

# 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. VI.]

MIRAMICHI, TUESDAY EVENING, NOVEMBER 9, 1847.

[NUMBER 5.

## STAGE COACH.

### Summer Arrangement.

The subscriber will continue to run the Mail Stage between

### Fredericton and Miramichi

During the present season, ONCE PER WEEK EACH WAY.

The Stage will leave the subscriber's residence, in Chatham, every MONDAY MORNING, at 9 o'clock; Douglastown at half past nine and Newcastle at 10 o'clock, and arrive in Fredericton the following morning at 9 o'clock. Will leave the North American Hotel, Fredericton, the following FRIDAY morning at 11 o'clock, and arrive in Chatham the day following at the same hour.

The subscriber has on this line, at all times, a comfortable covered Coach, and a careful driver, who will afford every facility and accommodation to travellers.

FARE—£2. Each passenger will be entitled to carry with him 40 lbs of baggage; anything over that weight, 2 1/2 per lb.

Any person wishing to procure an Extra Conveyance from Chatham to Fredericton, can obtain the same on reasonable terms, at any time, by applying to the subscriber. He also keeps on hand Extras for the purpose of forwarding passengers by the above coach, desirous of getting to Shediac in time for the P. E. Island steamer.

WM. M. KELLY.

Miramichi, June, 1847

N. B. Passengers will please be punctual to the hour of starting. All baggage to be at the risk of the owners.

## The Northern Stage

Until further notice, will leave the Royal Hotel, CHATHAM, for

### BATHURST AND DALHOUSIE,

at 8 in the evening, every Monday and Friday, and DALHOUSIE on Monday and Thursday at the same hour.

For the greater comfort and convenience of the public, who do not wish to travel at night,

### AN ACCOMMODATION STAGE

will leave the same place in CHATHAM, at 8 o'clock, every WEDNESDAY MORNING, and BATHURST every FRIDAY MORNING at 7 o'clock.

Families wishing to remove to any part of the province, will be forwarded by him on the most liberal terms.

WILLIAM JOHNSTON.

Chatham, May 17, 1847.

## Books and Hats.

For sale by the Subscriber,  
Sears' History of the Bible.  
do Pictorial Illustrations do.,  
do Bible Biography.  
do Guide to Knowledge.  
do Wonders of the World.  
do Sunday Book.  
do Pictorial Library.  
do History American Revolution.  
do History of Great Britain & Ireland  
do Information for the People.

Also—an assortment of Hats:—Black and low crown Hats, Silk and Beaver do.

JOHN RUE.

Chatham, July 5th, 1847.

## REMOVAL.

### THE SUBSCRIBER

Has removed from the store lately occupied by Haddley & Loudoun, to the adjoining store recently occupied by Henry C. D. Corman, Esquire, where he will in future carry on business on his own account.

ALEX. LOUDOUN.

Chatham April, 1847.

## TO THE PUBLIC.

The subscribers keep constantly on hand the following celebrated and highly approved MEDICINES, the extensive sale of which must effectually prove how much they are esteemed by the community.

Holloway's Pills and all healing Ointment Brandreth's celebrated Pills; Wislar's Balsam of Wild Cherry; Buchanan's Hungarian Balsam; McAllister's all-healing Ointment; Ford's Balsam of Horehound, an effectual remedy for coughs, colds, asthma, and all diseases of the lungs; Anodyne Opodeldoc; the celebrated Balsam of Honey, and Stomachic Elixir, &c.

The above medicines require no puffing, the great celebrity they have obtained being a sufficient guarantee of their efficacy in the diseases which they profess to cure.

They would also call the attention of the lovers of a good cup of tea to their extensive assortment of high flavoured TEAS.

K. B. & W. FORBES.

Chatham, 2nd August, 1847.

## To the Inhabitants of the Province of New Brunswick.

About four years since STOVES known in Canada, by the name of Russian Stoves, have been manufactured by Mr. Smolenski, which stoves are now used in most of the public buildings in the city of Quebec and other parts of Canada. Twenty or thirty of the principal families of Quebec, after a trial of these stoves have given a public testimony of their approval. A stove on the same principle may be seen at Mr. Turner's, next door to Dr. Key's, which has been seen by most of the leading and scientific gentlemen of Miramichi, who have expressed their approval of it. They can be constructed fit for a gentleman's drawing room, as also for the merchant's counting house, &c. The proprietor will show the stove to any person who may wish to see it, and superintend the construction of them in any part of the province. For terms apply at his residence.

Miramichi, October 19, 1847.

