

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. V.]

MIRAMICHI, SATURDAY AFTERNOON, OCTOBER 24, 1846.

[NUMBER 3.]

Drugs and Medicines.

Per schooner "Joseph Howe," from
—Boston—



Best Bordeaux Prunes, finest Turkey Figs, essence of Smoke, essence of Spruce; Expecterating SYRUP, a valuable remedy for colds, pain in the breast, asthma, and complaints of the breast in general; ANODYNE, 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 effervescent and refreshing drink during the summer months:

superior Honey, sugar candy, Nutmegs, Confectionary, a few elegant confectionary Glasses, Lemon Syrup, refined Liqueurs, Lancets, Naval shaving Soap, tooth, nail, and hair Brushes, Beeswax, Oils of Lemon, carraway-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, muriatic, sulphuric, oxalic, prussic, benzoic, citric, and Tartaric Acids; blue Pill, Burgundy Pitch, Barbadoes Tar, Copaivian and Canada Balsams, Cantharides, carbonate of Iron, cannella, cascarrilla bark, cream of Tartar, cowage, Dover's Powders, Venice Turpentine, castile soap, pink and blue saucers, oils of Bergamotte, cloves, almonds, cajeput, cinnamon, lavender, saffron, and juniper, prussiate of potash, Tapioca, 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.

BOOKS:

Shakespeare's Dramatic Works, in two volumes, Rollins Ancient History, Rhind's Vegetable Kingdom, Snodgrass on the Apostolic Succession, 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 Oxford, 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 Henderson 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 Richibucto road, containing 100 acres; and a Lot of 200 acres, principally hardwood, on the east side of the Richibucto road, near Fuller's Farm. Terms of payment easy. For further particulars apply at the office of

GEORGE KERR.

Chatham, 8th July, 1846.

NOTICE.—All persons having just demands against the Estate of MARY ANN HENDERSON, formerly of Chatham, but lately of Perry, in the State of New York, Spinster, deceased, are requested to render the same to the subscriber within three months, and any person or persons who may be indebted to the said Estate, are requested to make immediate payment to

GEORGE KERR,

Administrator on the Estate for and on behalf of the next of Kin.

Chatham, 22nd August 1846.

Instruments, Books, &c., For Sale

The Subscriber offers for sale a superior Theodolite, Circumferenter, two Compasses with stands, Surveying Chains, Scales, and Mathematical Instruments complete; also Gibson's Treatise on Land Surveying, Hutton's Mathematics, and a variety of other Books on the same subjects; the whole being of the best description and in good order, the property of the late Joseph Hunter, Esq.

FRANCES M. HUNTER.

D. house, 1st September, 1846.

Agricultural Journal.

From the Albany Cultivator.

REMARKS ON THE GRAIN MOTH.

Continued from the Gleaner of October 3.

3. In what latitude is it found?

Until the years '44 and '45, the moth had not prevailed, perhaps not even appeared in this latitude (38°) for 15 or 16 years. I have been able to hear of its ravages as far north as Columbus, Ohio, and am informed that the moth prevails more or less every year in Tennessee, and as much farther south as wheat is raised.

For the truth of this statement I cannot vouch. The probable northern limit, however, to be about 40°. The extent of country then which they damage must be very great; probably it embraces Virginia, Kentucky, and Tennessee, the south portions of Ohio, Indiana, and perhaps parts of North Carolina, Missouri, and Arkansas.

As to the amount of cold which the larva can endure, I will give the following fact.

Last winter, finding some sheaves of wheat, which had accidentally been thrown at the bottom of my barley stack, I threw them on the barn floor for examination. They remained there several nights during one of which the thermometer fell to 0° Fah. On examination I found some of the larva still alive.

But among those heads which I reserved for hatching out, I can now discover few if any larva but what look dark and shrivelled; and consequently, I suppose, are mostly dead. Whether this arose from the cold continuing too long for them I shall not decide; but I think it highly probable, that we shall not be troubled much with them, this season.

Should they make their appearance, I will keep a sharp lookout, and may perhaps report progress.

