

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 16, 1847.

[NUMBER 6.

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 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,

Seare's 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 Haddow & 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; Braudret's celebrated Pills; Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry; Buchan's Hungarian Balm; 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 flavored 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 shew 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 Ledoy.

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 Semiwanan ridge, containing 250 acres known as the Semiwanan 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, 36 185	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. ALERO 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.]

Mr. HUTLEY said he wished to put to Mr. Nesbit a question. That gentlemen had laid great stress on good rotten dung; and, as a practical farmer, he wished to know why such stress had been laid by Mr. Nesbit on good rotten dung, as opposed to manure laid out one day, carried on another, and laid on a third?

Mr. NESBIT said that a ton of rotted dung was more valuable than a ton of fresh. It had a greater effect, and the reason was this: In the general action of the decomposition of manure the ammonia retained, and the whole was reduced into less bulk. They had double the amount of mineral ingredients, double the ammonia; they only lost the carbon and the hydrogen. He had never yet heard of an instance in which well rotted dung did not, on trial, prove more valuable than fresh dung. It must be clear to every gentleman present that if there were a quantity of soluble matters, and they were exposed to rains, the result would be injurious. The decomposed manure would be washed away before the plants could be acted upon.

A MEMBER wished to ask whether or not Mr. Nesbit considered charcoal a manure?

Mr. NESBIT said that under various circumstances charcoal had been found very useful, by acting on the ammonia of the air, and condensing it within its pores. By experiments, one cubic inch of charcoal had been found to condense 90 inches of ammoniacal gas.

Mr. LOVE said he denied that a ton of rotted dung was better than a ton of fresh dung. He had weighed the two, and had found that it took 30 cwt. of fresh dung to make one ton of rotten dung; and he could state that one ton of fresh dung did as much good to the land as one ton of rotten dung, simply, he believed, because the rotten dung lost those volatile ingredients which had been in it and which gave the first leaves to the plant.

Mr. NESBIT said that was because it was badly made, and asked for what crop the dung was used?

Mr. LOVE replied that it was used for turnips and mangel wurzel. It was the general experience that rotten dung was the best. It was not judicious he conceived to drive off any single particle of matter, volatile or solid, which was contained in the manure of their farm-yards. As one who was born in another country, he could not but feel surprised at the conduct of landlords in this country in not doing their duty to their tenants, by not giving them better buildings and other places for keeping the soluble manure. It was through the medium of leases that his own countrymen had been able to make such great improvements, including the keeping of their manure in a condensed state. There was as much of the spirit of improvement in England as in Scotland; further, he would say there was as much of the spirit of improvement in the room in which they were assembled that evening as in any country in the world. Mr. Nesbit had said a great deal about applying lime to the soil, that is, calcined lime; and he had stated that when applied to the land in the form of dust it very soon became carbonate of lime. That he denied *in toto*. He had seen chalk applied to land without doing any good at all. He agreed with Mr. Nesbit that Mr. Warnes's system was one of the best that had yet been invented for retaining all the good properties in animal and vegetable manures; and having himself put in practice for three weeks, he could not perceive that any loss had arisen; that was the chief thing which they had to guard against. He demurred to Mr. Nesbit's remark, that soils in general required the

application of lime every three or four years. Lime was a thing which continued in the soil for a long time, it always found its way downwards, and the only way to keep it up was to plough deeper and bring it back again. He would just mention that Mr. Shaw, of Northampton, having sent his soil to be analysed by a chemist, was told that the only substance which needed to be applied was lime. He accordingly applied a quantity and the consequence was that not an atom of difference was produced in the space of three years. This was one of the discrepancies of chemists, as regarded the analyzing of soils. No doubt chemistry was right when it was properly known; but he thought the chemists of the day were as much behind in their knowledge of certain conformations of plants and of the substances from which they derived their nourishment, as they (the farmers) were. I believe that as fast as they acquire knowledge we are found grasping it.

Mr. NESBIT said that as farmers could see when chemists were wrong, so chemists could see when farmers were wrong. He repeated his statement, that weight for weight, rotted dung was more valuable as a manure than unrotted dung.

Mr. TURNER: in all cases?

Mr. NESBIT said very much depended, of course, on the seasons; but he maintained that, irrespective of seasons, there was the most nourishment in rotted dung. This would appear evident if they considered how rotted dung was made; that one ton of it was formed from two tons of unrotted, that is to say, that they had twice the amount of silica of potash and of ammonia; that everything, in fact, was doubled in quantity, except a certain amount of carbon and hydrogen which escaped. The carbon and hydrogen escaped, because there was an action of the air causing them to do so. But it should be recollected, that those were not the most valuable properties. Now, with respect to long and short dung, they were aware that the ploughing-in of these upon different lands, would make a material change. If the land were very heavy, long dung would have a chance of lightening the soil; but if such dung were the best, then it might be asked what was the use of putting bone-dust and other mineral ingredients. It was contended by Mr. LOVE that he was wrong with respect to the application of lime every three or four years, but he repeated the statement, that to throw on the land a large quantity of lime, and then abstain from applying any more for a number of years, was not a proper system of liming. In the case of land which required liming, the work should be done every two or three years. The more lime they put into the land at a time, the more they exposed to be washed away.

Mr. MESCH said that in Scotland it was applied in the spring.

Mr. NESBIT: With respect to the failure of chemical experiments, he begged to repeat what he had said on a former occasion—that he would not be answerable for any faults but his own. He had before had Dr. Playfair's sins and misfortunes fathered upon himself. He had, however, nothing to do with the errors of other persons, and only when he himself had been proved to be in the wrong would he give way.

Mr. LOVE said, it had been argued as if there were no other acid in the soil than carbonic acid. Now, it was well known that alumina was the common alum of the shops.

Mr. NESBIT dissented from this statement.

Mr. LOVE.—Now, if that were the case, there was sulphuric acid in the soil, and as the lime had the power of robbing it wherever it came in contact with it, that was the reason why the strong lands were made friable by the application of a considerable quantity of lime.

Mr. NESBIT begged to correct Mr. LOVE. Alumina was an oxide of a metal. What the action of lime might be upon sulphuric acid was another question.