenced, and at present under crop. There is a Dwelling House, and Barn on the premises. For particulars please enquire of the subscriber on the premises.

EDWARD JOHNSTON.

Miramichi, August 2, 1844.

## Agricultural Journal.

### EXPLANATION OF TERMS.

Acids—are substances of a sour taste. The acides are very numerous. Their most distinguishing properties are,

1st. They change to red those colors of vegetable which the alkalies change to green.

2nd. They combine with alkalies, and thereby form various kinds of salt.

Some of the acids are met with in a solid state—others in a fluid state, as vinegar—and others in a gaseous state. Of the latter is carbonic acid, which requires a more particular description.

The carbonic acid, when uncombined with any other substance, is always met with in a state of gas, and hence it is called carbonic acid gas. It is the same substance which was formerly called fixed air. It exists in a small proportion in the atmosphere. It destroys life and extinguishes the light of a candle when immersed in it. It is disengaged largely from liquors, such as beer, cider, or wine, when in the act of fermentation. It is this gas which produces the many unhappy accidents in some subterranean caverns, in closed cellars containing large quantities of fermenting liquors, in some deep wells, and in bed chambers, warmed by burning charcoal in pans.

This acid combines with a great variety of substances, which are then called carbonates. It exists in marble, chalk, and limestone, in different proportions, all of which are called carbonates of lime, and the burning of limestone is for no other purpose, but to expel the carbonic acid, which is done by heat, in which operation the limestone loses nearly half its weight.

The alkalies attract it from the atmosphere. It is present in pot and pearl ashes, from which it is disengaged by the addition of a stronger acid, as every one may have seen in throwing pearl ash into cider, as some people do to drink in the morning. The acid in the cider, in uniting with the pearl ash, displaces the carbonic acid, which rises in the form of gas through the liquor, producing much foam with a hissing noise called effervescence.

48. Atmospheric air—or the air which surrounds this earth, is a mixture of two different kinds of air, called oxygen and azote. It likewise contains a small proportion of carbonic acid gas, a substance already described.

It is well known that no animal will live, or fire burn, without air; but it is that part of the air called oxygen which is necessary for both. It is this which supports life and combustion; and where there is no oxygen, an animal will die and a light will be extinguished as suddenly as where there is no air at all.

All this may be made plain by a very easy experiment. Take a little candle, put it into a candle-stick and set it into a pail of water so deep as that the light of the candle may rise three or four inches above the surface of the water. Then take a deep tumbler, or a wide mouthed decanter, invert it and let it down over the candle till the brim shall dip into the water. As the candle continues burning, the water will be seen rising in the decanter, till it shall be about one quarter part full, when the candle will suddenly go out. Now the reason of the water's rising in the decanter is, because the oxygen is gradually consumed by the lighted candle; and the reason that the candle goes out, is, that the oxygen at that instant is all gone, or has all been expended in the combustion. What is then left in the decanter will be the other part or kind of air called azote, and if a small animal should be introduced into this air, it would die as suddenly as if it had no air at all.

Oxygen gas, (for you must remember that every substance in the form of air is called a gas,) is a very wonderful substance. It unites with iron when exposed to the atmosphere, for any length of time, and converts it into rust; it unites with melted pewter or lead, and converts them into dross, or oxyde, as it

is called; it unites with another kind of gas, called hydrogen, and forms water. Yes, what perhaps it may surprise you to know, water is not a simple, as most people suppose, but a compound substance, composed of oxygen and hydrogen gas. Both its decomposition and its composition are common experiments in every chemical room.

Oxygen likewise is one of the ingredients in the composition of acids, all of which are compound substances; hence, oxygen has been called the great acidifying principle. Thus, it unites with sulphur, in the act of combustion, and forms sulphuric acid, oil of vitriol, as it was formerly called; it unites also with carbon or charcoal, when burning, and forms carbonic acid gas, already described; and hence, we see how the carbonic acid gas, which sometimes proves fatal in close shut bed-chambers, heated with burning charcoal, is produced. The oxygen in the atmosphere unites with the charcoal or carbon in burning, and thus produces this gas, so deleterious to life when breathed without a due proportion of atmospheric air mixed with it.

These four elementary substances oxygen, hydrogen, azote, and carbon, possess a very wonderful agency in nature, and every one who has any wish to look beyond the mere surface of things, cannot but be gratified in knowing more about them. We shall have further occasion to speak of these substances in the Cabinet; it is important, therefore, that the character and distinguishing properties of each should be well understood. These are given in the following concise definitions, which are not to be forgotten, viz:—

46. Oxygen—is one of the constituent principles of water; it is called vital or respirable air and essential both to the support of life and combustion.

This substance performs an important part in most of the changes which take place in the mineral, vegetable, and animal kingdoms.

50. Hydrogen—is one of the constituent principles of water; it is very inflammable, and was formerly called inflammable air. It is the lightest of all ponderable substances.

This is the substance generally used in filling air-balloons. It is readily obtained by the decomposition of water. Vegetables and animals also in a state of decay and putrefaction afford it, and it is evolved from various mines and volcanoes.

51. Azote—is that part of Atmospheric air which is incapable of supporting life or combustion.

All combustible substances burn violently in pure oxygen gas, and if it was not diluted in the atmosphere by a large portion of azote, it would be impossible to extinguish any considerable fire when once lighted up, and something like the general conflagration of the world would immediately commence.

Azote exists abundantly in nature, forming the greater part of the atmosphere and is one of the principal ingredients in animal substances.

52. Carbon—is the pure part of charcoal. Carbon forms a large proportion of all vegetables; it exists also in animals, but its quantity is small.

53. Carbonic Acid—is a combination of carbon and oxygen, in the proportions of 18 parts carbon to 82 parts oxygen.

An account of this substance has already been given under the article "Acids." It may here be added, that the sources of this acid are immense. It exists in the atmosphere; it is found in abundance in many mineral waters, as at Ballston and Saratoga, in the State of New York; it is produced by the composition of wood and charcoal, by the fermentation of liquors, and by the decomposition or putrefaction of vegetable substances; but the largest store of it is that enormous quantity solidified or rendered solid in all the immense beds of chalk and limestone with which every part of the globe abounds.

Of limestone, 45 parts in every 100 are computed to be carbonic acid.

As before observed, when uncombined with any other substance, it always