

# THE GLEANER:

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

OLD SERIES]

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

[COMPRISED 13 VOLUMES.]

NEW SERIES, VOL. IV.]

MIRAMICHI, SATURDAY AFTERNOON, JULY 18, 1846.

[NUMBER 41.]

## New and Fashionable Goods.

H. C. D. CARMAN

Has received by the ship POLLOX, from Liverpool, his usual supply of

British and Scotch Goods:  
Also—HARDWARE, CUTLERY, an  
IRONMONGERY,

GLASS AND EARTHENWARE.

Which, together with his former Stock on hand, will be sold at unprecedented low prices.

—By the Mayflower, from Halifax—

Hbds Molasses, chests Tea,  
Kegs Tobacco,  
On hand—a very general assortment of Groceries, black and white paint, FLOUR, Oat Meal, Seed Oats, No. 1 Canso Herrings, Cod-fish, &c. &c. &c.  
Chatham, June 5, 1846.

## LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining in the Chatham Post Office, June, 1846.

Anderson Thomas	care of J. Russell near Chatham	Hogan Jno Chatham
Ann and Mary's	captain Hinton 2	Hay Wm laborer
Agent ship care of James Anderson	Jackman James care of M Samuel	Jameson anc
Archer Thomas	Kirby Robert	King Thomas
care of James White	Ridley Henry care of John Noonan	Lady H. McKenzie
Battles Ed sand point	King Thomas	P. Stewart
Beattie Margaret care of W Creighton	Lady H. McKenzie	Lord Wenlock
Blaise Michael	P. Stewart	Graham, Napan captain Licks
Blak W care of John	Lord Wenlock	Lewis John care of A McKenzie
Graham, Napan	captain Licks	Murphy Jean
Buckley James care of S. J. Frost	Lewis John care of A McKenzie	Manning Ellen
Blake Thomas care of P. & J. lake M	Murphy Jean	Maledcum David
Burchill George near St Paul's	Manning Ellen	Murray David
Brophy Timothy care of J. White	Murray David	McArthur George
Britannia brig captain Corkill	McArthur George	Murphy Patrick
Blanch Michael lower Bay du Vin	Murphy Patrick	Murray Thomas care of J. McDonald
Casey Placide	Murray Thomas care of J. McDonald	Morris Charles care of John Noonan
Ecuminac	Morris Charles care of John Noonan	Murphy John mill stream
Carrol Miles care of James White	Murphy John mill stream	Murray Robert Chatham
Corkoran Patrick	Murray Robert Chatham	Meagher Owen care of Jas Sheridan (in great haste)
Clio barque L Hawick	Meagher Owen care of Jas Sheridan (in great haste)	McDonald Allan
do Gilbert Williamson	McDonald Allan	McLean Joseph
Coverdale barque A. Stevenson	McLean Joseph	McDonald Roderick
Cook Miss care of H C D Carman	McDonald Roderick	McIntosh — blick river
Cousins ship captain Gray	McIntosh — blick river	McCarthy Pat care of C McCarthy
Collins John	McCarthy Pat care of C McCarthy	McLeod Ann Chatham
Douglas Wm Chatham	McLeod Ann Chatham	McNamara John care of Rev Mr Egan
Davidson John care of R Coulson	McNamara John care of Rev Mr Egan	McLeod Isaac
Dugle J. & F. point se pau	McLeod Isaac	McDonald John
Derragh Daniel care of P. Forman	McDonald John	McFarlane James
Davis Richard	McFarlane James	McLeod Angus
Doe Catharine Tabu-sintac	McLeod Angus	McKeddie John
Boyle Patrick care of Rev. Mr Egan	McKeddie John	Nalligan Patrick care of Mrs Downey
Emily bark for Sam Gupey	Nalligan Patrick care of Mrs Downey	O'Keefe John care of James Mullins
Fowler Thos teacher	O'Keefe John care of James Mullins	Planter barque
Foran Patrick	Planter barque	Peters John Chatham
Fee Edward	Peters John Chatham	Rennie George care of captain Allen
Francis Joseph A.	Rennie George care of captain Allen	Royal Bernard care of P Maddox
Gaynor John care of John O'Brien	Royal Bernard care of P Maddox	Roye W till called for Stevens Wm Chatham
Grant John carpenter	Roye W till called for Stevens Wm Chatham	Smart James care of captain Allen
Gulleman Antwine care of J. Jameson	Smart James care of captain Allen	Sherry James care of Andrew McInnes
Griffin Jas Chatham	Sherry James care of Andrew McInnes	Sheehan Michael
Gray Peter	Sheehan Michael	master shoe maker
Green John Chatham	master shoe maker	Sorry Thomas
Hogg Richard	Sorry Thomas	Sculley Maurice
Chatham Foundry	Sculley Maurice	Smith Joseph
Harper James tanner	Smith Joseph	Miramichi road
Henderson James	Miramichi road	Shaw Mary
Teacher 2	Shaw Mary	Chatham head
Hovey Aaron	Chatham head	Stevens Mrs (no designation)
Hannagar Dennis	Stevens Mrs (no designation)	Taylor Thomas
Nelson	Taylor Thomas	Walls John bay du vin
Hurley Jeremiah care of John Hea	Walls John bay du vin	Watts Richard care of Gilmour Rankin & Co
Hickey Pat Chatham	Watts Richard care of Gilmour Rankin & Co	Wallace Nancy
Hutson D Chatham	Wallace Nancy	Walsh Peter Chatham
Hennessey M. for M. Ryan or Bryan	Walsh Peter Chatham	Weeds Robert black river
Hepes ship	Weeds Robert black river	Wallace John care of Daniel Crimmins
Hunt-odes Francis	Wallace John care of Daniel Crimmins	

