

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, SATURDAY AFTERNOON, NOVEMBER 14, 1846.

[NUMBER 6.]

List of Letters

Remainig in the Chatham Post Office,
October, 1846.

Ann & Mary ship Mr Lauglin Janet Jessie
George Norman Love Wm stevedor
Agent ship James Lord Glenelg ship cap-
tain Martin
Anderson Anderson Manning Ellen near
Bartibogue Chatham
Anderson Margaret Murray Thomas care
Aurora vessel the mate John M-Donald
Asple John Murray Tho. Chatham
Ann and Mary's brig Mace Christian Bay
Alexander barque du Vin
captain Doeg Murray Thos. Glenelg
Abbott R rope maker Malagony Tady Mrs
Blake T Chatham head Munroe William Black
Beale M. chael river
Brandage Jos care of Mulligan James
A Fraser Mills Thomas
Bulger James care of Murphy Eliza
John White blk river Morris George
Blance M little bay vin McKay Nichelas
Bardon Thos care of McCormack Ronald
D Cremmin McLane Margaret
Bowden F Chatham lower bay du vin
Brown Isabella care of McConnor James
S J Frost McLeod Janet
Blake Robt blk brook McLeod John care of
Beaulier Oliver R Murray
carpenter McDonald James point
Connel John care of aux Car
David Harti McCosfeny Fergus
Carpenter J Cavendish Mc Grath John
Collins W care of J Hea Mann Ann widow
Chisholm Wm care of McKinnon Alex
A McLellan McDonald J bayduvin 2
Cusack Honora care of McCormick Mary
Mr Lyons McNeil Alex shipyard
Cockeran Mrs M care of McRae John
of Mr Harper McClanagan James
Chambers J bay du vin McArthur Alexander
Courtney ship captain McKenzie Wm
Jones McLean Donald lower
Costollo M Chatham bay du vin
Davis Richard care of McGrath Margaret
James Bunlay McDonald C bayduvin
Dennis widow care of McMahan Richard
M Egan McDonald James point
Donahue C bay du vin aux car
Donahue S care of T McGorman James
Gorman McPhee Alexander
Darcy John care of J McNamara John care
J Baldwin of Rev Mr Egan
Doherty J shoe maker McLean Jos formerly
Doherty J care of R of Picton
Purtell
Donahue Pat Chatham
Duffy Pat
Davis D care of Lane Nash Geo Eel River
ballast master O'Connor T Napan
Derragh D care of T O'Donnell Timothy
Foreman Peterson Eliza care of
Dr Pallen
E Holderness barque Pareons John
capt Pledger Vm An Phelan James
Anderson C Thorp Peck Sherwood 2
England Robert Napan Parcell Edward
Elkin Daniel do Power Wm
Edgar John Quinn Edward
Frazier Margaret Richibucto road
Fodge Mathew care of Quinn R Chatham
T O'Laughlan Quinn Wm do 2
Rennie Geo carpenter
Fee Edward Ryan P care P Butler
Frost Jno till called for Redmond Lawrence
Fairful David Ryan Michael
Fahey J bartibogue Rigley Mat stonecutter
Francis Joseph Richard M
Foran Pat Roddiack Wm tailor 2
Gorman John Shanahan Rev John
Geary M [or Curry] Smith Joseph
Gibbs N with speed Sutherland D Chatham
Guar David for John Stewart C commiss'r
Gray Reverend A Stothart Mrs Sarah
Gunnar John Chatham Sinnott James
Gunn B point aux carr Seagur W capt care of
Griere G at J Russell's Mary Washburn
Herron Anthony care of Smith W care H Car-
man
Henderson K ferryman Scott Margaret
Hamilton Johanna Sipple John
care of John Hea Sweezey Reuben
Hogg Richard foundry Scott Joseph
Harper James farmer Thomson W postoffice
Jardine Mrs A Napan Thompson Robert
Jackma James Treaner Thomas
Jarder James Vennis capt Francis
Jamieson Jane Wilson Wm
Knight John rock head White John
Kavanagh Pat Williams P A care of
Kennedy Euphemie John Gannor
King Philip shipwright Williston John
Kennedy Euphemie Watson A Chatham
care of A Russell Wallace John Nelson
Lobban Alex Chatham Wall Miss Mary Ann
Little Wm Chatham White Jas shoemaker

JAMES CAIE, Post Master.

BLANKS.

CUSTOM HOUSE, TREASURY, LAW
YERS', and MAGISTRATES' Blanks for sale
at the Gleaner Office.

Drug and Medicines.

