

THE GLEANER:

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

OLD SERIES] *Nec araneorum sanc textus ideo melior, quia ex se fila gignunt, nec noster vilior quia ex alienis libamus ut apes.* [COMPRISED 13 VOLUMES.

NEW SERIES, VOL. V:]

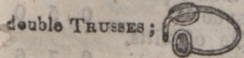
MIRAMICHI, SATURDAY AFTERNOON, NOVEMBER 7, 1846.

[NUMBER 5.]

Drugs and Medicines.

Per schooner "Joseph Howe," from
—Boston—

Best Bordeaux Prunes, finest Turkey 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; 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 Liquorice, 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, Copaivan and Canada Balsams, Cantharides, carbonate of Iron, cannella, 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, savine, 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, of 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 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 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 Falken'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 Gibbon'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.

Dalhousie, 1st September, 1845.

Johnson & Mackie

—Have received by Recent Arrivals—

250 barrels Canada Fine FLOUR,
20 casks East India Pale ALE, in bottles,
6 casks Bosent's Ale, 6 casks Bosent's Porter,
50 barrels prime Pork, 10 bls Mess Beef,
40 do Mess do., 100 bbls Apples,
20 boxes Cheese, 40 bbls Onions,
20 kegs Butter, 15 hhd's Sugar,
20 bbl-Plaster of Paris, 7 puns Molasses,
50 bbls Canso Herrings, 5 puncheons Rum,
25 bbls Labrador do., 50 boxes Window
10 boxes Tobacco, [Glass,
10 Jars Snuff, 10 Cooking Stoves,

—In Store—

400 quintals Codfish, 30 bbls Mackerel,
4 casks Sperm Oil, 5 casks Refined Oil,
3 do pale Seal do. 10 casks Cod Oil.
Chatham, 7th October, 1846.

Caution,

All persons are hereby forbid from purchasing a NOTE OF HAND, drawn by the subscribers in favor of JOHN ROWLEY, for the sum of One Hundred and Four Pounds, currency, dated 24th June, payable 30th October, 1842; the same having been accounted for to the said John Rowley, and his receipt now in the possession of

GILMOUR RANKIN & CO.

Miramichi, 7th October, 1846.

Auctioneer and Commission Merchant.

The subscriber informs his Friends and the Public that he has commenced the business of Auctioneer and Commission Merchant, at his store in Newcastle. Goods or Property of any description intrusted to him for sale, will meet with his immediate attention.

WM. SALTER.

Newcastle, 24th September, 1846.

For Sale by the Subscriber,

COMMERCIAL BUILDING.

few Hogsheads of superior ALE and PORTER, 60 gallons each.
150 dozen Bottled do. do., in Barrels of 3 1-2 dozen each.
100 barrels Canada FINE FLOUR,
50 do. do. prime PORK.
Barrels of Cornmeal and Oatmeal.
Barrels of Hard Bread and Crackers.
Together with his usual stock of Groceries, Hardware, Liquors, &c., he offers for sale low, for cash, or in barter for Salmon and country produce.

WM. ALBRO LETSON.

Chatham, 25th June, 1846

PORT WINE.

Just received, per schooner 'Trusty,' from Halifax, a Consignment of 20 quarter casks Superior Old Port WINE.

20 do do second quality do do. For Sale at low prices by

CRANE & ALLISON.

Newcastle, 6th August, 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 175 rods, and extending down on both sides of the river upwards 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, containing 100 Acres, with 40 rods front, on the East side of the same road, close to the property of Mr Williams Dickens, and immediately adjoining the land now occupied by Cunningham Kerr.

For terms, and other particulars, apply at the Office of the subscriber.

GEORGE KERR.

Chatham, September 28, 1846.

Stoves, Stoves,

21, 24, 30, 36 inch Stoves, for sale by H. C. D. CARMAN.

October 22, 1846.

—Also, just received—

Buffalo Robes,
A few jars Preserved Ginger,
Drams Figs, Butter Crackers,
Apples, (Famusee) &c. &c. &c.

Agricultural Journal.

From the Albany Cultivator for October. SCIENCE AND AGRICULTURE.

In 1845 the New York State Agricultural Society, offered a premium of one hundred dollars for the best essay on the Connexion of Science with Agriculture. At the January meeting of the Society for 1846, a committee consisting of Ebenezer Emmons, Anthony Van Bergen, and Amos Dean, to whom the essays offered under this head had been referred for consideration, reported that they have awarded the premium to the following, of which John J. Thomas, of Macedon, is the author. It appears to have been the design of the writer of this essay to show the connection of Science with Agriculture in a strictly practical light—to show in what particular department science has already rendered the greatest aid, and in what direction the greatest assistance is still to be expected. This design has been carried out in a manner which can hardly fail to be satisfactory and beneficial.