## BLANKS.

For Sale at the Gleaner Office.

## JOHN FRASER & Co.,

Begin leave most respectfully to acquaint their Friends, and the public generally, that they have now On Sale, for Cash, a various and well assorted Stock of

## Drapery, Silk Mercery & Fancy GOODS,

Which have been purchased on very advantageous terms, and personally selected from the very best Markets in Britain. Their business being conducted entirely on Cash principles, they are prepared to dispose of their Goods at very small remunerating profits. The following comprises part of their Stock:—

White Calicoes, good, from 4d to 1s 2d, or a piece of 25 yards for 7s 6d.

Excellent Shirtings, linen finish, from 8d to 1s 2d striped and colored Shirtings, from 8d to 1s.

Grey Calicoes from 3d to 10d.

Plain and striped Homespun from 6d to 10d.

Printed Cottons, from 5d to 1s 3d. Mous de Laines from 1s to 1s 6d.

Orleans from 1s 3d to 2s 6d. Coburg, from 1s 6d to 4s 6d.

Ottoman Check do, a new article, from 3s 9d to 5s 6d.

India Printed Muslins, from 1s 2d to 1s 6d.

Wool Barege do

A great variety of Window Muslins, Book, Figured, Jaconet, and Swiss.

Silk Pocket Handkerchiefs, from 2s 9d to 8s.

Black and colored Silks from 3s 6d to 4s 9d.

Bonnets from 1s to 20s. Parasols from 1s 3d to 20s.

Gingham Umbrellas from 1s 9d to 3s 6d. Stays from 1s 6d to 12s.

Shawls, the latest designs and textures. Neck Ties do. A choice assortment of Ladies' and Gentlemen's Work Boxes and Dressing Cases.

Dignity and Furniture Prints; Toilette Covers and Bed Quilts in new designs.

In the Gentleman's Department there is a variety of Summer Trowserings, Vestings, Travelling Cases, Stocks, Fronts, Shirts, colored and white, &c. &c.

These, with a variety of other articles, too numerous to mention, are to be had in the lowermost store in the Commercial Building, or nearly opposite the Hon. J. Canard's house.

Country Orders punctually executed. Chatham, 5th June, 1846.