III. When is the insect found in its various stages?

The egg or cluster of eggs on the standing grain by the moths, late in May or early in June, in lat. 38°. As some proof of this, we know that weevils were found early in May, 1845, in the mills, here hatched out of grain in bulk, of 1844. This shows that they were parent moths, ready about that time to deposit their eggs. My wheat which proved infested by weevil, we commenced cradling when somewhat green, on the 14th of June, and in about 14 days afterwards, most of it was closely stowed away in my barn, the heads all inwards, as in stacking, so that it seemed impossible for a moth to penetrate. There seems every probability from these and other facts, to be enumerated hereafter, that the egg were deposited previous to this time, and not in the stack or barn, although I regret that my want of sufficient knowledge then of the habits of the insect, prevented me from detecting the moth, (as I think I might have done, very late in the evening or during the night,) busy at the work of destruction, among the standing grain.

Some of the latter hatched individuals of this generation must be in existence a month or six weeks later than the above. This is proved by my finding some early corn, which, if I estimate correctly, was fit for their work about the middle of last July, much weevil eaten, while my late corn escaped almost uninjured.

The early corn was from New-Jersey seed, and was planted, I see, by reference to my farming journal, on the 14th of April, and some of it was ripe enough the 1st of August to be again sowed broadcast, and made excellent fodder; consequently it was probably in roasting ears about the middle or latter part of July; but of this unfortunately I made no memorandum. Perhaps in our latitude, finding all the wheat harvested and stacked too closely for them to penetrate to the ears, they commenced on corn, possibly in its milky state. One fact, however, seems to indicate that they wait till a later period, when the husk is already dry enough

to open somewhat. It is at all events an additional argument for supposing that they prefer easily accessible situations, such as standing grain for deposition of their eggs. I invariably found that all ears of weevil eaten corn (maize), had most grains perforated near the top of the ear, where the husk is usually somewhat open, while the butt end generally escapes; and again ears of corn which have the husks very tight and close at top, scarcely suffer, while those ears which when harvested, showed their husks well opened, are sure to be found the most weevil eaten.

On wheat, since I knew the exact spot to examine, I have usually been able to find the eggs, as I before remarked: but on corn, they have so far eluded my search. Last year, when harvesting some corn late in October, I found the moth sometimes wedged in between two grains, generally head downwards, sometimes flattened between the husks, with occasionally a hole perforated through several folds of husks corresponding with the orifice of an empty grain. These moths, I may here remark, as well as the myriads hatched from the new wheat early in the month of August, constitute the second brood of summer generation. As proof that the above is about the period to lookout for them, I will state that in 1844 I commenced threshing the product of forty acres on the 2d day of September. The wheat was all weevil-eaten and being unfit for bread, was sold to a distillery. In 1845, having a smaller crop and knowing more about the moth, I watched it narrowly, and deeming it safest, commenced on the 1st of August to thresh; on the 11th I had some of the wheat ground, and it made good flour; on the 29th of the same month, I took the last to mill; this proved slightly weevil eaten. Those of my neighbours who did not have their wheat ground until some weeks later, could not use their flour. Thus the hatching process and growth of the larva seemed with us to take place early in August.

NARRATIVE OF THE PASSAGE OF THE GREAT WESTERN.

Concluded from last week's Gleaner.

Night approached. And again I quote from the Gentleman who has kindly given an account of what took place below.

"Amid this accumulation of horrors, and still more to add to our alarm, night gathered in ground us. The wind, far from abating, was upon the increase, the lulls in the storm being less frequent, and the squalls, if any thing, more terrific. The whole ocean was one sea of foam, lashed up into terrible waves, wild and angry, whilst the spray and wind seemed driven through the rigging and over the ship, with demoniacal power. As darkness came, clustered together in the cabin, we all thought and reflected on our fate. Most, if not all of us, had given ourselves up for lost. For what with the heavy labouring of the ship, the terrible noise and howling of the wind, the continued frequent thumpings of the sea, the quivering and shaking of the groaning timbers, the carrying away of so many portions of the vessel's upper works, and the knowledge that we were perhaps for another night to be exposed to the full power of a raging hurricane, left us little to hope for."

In the evening, about 9 o'clock, the Revd. Mr Balch, at the request of several passengers, administered the Holy Communion in the cabin, to upwards of sixty persons—many of whom received it there for the first time in their lives. Several applied to him as to the propriety of their embracing that occasion to fulfil a long cherished purpose of their hearts, but which, like many other good thoughts, had been deferred to 'a more convenient season.' They all communicated, together with others of almost every creed and nation, thus reminding us of the promise of Scripture, 'they shall come from the East and the West, the North and the South, and sit down with Abraham and Isaac, and Jacob, in the kingdom of God.'

