

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, DECEMBER 21, 1847.

[NUMBER 11.]



Victoria House,
OCTOBER, 1847.

GREAT BARGAINS,
Selling Off at reduced prices
For Thirty Days Only!!

Just Received, a Supply of FALL and WINTER
Goods, consisting of

Broad Cloths, pilot and beaver CLOTHS,
Cassimeres, Buckskins, & fancy Trowserings,
Vestings, in satin, velvet, and cashmere,
Ladies' dress materials, newest winter style,
Coburghs, Cashmeres, Merinoes, and Orleans,
plain and figured,
Ladies' Winter Shawls and Scarfs, newest
designs,
Hosiery and Gloves of every description,
Furs in Muffs and Boas,
Gala Plaids and fancy Winter Cloakings,
Blankets, red and white Flannels,
Garments and Furniture Prints,
Scotch and French Gingham and Prints,
Twil'd and plain Shirtings, stripes & checks,
Grey and White Cottons,
Irish Linens, Hollands, Diapers, &c.,
Gents' silk and satin Scarfs, Opera Ties,
Stocks, &c.,
Gents' cloth and fur caps,
Black Indiana Cashmere and Ducape Shawls
Fancy Woollen Handkerchiefs,
Silk and Cotton Veilings,
Farcy silks of all shades,
Jackonet, Mull and Book Muslins,
Ready made Clothing, consisting of Coats,
Pants, Vests, Reefing Jackets, Mackintosh
Coats, &c.
Books, Jewelry and Cutlery; white, black,
and colored Thread, Ladies' winter boots,
Chubb's ALMANACKS for 1848; with a variety
of other articles.

E. DALEY & SON.

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 luggage; 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 Suediac 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 luggage 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.

Sheriff's Sales.

On the second SATURDAY in April, 1848, in
front of Hamill's Hotel, Newcastle, between
the hours of 12 and 5 o'clock, P. M., will
be sold at Public Auction,

All the Real Estate, Right, Title, Interest,
Property, Claim and Demand

Of Daniel Becket, in and to certain Land
situate on the little South West branch of
Miramichi; and all other the Real Estate of
the said Daniel Becket, in the county of
Northumberland. The same being taken by
me under Execution issued out of the Supreme
Court at the suit of Peter Mitchell against the
said Daniel Becket.

JOHN M. JOHNSON,

Sheriff of Northumberland.

Sheriff's Office, 4th October, 1847.

On the third Tuesday in March, 1848, in front
of Hamill's Hotel, Newcastle, between the
hours of 12 and 5 o'clock, P. M., will be sold
by Public Auction—

All the Estate, Right, Title, Interest,
Property, Claim and Demand, of Lewis Urquhart,
in and to a certain Lot of Land situate
on the Tabusintac, on which he recently
resided, and in the occupation of William Urquhart,
senior, in the parish of Alawick. Also
all other the Real Estate of the said Lewis
Urquhart, in the county of Northumberland;
the same having been seized by me under
Execution issued out of the Supreme Court at
the suit of the Honorable Joseph Cunard
against the said Lewis Urquhart.

JOHN M. JOHNSON, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Northumberland, }
4th September, 1847. }

On the fourth TUESDAY in February, 1848, in
front of Hamill's Hotel, Newcastle, between
the hours of 12 and 5 o'clock, P. M., will
be sold at Public Auction—

All the Estate, Right, Title, Interest,
Property, Claim and Demand of John Haw,
in and to Lot No 2, granted to Robert Jipson,
containing 400 acres, situate on the north
side of Cain's river, in the parish of Blackville,
and on which he at present resides

Lot Z, containing 60 acres, adjoining the
last mentioned LOT.

Also—all other, the Real Estate of said
John Haw, situate in the County of Northumberland,
the same having been taken by virtue
of an Execution issued out of the Supreme
Court against him at the suit of the Honourable
Joseph Cunard

JOHN M. JOHNSON, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Northumberland }
14th August, 1847. }

On Monday the 29th May, 1848, in front of
Messrs. M Samuel & Son's store, Chatham,
between the hours of 12 and 5 o'clock,
P. M., will be sold at Public Auction,

All the Real Estate, Right, Title, Interest,
property, claim, and demand of William
McKinnon, in and to the lower half of a Lot, now
in the occupation of Hugh McKinnon, situate
at the mouth of Bay du Vin River, in the parish
of Glenelg.

Also—all other the Real Estate of the said
Wm. McKinnon, in the County of Northumberland,
the same having been seized by me
under an Execution issued out of the Supreme
Court at the suit of J. T. Williston, Esquire,
against the said William McKinnon

JOHN M. JOHNSON, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, 23d November, 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 43, 44, and 49, in block B,
of the Chatham Joint Stock company, in the
town of Chatham

Also—Pasture Lots number 63 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.

Agricultural Journal.

From the London Agricultural Gazette.
ON MANURES.