## MAIL STAGE,

Between CHATHAM & DALHOUSIE

THIS STAGE will leave Chatham every Monday morning after the arrival of the Southern mail, and arrive at Dalhousie on Tuesday morning. It will leave Dalhousie every Thursday at 8 A. M. and arrive in Chatham on the morning of Friday.

The subscriber pledges himself to keep on this line a comfortable

## COVERED STAGE,

good Horses, experienced Drivers, and will always drive at not less than six miles per hour, when the roads will permit. All luggage must be at the risk of the owners.

In consequence of the shortness of the time allowed by the Post Office Department, Passengers will please to be punctual to the time of starting. Passengers can book their names at Layton's Hotel, Chatham, and at M'Gregors Dalhousie. WILLIAM JOHNSON. Chatham, April 14, 1846.

## NOTICE.

At a General Sessions of the Peace of our Lady the Queen, held at the Court House, in Newcastle, in and for the county of Northumberland, on Tuesday, the thirteenth day of January, one thousand eight hundred and forty six.

Whereas great inconvenience and delay is experienced in consequence of Accounts and Returns usually audited and certified by the General Sessions not being filed with the Clerk of the Peace on or before the first day of the Sessions,—

It is hereby Ordered that all accounts, Old Soldiers' Certificates, School or other Returns, not so filed by 12 o'clock on Thursday, the third day of the Sessions, that such accounts, school returns, old soldiers' certificates, &c., not so filed, will be laid over until the next General Sessions, constables' and crier's accounts only excepted. Extract from the minutes. T. H. PETERS, Clerk of the Peace.

NOTICE—All persons having any just demands against the Estate of JAMES FITZPATRICK, late of Ludlow, in the County of Northumberland, Deceased, are requested to render the same, duly attested, within three months from the date hereof, to Edward Wilkison, Esquire, Solicitor on the said Estate, and all persons indebted to the said Estate will make immediate payment to him, or to the Subscriber.

WILLIAM SALTER, Administrator. Newcastle, May 6, 1846.

## Agricultural Journal.

From the British American Cultivator.

### LIME.

As the question as to the advantages of lime is now determined on all sides, it may not be very interesting to the practical farmer to go into any examination of its merits as a manure, but there may be some men of this class—and there may be many but recently engaged in agriculture—who would like to know something as to the theory of its operation—as to the time when it should be used—as to the manner of using it—as to the quantity—and as to the kind of soil on which it should be used. All these are matters of great moment to cultivators of the earth. Nature appears to indicate the value of lime, by putting it in some form into all soils capable of being cultivated. All we have to do then, seems simply to continue by artificial application, what she designed should never be absent; and in this way to renew that which has been removed and exhausted by cultivation. Directed by this simple fact, the farmer must proceed next to determine as to the other points that we have mentioned, as being matters of importance. Lime has both a physical and chemical action.

By the first of these it divides soils and opens them to the influence of the air and moisture; this is one of the sources of its value as an application to clay grounds. By its chemical action it decomposes or hastens the decomposition of the humus, and renders it capable of being absorbed by the most minute fibres of the roots of plants; and is also supposed, by the carbonic acid it contains or draws from the atmosphere, to act specifically on some plants, and supply them with nourishment, or it may be that there are plants which require carbonic acid for their active growth and vegetation, and thence display in a more marked manner the effects of lime, when receiving from it an additional amount of nourishment. Johnson, in his Agricultural Chemistry, says:—"The results of all the chemical examination hitherto made in regard to the nature of inorganic matter contained in the sap and substance of plants, indicate—if not the absolute necessity of lime to the growth of plants—at least, that in nature all cultivated plants do absorb it by their roots from the soil, and make use of it in some way in aid of their growth." Admitting the entire truth of this statement, it proves that lime is indispensable to a high degree of fertility and luxuriant vegetation, and that without it, land must become less productive, until it sinks to absolute sterility. This remark is intended to apply to cultivated grounds alone, where crops are every year taken from the ground, and the lime it naturally contains, in this way removed, while no artificial addition is made. As to the quantity of lime that should be thrown on land there seems no fixed rule. We have never heard two farmers agree on this point each one, no doubt, being influenced in his opinion by his own experience, and not by any general principle or observations.