Per schooner "Joseph Howe," from
—Boston—

Best Bordeaux Prunes, finest Tur-
key Figs, essence of Smoke,
essence of Spruce; Expectorating
SYRUP, a valuable remedy for
colds, pain in the breast, asthma,
and complaints of the breast in general; ANO-
DYNE, Opodeldoc, for Rheumatism, pains in
the nerves and sinews; Lumbago, &c.; an
assortment of Marsh's celebrated single and
double TRUSSES;

Celebrated Sarsaparilla Syrup,
for purifying the blood, affording an effervescing and refreshing drink during the summer months:

superior Honey, sugar candy, Nutmegs, Confectionary, a few elegant confectionary Glass
see, Lemon Syrup, refined Liquorice, Lancets,
Naval shaving Soap, tooth, nail, and hair
Brushes, Beeswax, Oils of Lemon, caraway-
seeds, and Partridge-berry. The subscriber
keeps constantly on hand a general assortment
of

Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Dye Stuffs, &c.
such as Antimony, Alcohol, nitric, nitrous, nu-
triat, sulphuric, oxalic, prussic, benzoic,
citric, and Tartaric Acids; blue Pill, Burgundy
Pitch, Barbadoes Tar, Copaivian and Canada
Balsams, Cantharides, carbonate of Iron, can-
nella, cascarilla bark, cream of Tartar, cowage,
Dover's Powders, Venice Turpentine, castile
soap, pink and blue saucers, oils of Bergamotte,
cloves, almonds, cajeput, cinnamon, lavender,
savin, and juniper, prussiate of potash, Tapi-
oca, best Bermuda arrow root, tamarinds,
saffron, syrup of garlic, superior Stoughton's
Elixir, indigo, ground ginger; the celebrated
VERMIFUGE, or worm extractor, which has
surpassed all others in its eradicating powers

Shakspeare's Dramatic Works, in two volumes,
Rollins Ancient History, Rhind's Vegetable
Kingdom, Snodgrass on the Apostolic Succes-
sion, Nugent's French and English Dictionary,
Chambers's Information for the People.
WM. FORBES

Chatham, May 22, 1846.

Here we are again!
Just received, per the Oxtord, from the
Clyde, the usual Spring supply of GENUINE
DRUGS AND MEDICINES from the
APOTHECARIES' HALL,
GLASGOW.

LANDS FOR SALE.

6 Building Lots, fronting on the North side
of Wellington street. 3 excellent Building
Lots near the Madras School, and facing Hen-
derson street. The situation of these Lots is
central, and are among the best in the town
on which to build. A Plan of the whole can
be seen at the office of the subscriber.

A LOT of LAND on the South side of Black
River, containing 100 acres, of which 12 are
cleared, and fit for cultivation. A Meadow
Lot, about a mile to the westward of the Ri-
chibucto road, containing 100 acres; and a
Lot of 200 acres, principally hardwood, on the
east side of the Richibucto road, near Fallen's
Farm. Terms of payment easy. For further
particulars apply at the office of
GEORGE KERR.
Chatham, 8th July, 1846.

Lands for Sale,

BELONGING TO THE ESTATE OF THE LATE
JOSEPH HUNTER, ESQ.

That valuable TRACT of LAND, facing the
East side of the road to Richibucto, at Bay du
Vin Bridge, having a front of 178 rods, and
extending down on both sides of the river up-
wards of 250 rods. The tract contains 300
Acres, one third of which is good Intervale,
and the rest is excellent Upland, covered with
a mixture of Hard and Soft Wood. The tract
could be divided into four lots, each of which
would have sufficient front for a good farm.
It will be sold together, or in such proportions
as may suit purchasers.

Also, a LOT of HARDWOOD LAND, contain-
ing 100 Acres, with 40 rods front, on the East
side of the same road, close to the property
of Mr Williams Dickens, and immediately ad-
joining the land now occupied by Cunningham
Kerr.

For terms, and other particulars, apply at
the Office of the subscriber.
GEORGE KERR.
Chatham, September 23, 1846.

Agricultural Journal.

From the Albany Cultivator for October.
SCIENCE AND AGRICULTURE.

Continued from our last.

Those sciences, however, which are
regarded as more particularly and di-
rectly applicable to agriculture, are vege-
table physiology, and chemistry, and ge-
ology. The intimate connection be-
tween vegetable physiology and vege-
table chemistry, and between geology
and the chemistry of the soils, render
them all in a manner inseparable, and
they will be mostly considered together.

The relations of vegetable physiology
to the practice of horticulture, are vastly
more important than to agriculture.
The far greater number of species which
come under the cognizance of the horti-
culturist, and the variety of treatment
they need, render it very necessary that
he should understand the nature of accli-
mation, the influence of heat, cold, mois-
ture and fertility, of germination, and
action of the roots, stems, leaves, and
various other parts of plants. Such
knowledge would be also highly advan-
tageous to the enterprising agriculturist
whose object, aside from the profit, is
to introduce new vegetable productions
for general culture, and who should there-
fore understand the effect of removal to
an unlike climate and soil.

But this science often becomes very
useful to the common farmer. A know-
ledge of physiology, and of the enormous
quantity of moisture which plants perspire
insensibly from the leaves, would have
wholly prevented the very common
and pernicious error, that weeds preserve
moisture in the earth, and shade conti-
guous plants from the effects of drought
while in fact every weed is an outlet
through which moisture as well as nour-
ishment is rapidly drained from the
soil. An acquaintance with the princi-
ples of botany would have prevented the
prevalence of the equally pernicious no-
tion; that the weed so common in wheat,
termed chess, could ever be transmuted
to wheat, a plant not only of a different
species, beyond the boundry of which, a
plant by no change ever passes, but is
also of a different genus. A knowledge
of the fact, that no root of a plant can
long remain alive, which in a growing
state, when deprived of its breathing ap-
paratus, the leaves, would have prevented
the wild attempt practised some years
ago, of endeavouring to destroy patches of
Canada thistles, by carefully digging up
every fibre of the roots, by cutting off un-
remittingly the supply from the leaves
for a proper length of time. Were the
vital importance of the leaves to the
health and perfection of the seeds of
plants properly understood, the practice of
"topping" corn would never have been
resorted to. In numerous other cases,
this science serves to throw light on op-
erations of culture, and to assist correct
practices.