## Lands for Sale.

To be sold by private sale, on liberal terms, the following Tracts of Land, viz:

All that valuable Farm situate on the north side of the North West branch of Miramichi river, known as the Wild Cat Brook farm, containing 200 acres, presently under lease to James Leddy.

Also—the lot of Land No. 36, on the south side of the South West branch of Miramichi river, in the Parish of Nelson, eighty rods in front, with a Dwelling House and Barn thereon, presently occupied by Thomas Dougherty.

Also—the lot of Land next adjoining, on the lower side of the last mentioned lot.

Also—numbers 48, 44, and 49, in block B. of the Chatham Joint Stock company, in the town of Chatham.

Also—Pasture Lots number 66 and 68, containing four acres, fronting the Old Napan road, in the parish of Chatham.

Also—Lots number 6 and 10, on both sides of Renous river, in the parish of Blackville, each lot measuring in front 100 rods, and containing 250 acres, more or less.

The one half of Lot A, on the Semiwagan ridge, containing 250 acres, known as the Semiwagan Meadows.

For terms and particulars apply to Messrs. STREET & DAVIDSON, Newcastle.

June 19, 1847.

## MAIL ROBBERY!

The undermentioned are the numbers of some of the Notes contained in Money Letters abstracted from the mails in April and May last. Any person having any of the same in his possession, or who can give any information respecting the same, is requested to communicate with the Deputy Post Master General, Saint John, or with the nearest Postmaster: 1 note Montreal Bank, No. 132 A. £12 10  
1 do. do. 7,472 0 10  
1 do. do. 23,629 D. 0 5  
1 do. Montreal city bank, 4,494 A. 5 0  
1 do. B. N. A. bank, Halifax, 5,340 5 0  
1 do. do. Quebec, 36,155 1 0  
1 do. Province of N. Scotia, 1,255 1 0  
1 do. do. do. 2,514 1 0  
1 do. Bank of N.S., Halifax 1,094 5 0

W. W. BARNARD,

Post Office Surveyor  
September, 1847.

## Just Landing,

—Ex schr. Independence, from Quebec—

### 100 barrels Canada FLOUR,

Cubice brands, for family use, cheap for cash,

WM. ALBRO LETSON.

September 3, 1847.

## Bricks, Bricks, Bricks.

The subscriber has for sale on his premises at Clarke's Cove, STOCK BRICK, manufactured on the premises, of the best quality, which can be conveniently shipped from his wharf, or taken from the piles in carts. A constant supply will be kept on hand, manufactured from the best materials, and thoroughly burnt.

HENRY CUNARD.

Chatham, 15th September, 1847.

## WANTED,

For the Chatham Rigging Loft,

### Eight or Ten good RIGGERS,

Apply at the office of

J. CUNARD.

October 5, 1847.

## Agricultural Journal.

From the London Farmers' Magazine.  
THE LONDON FARMER'S CLUB.

SUBJECT—THE ACTION OF CHEMICAL MANURES, AND THE BEST METHOD OF MAKING FARM-YARD DUNG.

[Continued from our last.]

Every one knows that sulphate of lime (gypsum) when mixed with a solution containing carbonate of ammonia, as liquid manure or urine, will convert the carbonate of ammonia into sulphate of ammonia, thus arresting the escape of the volatile carbonate of ammonia. The same effect is produced when gypsum is added to wet or tolerably wet dung. It is not, however, so generally known that if by evaporation the mixtures are reduced to a state of moisture not greater than that of a good soil some time after rain, that is, a little moist, but not wet, a reverse action will take place, and carbonate of ammonia, instead of being retained, will be liberated. This fact is most important in explaining the action in the soil of both sulphate of lime and carbonate of lime. If sulphate of lime be on the soil, carbonate of ammonia, brought down by the rain, will, in contact with it, become sulphate of ammonia. When the rain ceases, the water as it evaporates will carry away no ammonia; as the sulphate of ammonia, unlike the carbonate, though soluble, is not volatile. When fine growing weather comes, and the soil gets drier, the sulphate of ammonia suffers decomposition, and liberates carbonate of ammonia for the use of the plants. In a similar manner, if sulphate of ammonia be added to a soil containing a proper quantity of calcareous matter (carbonate of lime), the rain will wash the sulphate of ammonia into the soil. On the commencement of fine weather, the sulphate of ammonia will suffer decomposition, and will be converted into the carbonate of ammonia. The same effects will take place in calcareous soils on the addition of common salt (chloride of sodium), sulphate of soda, &c.; carbonate of soda being liberated. This effect of calcareous matter is of exceedingly great importance to be properly understood with reference to the application of artificial manures, and even of ordinary manure. It is not difficult to prove that sulphate of ammonia, or sulphate of soda, or sulphate of potash or common salt cannot enter into the composition of the generality of plants without undergoing a change. If sulphate of ammonia, when used as a manure, entered into the plant in the state of sulphate, there ought to be a pretty nearly the same relation between the nitrogen and sulphuric acid found in the organism of the plant, and the nitrogen and sulphuric acid found in the sulphate of ammonia. The relation in this latter instance is as 47 sulphuric acid to 14 nitrogen; but in no instance in plants does this relation exist, the quantity of sulphuric acid to nitrogen being always vastly smaller. The same could be proved with respect to other salts of ammonia, as likewise of potash and soda. If, therefore, these substances be found in ordinary manure or be used as top dressing or otherwise on soils deficient in calcareous matter, we must expect them either utterly to be thrown away or only to be partial in their action. I believe the unequal results, often shown by experiments in different localities with the same top dressing, is attributable in many instances to an unequal proportion of calcareous matter in the soil.