From forty to a hundred bushels to the acre, appear the quantity between which farmers in general vibrate—some asserting very positively that the first amount is enough, while others with equal strength, say that no advantage can be derived from less than a hundred bushels. Both these opinions may be correct, if the circumstances under which the application is to be made are considered; but we reach no conclusion and attain no principle to guide us, as a general rule. It is necessary, in the first place, to know the character, condition, and circumstances of the soil, to which the application is to be made.

Newly cleared land, containing, as it must, the vegetable deposits of years, perhaps of ages, will bear a very large dressing of lime as there is an immense amount of vegetable matter for it to act on; the whole of which it dissolves, and fits it, more rapidly than would be done by the slower process of natural decom-

position, to become the richest and most lasting of manures. Of course, land the next best suited for the reception of lime, will be that containing a large portion of vegetable matter, though not equal to that of recently cleared ground. Soils containing clay, will bear far larger dressing with lime than the sandy; while newly-drained ground and marshes seem to require the largest and most frequently repeated applications; and next to these, those that are by farmers known as sour soils, which contain a quantity of some of the acids that exist in all soils, and are extremely prejudicial to vegetation when too abundant. We have little doubt that the situation of our fields must be considered whether on low or high grounds, or whether exposed to the north or south. In a climate like ours with a scorching summer sun, the sides of hills lying to the south, will in seasons, of drought suffer extremely; while those to the north will hardly feel it. This may have been observed in Chester county during the last two summers. As a general rule, those fields with a southern exposure, and which have the whole force of the sun through the hottest part of the day, should, it appears probably, have less lime thrown upon them than those to the north. These last would be cooler and moister in such seasons; and have a considerable advantage over the others; but taking a number of years together, those to the south, from having the full influence of sun and air, and greater equality of temperature, would be the most productive. But as it is impossible to anticipate seasons of drought, the farmer, as a general rule, cannot do otherwise than manure all his fields alike, without regard to their situation, or whether they lie to the north or the south; but if there is any truth in the remark that we have hazarded above then he will know how to govern himself. Still the question returns on us, as to the quantity we ought to apply. We may evade, by as many negative circumstances as we please, the clear and straight forward reply to this question, still we have to meet it, and who is there that can answer it? No matter to whom the question is put, whether to one even who has had the experience of a life in agriculture; he can give you no other answer than that it depends on the quality and condition of your land; and this leaves you exactly where you were before the question was asked, so that if you happen to be engaged in agriculture, and somewhat new to the business, you must grope your way as well as you can, throwing the lead along the shore of your doubts and conjectures, till experience at length puts you afloat. A few general principles are all that can be offered to guide the young agriculturist. We have already given them, and he may rest assured that very few, unless they have been precisely in his circumstances, can do more for him. But in this question of quantity, there is another involved of almost equal importance; and here will be found the same difficulty in giving decisive and determinate replies as in the case of quantity; it is as to how often lime should be applied, whether in smaller amounts, at short intervals. We have very little doubt that the last is the best mode of proceeding. But we must be understood only to speak generally, particular circumstances must be met by particular modes of action. If one clears a piece of ground where there is a large amount of undecomposed vegetable matter, he may and ought to throw on a large dressing of lime, and if this land is not cultivated, but remains in grass, used, we mean for grazing alone, then it will not require more for several years, but if crops are taken from the ground then we are under the imperative necessity of replacing at least as much as we withdraw. From these remarks we can draw two general conclusions, the one, that on a virgin soil we may put a large dressing of lime, and be perfectly sure that we are doing right; while on land under cultivation, we need put no more than will preserve its fertility. Also, that in the first case, the liming need not be repeated for a long time, while in the other case a heavy