

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. IV:]

MIRAMICHI, SATURDAY AFTERNOON, JULY 25, 1846.

[NUMBER 42.]

AMERICAN GOODS.

WM. J. FRASER,
Has just received, per Schooner "Irene,"
from Boston:

400 barrels FLOUR,
100 barrels CORN MEAL,
50 barrels RYE FLOUR,
20 barrels White Beans,
10 boxes Tobacco,
30 boxes TEA, 10 barrels Cider,
10 cases Champagne Cider,
12 dozen Pails, 1 dozen Churns,
10 dozen Corn Brooms,
4 coils Manila Rope,
20 sides Sole Leather,
20 sides Upper Leather,
24 Calf Skins,
200 pairs Boots and Shoes,
5 dozen Scythe Sneaths,
5 dozen Hay Rakes,
2 Horse Rakes,
4 dozen Hay Forks, 2 dozen Ox Ewys,
1 dozen New England Scythes,
20 dozen Palm Leaf Hats,

A handsome assortment of ROOM PAPERS;
BOOKS AND STATIONARY.

5 barrels Pitch,
2 bags Coffee, 5 boxes Pickles,
5 boxes Strawberry & Raspberry Syrup,
2 boxes Preserved Fruits,

FURNITURE AND CHAIRS.

Bureaus, Sofas, hair cushioned Rocking Chair,
Bedsteads, Tables, Looking Glasses,
LAMP S and Burning Fluid,
20 gross Matches,
6 dozen Kolmstock's Vermifuge,
Toys, Pictures and Picture Frames,
Green Window Shades, Oil Table Covers,
And a variety of other articles. Cheap for
Cash. Chatham, 9th July, 1846.

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 Fal-
len's Farm. Terms of payment easy. For further
particulars apply at the office of
GEORGE KERR.

Chatham, 8th July, 1846.

NOTICE.

The Business carried on by the Subscriber,
under the style of J. CUNARD & CO., will
be hereafter conducted in his individual name.
J. CUNARD.
Miramichi, 1st June, 1846.

NOTICE:

The Subscriber being about to make some
alteration in his business, will thank all per-
sons indebted to him to make immediate pay-
ment of their respective amounts; and at the
same time takes the opportunity of returning
his sincere thanks for the support he has en-
joyed for the last eight years.

H. M. AARON.

Richibucto, 29th April, 1846.

N. B. The Stock selling off at reduced
prices, to make room for the spring importa-
tion.

The Subscriber continues the AUCTION-
EER and COMMISSION Business; and any con-
signments entrusted to him will meet with
prompt attention.

SAMUEL AARON.

Books & Stationary.

Just received, per barque "Oxford," from
Glasgow,

An assortment of Books;
Consisting of—BIBLES, TESTA-
MENTS,

Prayer Books, Psalms, Catechisms,
The Works of

Baxter, Bunyan, Milton, Goldsmith,
Burns, &c. &c.

SCHOOL BOOKS, &c., with a variety of
Fancy Stationary, Piano Music, and
Music Paper.

Also on hand—a few copies of Chambers's
Publications. Hourly expected, the remainder
of the Stock, from London

T. VONDY, Jun.

Chatham, May 26, 1846.

New and Fashionable GOODS.

The subscriber has just received by recent
arrivals, the following

Assortment of GOODS,

Which he offers for sale at reduced prices, at
the store adjoining Messrs Johnson & Mackie's
viz:

Cloths, Tweeds, Moleskins, black and colored
Orleans, Lamma and Saxony Cloths, Mous-
lain de Laines, bonnet and vesting Satins, black
and colored silk Velvets, Persians, ladies' lawa
and fancy Handkerchiefs, French bonnet and
cap Ribbons, black and colored bandanna
Handkerchiefs, mourning and half mourning
Shawls and Handkerchiefs, assorted; barege,
cashmere, and satin Shawls, mouslain de laine
printed cashmere and balzorie Dresses; silk
Gimps and Fringes, Gingham, half mourning
Prints, Muslins, &c., printed Cottons, Scotch
Homespuns, white and gray Cottons, apron
Checks, striped Shurtings, fancy Drills and
Gambroons, cotton bed tick, brown holland,
Linen and Lawns, fancy Vest patterns, Huck-
aback, Table Linen, Jeans, twill'd Linings,
roll'd Jackonets, cotton night caps, white and
color'd Fringes, color'd and blond Lace and
Quillings, fancy Netts, knitting cottons, color'd
and white satteen Stays, gents' linen shirt col-
lars, sewed muslin and mourning collars and
cuffs, printed cotton handkerchiefs, mull'd Jack-
onet, and Swiss book Muslins, gray and white
yarn and worsted, white and color'd cotton,
wool, & merino Hose and half hose, web bra-
ces, black, white and color'd lace mitts, ladies'
black, white & color'd Thread, silk and kid
Habits, mens' white & color'd thread, Berlin &
kid Gloves; shaded purse twist, gents' satia
stocke, boys' patent leather belts, black and
white wadding, black crape, fashionable sum-
mer Bonnets and shapies, ladies' dress caps,
French cap flowers, blonde cap fronts, genus
silk hats, boys' cloth caps; Desks, covered with
Russia leather; ladies' prunella boots and
shoes, ladies' doe skin slippers, web shoes, and
leather slippers, children's boots and shoes,
gents' Clarence boots and half dress shoes,
mens' strong leather shoes, doe skin slippers,
summer coats, blue cloth jackets; trowsers and
vests; drill jackets and trowsers, long kersey
drawers, regatta and striped cotton shirts,
lambs' wool linders and drawers, duck trowsers
and frocks, moleskin and fancy vests.