An intimate and important connection
exists between agriculture and chemistry
combined with vegetable physiology.
In some cases, considerable accuracy of
reasoning, and certainty of application
may exist; in others, all seems as yet in-
volved in uncertainty. The triple rela-
tions of the analysis of plants, of soils,
and of manures, and the determination
of the constituents of each promise, perhaps
more important results than any other
department.

The knowledge of the organic consti-
tuents of plants, composed of various
combinations of the four elements, car-
bon, hydrogen, oxygen, and nitrogen,
may afford some very useful suggesti-
ons in practice. By knowing for in-
stance, the proportions of those consti-
tuents, we can often arrive at a com-
parative value of different kinds of grain.
Analysis shows that some vegetable pro-
ducts contain more starch than others;
some abound in gluten; some contain
a large portion of oily matter, and others
are distinguished for other ingredients
Now some of these are best adapted to
one object. If for instance, in feeding
animals, it is intended to fatten them,

those grains would be pointed out as best
which most largely contain oil; if to make
them grow in flesh and muscular parts,
those which abound in gluten; if the ob-
ject is to make a cow yield butter, food
containing oily matter should be given;
if to yield cheese, beans, peas, and clover
should be given; and if milk in quantity
merely, succulent food should be employ-
ed. But although in these instances, ana-
lysis may suggest useful practices, yet
the amount of the benefit must be deter-
mined by practice. Theory may point
out one course as better than another,
but the difference may be so small, as
not to merit attention in practice, which
can only be determined by direct experi-
ment.

The difficulty of arriving at a correct
practical conclusion, in relation to the
quantity of nutriment in grain and other
food by analysis, will be evident from the
fact, abundantly proved by some of the
best farmers in New-England as well as
in Western New-York, that corn ground
and boiled with water, is more effective
in fattening hogs, than twice the amount
fed in the dry grain.

Analysis, in other cases, will show the
comparative value of different varieties
of the same grain. A very valuable in-
gredient in wheat is gluten, of this
French wheat has been found to contain
12 per cent.; Bavarian 24 per cent.
H. Davy obtained 19 per cent. from
winter, and 24 from summer wheat; from
Sicilian, 21, and from Barbary wheat, 19
per cent. But the uncertainty of perman-
ent dependence on such analysis is pro-
ved by the fact that the nature of the soil
may considerably influence the result.
Herbststedt found that the same wheat
which, with vegetable manure only, gave
scarcely 10 per cent. of gluten, yielded
more than three times as much when
manured with powerful animal substan-
ces rich in ammonia. Some varieties of
the potato are found to contain more
starch than other varieties; and this quan-
tity is also controlled to some extent by
soil.

The analysis of plants will also indi-
cate what plants are best to employ as
manure by ploughing in the green crop.
A considerable portion of nitrogen is es-
sential to the growth of wheat. Now
clover is also found to contain a large
portion; hence a crop of clover becomes
eminently useful as manure for this grain.
Wheat abstracts its nitrogen chiefly from
the soil, and is consequently exhausting;
clover obtains it mostly from the air, and
is not exhausting, but becomes in this way
the provider for the wants of the wheat.

Analysis has also proved that in ad-
dition to the usual organic elements,
there are about ten organic or earthy con-
stituents, most of which are invariably
found in the same species, and are indis-
pensable to its healthy growth. These
are potash, soda, lime, magnesia alumina
silica, iron, manganese, sulphur, phospho-
rus and chlorine. These substances are
derived from the plants from the soil
hence a fertile soil,—one from which
plants may draw these essential consti-
tuents, must of course contain them.
Here the intimate relation between the
constituents of plants and of soils is at
once obvious. Hence soils which are
destitute of a part of these ingredients
or contain them in very small proporti-
ons, is necessarily sterile; or if they be
destitute of one only, the same result
must take place, if that one is an essen-
tial ingredient of the crop growing upon
them. And here it is that the great
benefits to be derived from analysis of
soils, at once force themselves upon the
mind. If a soil is barren, determine its
constituents—see what is wanting—
what is in excess; apply at once the de-
ficient ingredient, or counteract or neutral-
ize the injurious one, and fertility is re-
stored. A soil was shown to H. Davy
which, though apparently abounding in
every enriching material, was incapable
of yielding a crop. He found by exami-
nation, that it was poisoned by a consid-
erable portion of sulphate of iron or coppe-
ras. He decomposed this sulphate by
applying lime, and the difficulty was re-
moved. Here the remedy was simple and
certain; but such cases very rarely occur
in practice.