Of the various operations on a well organized farm, there are none so difficult to be properly understood as that of knowing how manure should be applied to the soil, with the greatest advantage to the crops. Notwithstanding much has been said and written upon the subject, still, until very recently, the aid of science was not to any extent brought into requisition, by which the farmer could judge correctly as to the certain effects that different kinds of manure would have upon the various kinds of vegetables and crops grown for the use of man. By the application of chemistry to agriculture, the farmer may judge pretty correctly as to any deficiency there may be in his soil, for the particular crops that he may wish to grow; and by the aid of this science he can also judge correctly as to the proper quality and character of the manure that should be applied to the soil, to make up any deficiency in its natural quality. By this means the enlightened husbandman may calculate with a considerable certainty as to the average produce he will be able to obtain from his land, as a reward for his toil and investment. Although agriculture is the most ancient among the professions and is held in favour by all classes, still it is singularly true that it is among the most modern sciences; and until very recently has it been thought practicable to so manage agricultural practice that any thing like certainty could be looked forward to, as the result of an operation. A Davy, Low, Johnston, and a Leigbic, have so completely illustrated the principles that govern an improved scientific practice, that those desirous of obtaining an acquaintance with the natural and unerring laws that govern the vegetable kingdom, may do so with a very trifling effort and expense. The more thought we have given this very important subject, the more interesting has it become; and we are quite satisfied that the system of education taught in our schools, in the rural districts, should have a direct reference to the great principles that govern vegetation, as well as those practical sciences, that would in an eminent degree fit our young men to become enlightened and highly useful and eminent citizens.

The following extracts, from the pen of Mr. Spooner, very pointedly illustrate the important of the farmer paying strict attention in adapting his manure to the soil and the particular crop he cultivates:

A Treatise on Manures; their Comparative and Economical Qualities, &c. By W. C. Spooner, Author of an "Essay on Superphosphate of Lime, &c."

We cordially recommend this pamphlet to our readers, as a simple statement on the theory and practice of manuring, by an experienced man. The following quotations illustrate the character of the work:—"The art of manuring consists in supplying those elements to plants which they cannot obtain in sufficient abundance from the atmosphere or the soil. To furnish in the manure all the food that a plant requires, would be a very wasteful and unprofitable practice; and to supply on the other hand, only those elements which cannot possibly be procured elsewhere, would be a mistaken and ruinous economy. The true and proper medium is to supply in abundance those constituents which cannot be otherwise obtained, and with moderation those elements which may be furnished by other sources. Thus the first object should be, to furnish the inorganic elements; the second requisite, to assist in supplying those materials which the atmosphere and the soil likewise furnish, and the third to avoid as much as possible adding those constituents, by means of the manure, with which the land already abounds." The following is a useful passage on the management of farm manure:—"Whatever new manures may be introduced, they will never have the effects of displacing this old fashioned

though necessary agent. In connection, however, with its sterling quality, that of affording every ingredient required by plants, it usually possesses two grand faults, viz, its bulk and its poverty, or rather its poverty in proportion to its bulk. The quantity requisite for properly manuring an acre is so great, that its cartage approximates its value to its original cost. It possesses, in fact, too little of the more valuable combinations of the phosphates and of ammonia, or rather to large a proportion of carbonaceous and siliceous compounds, and particularly of water. It is quite necessary for the whole of the straw to be returned to the land; but it should be the vehicle of more valuable articles than is usually possessed. How, then, is this evil to be remedied? It may be obviated in two ways: one by rendering the manure itself of more intrinsic value; and the other, by adding to it or to the land, then or at another period, those articles in which it is weak, or comparatively deficient.

The employment of oil cake or Linseed jelly, it is well known, is one of the more powerful means of enriching dung; so much so that 12 loads made by oilcake fed beasts are equal to 24 of farm-yard dung. This is owing to the fact of Linseed possessing, in addition to a large proportion of oil and albumen, a considerable per centage of phosphate of lime; and which, not being required by the fattening beasts is almost entirely excreted with the dung, and in a form that can readily be assimilated by plants. The striking benefit which Linseed feeding imparts to manure, points out very forcibly the faults which we have ascribed to ordinary dung; and thus, whether we enrich it by Linseed feeding, or add to it, when applied, manures in a more concentrated state, we accomplish the same end, though by practices apparently widely different." "Many methods have been advised for the treatment of dung, so as to economise and retain its volatile elements; amongst others, it has been recommended to sprinkle weak sulphuric acid, over the heap, and also phosphate of iron.

Now, if we consider the high cost of this acid, viz., £10 per ton, or upwards, it is extremely doubtful whether the benefit will repay the great expense of the cost. A few years since, some expensive experiments were instituted by Professor Henslow, in order to test the advantages of employing gypsum for his purposes. The result of these trials I will not say was altogether successful, but at any rate they fell short of the anticipated effect. The plan adopted was to scatter a given quantity of gypsum in the state of fine powder on successive layers of the manure heap, and it was expected that the sulphuric acid, which forms upwards of one half the gypsum, would leave the lime and unite with the ammonia, for which it had a stronger affinity, and fix it in the more durable form of sulphate. An essential quality however, was overlooked, viz., that it was necessary that the sulphate of lime should be in a state of solution, and that it required 500 times its weight of water to dissolve it, which quantity it could never meet with in the dung heap, and consequently, very little was dissolved. Now, it should be borne in mind that sulphate of lime, at £2 per ton, is five times as cheap as oil of vitrol, consequently its sulphuric acid must be at least 2½ times as cheap, allowing nothing for the value of the lime. Its use must, however, be far more economical; and what can be easier than to supply a sufficient quantity of water to dissolve the gypsum, and to shower the solution from time to time over the dung heap. Or I would suggest, as being more economical, to have a tank, or a simple excavation in the centre of the farm-yard capable of receiving the washings from the manure, and to keep this pond always saturated with gypsum, and by means of a wooden pump to raise and sprinkle the solution over the dung-heap."

In reference to this last suggestion we must say that the quantity of rain-water falling on our dung-heaps, though not enough to dissolve the gypsum placed in