

# 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. VI.]

MIRAMICHI, TUESDAY EVENING, NOVEMBER 2, 1847.

[NUMBER 4.

## 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—22. 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 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 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.

## 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 Haidow & Loudoun, to the adjoining store recently occupied by Henry C. D. Carman, 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; Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry; Buchan's Hungarian Balsam; McAllister's all-healing Ointment; Ford's Balsam of Borehound, 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 12, 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 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, Sargent 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, 36,185	1 0
1 do. Province of N. Scotia, 1,255	1 0
1 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,

Choice 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.]

Experiments have been tried which have shewn that, in the case of water containing in solution ten grains of salt and four grains of carbonate of lime per gallon, after the action of the water on the meadows, there has been contained in a gallon of water only four grains of salts, and two of carbonate of lime. The meadows retain, in fact, a portion of the mineral ingredients of the water which runs over them, and they will year by year furnish a large quantity of vegetable matter, which if made into manure, and used on the other parts of the farm, will supply the whole of the loss occasioned by the exportation of the barley and the wheat from the arable portion of the farm. I will only observe now that, in case of a farm being furnished with a sufficient proportion of catch meadows, sufficient ingredients will generally be obtained therefrom to obviate the necessity of putting anything else on the farm. Well, then, the other case is that of marsh land, so near to the sea that it is supported by the infiltration of sea-water and by the saline matter brought unto the land by the breezes blowing from the sea. The marsh lands being often below high water, you can, through the infiltration of sea-water, obtain a sufficient amount of mineral ingredients for the general purposes of the farm. The crops got from the marshes go to manure the arable land, and to replace the substance taken away by what is exported in the shape of wheat, &c. Now, with the exception of these two cases, it is, I apprehend, necessary to import manures on the land, and it now becomes important to consider what shall be imported. Now, the first substance which I will mention is bone-dust. When one comes to consider the general state of the country, it is impossible not to perceive that the habits of the country have, for the last two thousand years, been robbing the land of one of its richest ingredients. Of course plants growing on the land have taken their bone-dust from the land, and animals have taken their bone-dust from the vegetables. It has been the habit of mankind, not only in this country but in others, to deposit the bones of their species in separate receptacles, and to waste the bones of other animals; so that there has been a continual loss going on through the mineral ingredients of bones not being restored to the land. The consequence is, that bone-dust, or phosphate of lime, has come to be one of those ingredients contained in the least quantity in the land. It is now something like fifty years since the first experiments were made as to the action of bones upon land. Bones were first put upon the land in an oily, greasy state, and they did not then appear to do much good. Afterwards, however, they were put on after being deprived of the oily matter, by fermentation with ashes, and the best results followed. Since that period they have been tried in almost every part of the country, and with the exception of one or two strata, their beneficial action is almost invariably acknowledged. There are, as I have intimated, one or two strata to which they cannot be applied. One of them is the malm rock of Hampshire, which is the upper green sand-stone of geologists. I have known bones to have been applied there without producing any benefit; but though sixteen bushels per acre have been applied without producing any effect, I have known a much smaller amount of bones and sulphuric acid (super-phosphate of lime) to be very beneficial. Now the super-phosphate is merely one means of making bone dust more soluble. I believe that the proportion used is 1 cwt. of bones, and 1/2 cwt. of sulphuric acid. The action which takes place is

this: the sulphuric acid seizes hold of the lime of the phosphate of lime, and liberates a portion of the phosphoric acid. The first result is that the phosphoric acid on combination with a small portion of the lime is rendered much more soluble. The action of the sulphuric acid is really to powder the bone-dust to the minutest divisions. When the super-phosphate of lime has continued for a few days in the soil, it is all reduced to the common phosphate of lime, but in a minute state of division. Well now, this I consider one of the greatest improvements of modern times. The action of the sulphuric acid is such as to bring the bone dust into a much more finely divided state than could possibly be brought by any mechanical means that could be resorted to. Again, there is nitrate of soda, and sulphate of soda, and common salt. These have all been used as manures with beneficial effects. Nitrate of soda, on grass lands, is found to stimulate growth; but if used for cereal plants, such as wheat, barley, or oats, unless great care be taken the effect is to throw down the crop, and to cause you to have a very much smaller amount of corn. I have known many instances in which the straw has been thrown down in consequence of this defect; 56lbs. to 84lbs. per acre of nitrate of soda is quite sufficient. Not one of these substances, however, contains silica, which is the great strengthener of the straw. If there be no silica the straw is sure to be weak; the use of the silica is to make the straw stand firm. The employment of these substances then, except in minute proportions, for cereal plants, is not attended with any great benefit. The same may be said of nitrate of potash. Saltpetre acts in a very similar way to nitrate of soda; if it be used for these cereal plants it produces a larger quantity of straw, but if used in too great a proportion it throws the plants down. Now lime is very often used for manures. I wish to speak carefully with respect to the application of that, because a more important point cannot be touched upon. Chalk and marl are, we know, applied with abundant success in a great many countries. Now how does the effect of lime differ from that of chalk or marl? Why, excepting the primary effect, not at all otherwise than in reducing the lime to a minuter state of division. Common chalk is carbonate of lime; marl contains from 30 to 80 per cent of it. When chalk is burnt you get the carbonic acid liberated, and caustic or quicklime left. On adding water to quicklime, you then get slack-lime, i. e., a union of 28 parts of lime with 9 of water. When this is spread abroad and turned over, in a few days the whole, by acting on vegetable matter and by absorbing carbonic acid, is converted into carbonate of lime in a finer state of division than the finest chalk; it is also more equally disseminated through the earth, and the roots of plants can more easily get at it. Now I believe that the use of calcareous matter in land is something more than merely to supply the direct wants of plants; and from certain experiments it appears to me that calcareous matter is deficient in a great number of soils to a greater extent than is commonly supposed. About 16 months since, I published an analysis of the hop plant, and recommended that a certain kind of manure should be applied to the land for the purpose of growing the hop. My recommendation has been carried out in 30 or 40 cases. The mixture was 3 cwt. of guano, 1/2 cwt. of gypsum, a certain portion of coarse salt, with 1 1/2 cwt. of nitrate of potash. The result was that in the whole of the instances referred to, except two, the application was highly successful. By the application of what cost £3 10s. per acre, a gentleman obtained 435 bushels of hops more than where he used 20 loads of farm yard dung, which cost £12. I sent for the soil and the subsoil where the manure had not produced its proper effect, and when I came to examine I found that the soils contained scarcely an appreciable quantity of carbonate of lime, one soil having four tons in 10,000, and the other eight in 10,000, a quantity amounting to little more than one-tenth per cent. of the soil.