Mr. MROH: Then my friend Mr. Hurdly is right in chalking every acre of land.  
Mr. NESBIT:—Perfectly right. The land ought to contain if possible five or six per cent of chalk. I have recommended that every three years there should be an application of lime to the soil, irrespective of all other manures; and this will appear the more necessary when you consider the loss which is occasioned by the ordinary action of the air and rain. Besides the manure which

I have mentioned, there are the animal substances, as shoddy, rags, horses' hoofs, and other substances, which are exceedingly beneficial to the agriculturist when the mineral substances are in proper proportions. If you furnish guano to the land without a proper supply of mineral ingredients, you will only deteriorate its quality. The application of these animal manures is perhaps best in the case of those plants which are least capable of taking ammonia of the air. You are aware that these ammoniacal manures ought to be applied to those plants which have narrow leaves, as wheat, barley, &c.; while mineral manures should, in general, be applied to those plants which have broad leaves, and which possess a greater power of absorbing the ammonia of the air. It has been proved again and again that mineral manures, when applied to mangel wurtzel and turnips, will produce all you want. I believe the meaning of the rotation of plants is simply this—that by supplying phosphate of lime and all necessary mineral substances to the turp, you can get a crop which has obtained its ammonia from the air. This crop furnishes organic matter for the narrow leaved barley. The bulky roots of the lower find organic matter for the wheat. There are many points, gentlemen, upon which I might touch in connection with this subject, but I think it is unnecessary that I should take up your valuable time any longer. The necessity for the application of artificial manures is, I think, daily becoming more apparent. Now, a great dispute has been carried on between Liebig on the one side, and Boissingault on the other, respecting the merits of organic and mineral manures. Both these gentlemen are right and both are wrong. Liebig has stuck to the mineral manures, and has classed together plants which are very different in their nature; while, on the other hand, we have Busardo reckoning the value of every manure by the quantity of nitrogen which it contains. Now the truth lies between the two. That you can grow some plants by the mere application of mineral matters is clear. If you look at the lava soils of Mount Vesuvius, and others which are placed in a similar position, you will find the wild fig-tree growing there on the bare rock; and in a few years such soils are able to grow wheat. Every third year they grow wheat, the intervening years growing a little grass, which is fed by cattle. I am much obliged to you, gentlemen, for the kind manner in which you have listened to my observations, and I shall be very glad if what I have said should lead to a full discussion on the few points which I have been able to bring forward. A communication by the celebrated German chemist Dr. Thesenius, in the Mark Lane Express a few weeks since, stated that in some experiments made on potatoes with mineral manures only, the potatoes were perfectly sound, while those in the neighbourhood manured in the ordinary way were much diseased. Salt at the rate of 2 cwt. to 4 cwt. per acre for wheat I have known to produce most beneficial results. The straw stands stronger, and the grain fills in better. In the use of artificial manures the following general rules may be observed: Reference should in all cases be had to the habits of the plant, and to the chemical composition of its ashes: the manures should seldom be used alone, but mixed, according to the habits of the plant; and the greatest care should be taken to procure them from respectable respectable merchants. The greatest trash is at present in the market, and I hope in a few weeks to be able to publish some analysis which may do something to expose the rogues to which the farmer is sometimes subjected.

Mr. MROH said he had applied the manure of his farm-yard diluted with sulphuric acid, and where the land had been so treated he had the finest ears on any part of his farm. He really thought it desirable for them to buy bones for their turnips, which, at three-farthings a pound, would cost £5 a ton. On that subject he entirely agreed with