It was a most solemn scene. Mr Balch first read the service appointed for a storm at sea, after which the whole communion office. The terrible conflict of the elements which raged without, was rendered yet more striking by the impressive stillness which pervaded that company of Christ's disciples within.

Gathered around the table, they received into hearts deeply moved, the consecrated emblems of the Redeemer's body and blood. All felt comforted by the blessed ordinance of grace. Many a bosom before tossed with fear, was now tranquil through faith. Once more all renewed their vows, and realized the peace of God shed abroad in their hearts, and felt, with a vividness perhaps never before known, 'Your life is hid with God in Christ.' Oh! it was a night and communion long to be remembered.

After the communion, I returned to my state room. The gentleman who shared it with me had gone below to die, as he expected, in company with his daughter and son-in-law. Left therefore, alone, taking a last look at the pictures of my little family, and commending them, and all dear to me, to the grace and protection of God, I laid down and slept peacefully.

"Monday, 21st, 12 30, continues the log, the storm commenced raging again in all its fury, and the sea a perfect foam, till 8 a. m. at which time the clouds began to break, and the squall became less furious. Got the ship's head to the North West, and hauled the yards round, the sea still raging as before, and nearly ahead, curling and breaking over the ship in every direction. At noon the storm ceased; but the sea continued more violent till 2 p. m. at which time it ceased gradually with the wind—having lasted 36 hours; during which time, it gives me much pleasure to state, my officers and crew conducted themselves with great coolness and presence of mind."

At half past 5 on Monday morning, we were in the greatest possible danger.

Mr Stevens, one of the passengers who was an eye witness, says of it—"a peculiar lifting of the haze in the east, with an appearance of an amber-coloured belt of light, low down on the horizon, warned us of an approaching blow. Presently it came, a perfect tornado, driving before it the clouds of spray, and as it neared us, fairly lifting up the white foam from the waves, like a shower of rain. As the squall struck us, the ship careened over, and buried her gunwales in the ocean, and lay a few moments stricken powerless, and apparently at the mercy of the savage waves that threatened to engulf us. This was the trial, the last round fought between the elements and our gallant vessel. At this critical moment the engine was true to her duty. Still went on its revolutions, and round and round thundered her iron water wings. Gradually recovering her upright position, the good ship with head quivering the sea, came up to her course, and all was well. It was the climax of the storm—the last great effort of the whirlwind king, to send us to the sea-giants' cave below."

On Monday about 12, the storm had abated sufficiently to admit of standing on the upper step of the companion-way with safety. It was a sublime, but an awful spectacle. The ocean still laboured under the effects of the hurricane. The wind veered 20 points in 36 hours; it is impossible to imagine the wild and tangled confusion of the waves. Rising to a height apparently greater than that of the mainmast, they leaped and roared around the ship, as if hungry and maddened at the loss of their prey. At times the Great Western seemed as if lowered by unseen spirits into her watery grave; and every moment you expected to be filled in, and her requiem sung by the winds amidst the wilderness of waters.

But our danger was past, and with grateful hearts on Tuesday morning, all assembled in the cabin to render an act of common prayer and thanksgiving.

The Rev. Dr. Smucker read a psalm, and made some appropriate introductory remarks, and Rev. Dr. Beecher addressed the passengers at length, and with much force, on the mercy we had experienced, and prayer was offered.

After the religious services were brought to a close, Archibald Gracie, Esq. of New York, was called to the chair, and the Rev. Mr Marsh appointed Secretary.

On motion, it was Resolved, That a Committee be appointed to draft a resolution, expressive of our gratitude to Almighty God for his great goodness in our almost miraculous deliverance from destruction; and also to the Captain, Officers, and Crew of the ship, for their arduous labours, and their skill, firmness, and perseverance, in carrying the ship through her late perilous condition.

The same committee were charged with the duty of reporting a suitable memorial of our gratitude to the captain, officers, and crew.

The Rev. Mr. Balch, at the request of the committee, stated at a subsequent meeting of the passengers, the conclusions at which the committee had arrived, when subsequently it was resolved that two subscription papers be opened, one for the purpose of giving a suitable testimonial to the captain, officers, and crew, the other to form a nucleus of a fund for the relief of the families of those whose heads and supporters have been lost at sea, and to be cal-