Salmon twine and cod lines; Manilla rope,
for plough reins, brushes of all kinds, shoe
thread, corks, powder and shot, gallon jars and
milk dishes, tobacco and pipes, starch, can-
dles, soap, whitening. Canada Pork, Flour,
and Oatmeal, &c. &c. &c. Also a good
assortment of

Groceries, Earthenware, Cutlery and
Hardware.

HENRY WRIGHT.

Chatham, May 22, 1846

GOODYEAR'S METALLIC GUM Elastic Machine Belting.

The Subscribers having been appointed
Agents for the sale of the above article, and all
other articles manufactured at the same estab-
lishment, beg to draw the attention of Mill
Owners and others to the peculiar qualities of
the above article.

1st. Perfect equality of width and thickness
which it will retain.

2nd. No degree of heat under 260 Fahren-
heit injures it, and it remains flexible in any
degree of cold.

3rd. Essential and common Oil, Turpentine
and other solvents (some of which at once will
destroy leather) produces no effect on it.

4th. It is of GREAT STRENGTH and DURA-
BILITY, does not slip on the pulleys, conse-
quently a gain of power is obtained, and when
adjusted to machinery, DOES NOT REQUIRE AL-
TERATIONS, as is the case with Leather.

5th. It is particularly adapted to Machine
Shops, Furnaces, &c., where coal, gas, and
steam prove so injurious to leather.

6th. It is confidently believed that electric-
ity will in a great measure be avoided by the
use of this Belting, it being a non-conductor.

Every information given on application to
the subscribers, where samples of the above
mentioned article can be seen, as also WATER
PROOF COATS, and ELASTIC PAPER BANDS,
an excellent and convenient article for filing
papers.

JOHNSON & MACKIE.

Miramichi, 15th May, 1846

FOR SALE.

20 Hhds bright Porto Rico SUGAR,
7 Hhds } choice Trinidad Molasses.
5 Tierces }
7 Hhds Martell's Brandy,
1 Hhd Whiskey.

JOHNSON & MACKIE.

Chatham, 10th June, 1846.

Agricultural Journal.

From the British American Cultivator.
LIME.

[Continued from our last.]

We are inclined to think from what
we have seen and known of the manage-
ment of land in this quarter, that too
much lime is generally put on or perhaps
it would be fairer to say, too much in
proportion to the barn-yard manure used.
Besides regarding lime as a nutriment
to plants, and a necessary aid to their
vegetation, we must also regard it as
more or less of a stimulant. The not
keeping this in view, has, we are dispo-
sed to believe, occasioned a good deal of
the murmuring and disappointment that
may be heard not unfrequently expressed
as to the effects of this agent. Lime re-
quires something to act on, or it will be
of very little use. In long cultivated
soils in which the organic matter has
been exhausted, and not returned by farm
yard manure, lime will do more harm
than good, or to state the thing more
strongly, it will lead to barrenness. It is
in the matter of barn-yard manure that
our farmers in general are deficient.
They do not treasure it with sufficient
care or attempt to increase it with suffi-
cient industry, and the little they have
they spread over too much ground.
This carelessness not only tells upon the
crops, but leads to dissatisfaction in the
use of lime. From there not being vege-
table matter enough in the ground for
the lime to act on, it of course fails, dis-
appoints, and spends much of its force in
stimulating instead of fertilizing; thence
we are driven to the conclusion, that far-
mers use lime too liberally and too fre-
quently, and that it would be better,
while they remain inattentive to their
barn-yards, in filling them with the means
of enriching their lands, either to put on
less lime, or to repeat it at longer inter-
vals.