The past fifty years have been remarkably distinguished by numerous and extraordinary improvements in the useful arts. A great portion of these have resulted from the direct application of scientific principles. The wonderful advancement in nearly all branches of manufacture, which so eminently distinguishes the present century from the past, is largely indebted to science. It was a thorough knowledge of chemistry and mechanical philosophy, that enabled James Watt to place the steam engine at once before the public as a powerful and efficient machine—a machine which has within the memory of middle aged men, almost changed the face of civilized countries; and has spread towns, villages and cultivated fields, in regions where but for this invention, nothing would be seen but unbroken forests.

Very great advantages have resulted from the precision with which the principles of mathematics and mechanical philosophy, may be applied in arriving at practical results. The accurate knowledge of pressure and force, in constructing machinery, and in civil engineering, which calculation enables us to obtain, before trial, is of the greatest importance. The mathematician, who knows the force of gravity, may sit in his closet and tell us, without error, the velocity of a falling body, and the precise increase of its rate of descent; or he may determine, by calculation, from a knowledge of this velocity, the next length of a pendulum to beat seconds. The engineer may ascertain, before he erects his work, the best form of an arch, to afford the greatest strength against the pressure of a superincumbent weight; or he may calculate accurately, the angle at which the dock gates of a canal should meet, to give the greatest security against the pressure of the head of water upon them before a single trial has ever been made.

Interesting and important practical results are also obtained in the manufacture of various articles of commerce, by the application of the principles of chemistry. Geology has rendered great aid in the art of mining, in all its departments. Not only in explorations for the more valuable metals, but for the coarser, but not less important articles, salt and coal, tens of thousands might often have been saved, by a knowledge of the relations and character of the rocky strata of the surface of the earth.

The precision with which the principles of natural philosophy have been variously applied in machinery and engineering,—and chemistry and geology in manufactures and mining,—has led to the apparently plausible conclusion, that not less important results might be at once obtained by the application of science to agriculture. From the rapid advancement of science within the present age, the opinion seems to be gaining ground, that some great and extraordinary results are about to take place; that the slow progress in agriculture

which practice and experienced have effected, will soon commence taking more rapid and powerful strides; that we are about to remove the veil of obscurity and uncertainty, which hangs over so many operations in culture, understand every process, and so completely control the growth of plants, as almost to set man free from the labour of tilling the earth by the sweat of his brow; or in other words, that the agricultural mellenium is near at hand. But a more thorough examination, will clearly show that we have no reason for drawing such a conclusion; that the other sciences, have as yet, accomplished directly, but little for agriculture; and that years of slow and patient experiment must yet determine many points, which are already by many persons taken for granted. The same precision with which conclusions have been arrived at in other arts, it is entirely out of the question here. A great deal of uncertainty must, for a long time yet to come, attend the application of other sciences to the art of cultivation. The investigation of questions strictly chemical, is far easier than to determine the intricate and combined relations existing between chemistry and vegetable physiology. In the first place, the analysis of soils is one of the most difficult of all kinds of earthy analysis. In the next, vegetable chemistry is involved in a great deal more uncertainty than other departments of the science. Thirdly, the changes which are constantly taking place in the growth of plants, variously influenced as they are by the atmosphere, by drought or moisture, by the nature of the soil and the many different materials of which it consists, some fitted for assimilation and others not,—are from these causes, and the time required to effect them, and the minute quantities of matter controlling them, often entirely beyond the closest observations, and can be determined but very imperfectly by an examination of the final results.

Now, the object of these remarks is not to denounce nor discourage the application of science to agriculture; but directly the reverse, to prevent a total rejection from the disappointment and disgust, which must follow the practice of holding up false hopes. If an enterprise is attended with peculiar difficulties, that enterprise is not forwarded by representing it as easy of accomplishment by concealing its difficulties and overstraining its advantages. Those who are falsely allured at the outset, will, from the disappointment resulting, be led to refuse even the benefits which might be secured. Hence, one of the greatest injuries to science, is to invest it with false colors. On the other hand the highest benefit is to strip it of its artificial dress, and exhibit its true character, that proper caution may be used, and success instead of chagrin be the consequence.

A brief glance at the different ways in which science is expected to benefit agriculture, may serve to show in what direction the greatest assistance will be afforded.

In the the first place, a more certain result is to be looked for in no quarter, than in the application of the principles of mechanical philosophy to the construction of farm implements and machines. A great and decided benefit has already followed from this cause; and no doubt machines might be much improved, simplified, and rendered lighter, and at the same time stronger, by a strict observance of the nature of forces, of the mechanical powers and elements of machinery, to determine precisely where strength is indispensable, and where also it is not needed; and in changing and adapting the moving power in the best possible manner to effect the intended purpose. It is highly essential, that every thing of the kind in constant employ, and requiring for its use, perhaps thousands of repeated motions of the hand in a single day, should not be encumbered with a needless pound in weight. The laborer who uses the hand-hoe, usually makes with it no less than two thousand strokes in an hour,