The practice of England will be no
guide to us in this matter. There they
throw two and three hundred bushels on
the acre and, find an advantage in it, pro-
bably from the clayey nature of the soil;
while in France, sixty or seventy bush-
els, repeated every seven or eight years,
are thought enough. In other parts of
Europe, less than this, and at intervals
of ten and twelve years is found to place
and preserve the soil in a fertile condition.
So that as we have already said, the
practice of others, whether individuals
or nations, will not assist us, or but very
little, unless there is an analogy in the
circumstances. It would be a matter of
interest to know how much lime is with-
drawn from the land every year. If we
could ascertain this with certainty, or
anything approaching it, then we should
be able to tell how much lime was want-
ed each year, and whether it would be
better to apply it at long or short inter-
vals. One thing we presume will be
conceded, that land only requires a cer-
tain quantity of lime to bring it to the
highest degree of fertility that is possible
by the means of this agent. Now, who
shall decide whether this shall be at-
tempted by applying one hundred bush-
els to the acre, and in this way aim at
success by a bold effort, or whether we
shall undertake it by a more gradual pro-
cess? If the first quantity is thrown on,
the land receives a surfeit, from which it
does not recover for some time; in other
words, it takes some time for so large an
application to be assimilated with the
soil, while with a smaller amount we
gain the same end as rapidly, if not
more so, and far more prudently, for we
feel our way, and watch the progress of
our land towards the degree of fertility
we are endeavouring to reach, and in this
way mark the action of the manure, and
study the capacity and condition of our
land.

We presume that one of the sources
of complaint against lime, comes from it
not showing its effect with sufficient rap-
idity to please the hurried and excited
hopes of those who apply it, and it is per-
haps for this reason that they heap on
large quantities to meet their impatient
expectations.

It is seldom, if ever that this agent
takes the trouble to try to make itself po-
pular by acting in a hurry. It has, in
the first place to make the acquaintance
of the new friend to which it is just in-
troduced, and it may be a considerable
time before their tastes are found so con-
genial as to admit of the reserve and he-
sitation of a first approach, ripening into
the warmth of friendship. Two or three
years may pass over—in one case we
heard of five—before much effect is ob-
served. But then during this period of
apparent inertness, it is very far from do-
ing nothing. On the contrary it is hard
at work, acting upon all the materials
about it worthy of its notice or destined
by nature to aid it in the great end of
cultivation. These may not, however,
be in a state to be easily rapidly effected
by the lime. Much will depend on this,
not perhaps as the ultimate purpose, but
as to the effects of the application being
more or less immediately perceptible;
and if its influence were rapid, it is clear
that the intervals of its application must
be short. While one of the great recom-
mendations of this material is that after
a sufficient quantity is put on the ground
the farmer may fold his hands and mark
how beautifully it will unfold the fertil-
izing and rich qualities of his soil.

There is one argument against the use
of large quantities of lime at a single
dressing, unless when authorized by cir-
cumstances, and in favor of small
amounts at short intervals, that is per-
haps worthy of notice. Every one who
has seen fields ploughed that have been
limed, must have remarked the very
considerable quantity remaining below
the surface, and at some depth. Is not
this an indication that more has been
put on the ground than was of any use
—more than the soil could employ?
and if so, this portion is thrown away,
for it lies on the subsoil, out of reach of
all crops, and putting at a very sullen
defiance all cultivation, unless we
turn it up by deep ploughing, and with
it the virgin soil on which it rests; a
practice that although eminently useful,
most farmers oppose. A superficial
working of the earth is more to their
taste—by which predilection they lose
this manure that has fallen some six
inches or more out of their reach, and we
have little doubt some portions of other
dressings, that have subsided until they
came upon a compact inert subsoil, that
did not allow of any further action.
Lime, as well as other manures must be
near enough to the surface to be acted on
by the atmosphere, and if it has gravitated
towards the centre of our orb as
above mentioned, it is beyond the in-
fluence of any action or agent known
to man. In the remarks that we
have made, we have had to encoun-
ter great varieties and great differen-
ces of opinion; in the few that now re-
main, there will probably be very little
difference of opinion to reconcile. In the
application of lime, the first great and
indispensable end to secure, is its com-
plete incorporation with the soil. To
effect this thoroughly, the lime must be
in a state of very fine division, as chemi-
cal action takes place only slightly and
imperfectly, where the particles of bod-
ies are not as minute as it is possible to
make them. The manner of making the
application is therefore of great im-
portance. Our mode of doing it is, it
has appeared to us, somewhat too care-
less and inartificial. The throwing it
from a cart, very often, as we have seen,
in a high wind, is a mode of distribution
far too slovenly for any one who wishes
to attain the character of a neat and care-
ful farmer. It must in this manner be
far too unequally distributed. The
throwing it in heaps and then spreading,
is no doubt far preferable; it may take
more time and labour, but does it not se-
cure the object every farmer has in
view? But what would be better than
either of these common modes of spread-
ing this manure, would be some machine
on wheels, or attached to a cart, that
would dust our fields as it moved along:
an invention of this kind would distribute
it equally over the ground and tell the
farmer the exact quantity he had used.
It seems a prevailing opinion in parts of