

# THE GLEANER:

383

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. V.]

MIRAMICHI, TUESDAY EVENING, SEPTEMBER 14, 1847.

NUMBER 49.

## INCENDIARY!

Whereas on the night of Saturday, or early on Sunday morning last, some person or persons "who have not the fear of God before their eyes," under the instigation of the Devil, actuated by malice, envy, hatred, and ill-will, set fire to the Double Saw Mill situated on Barnaby's River, which was soon reduced to a heap of ashes; from the frequent Threats that have been uttered that such would occur, the subscribers have little doubt of the ultimate detection of the perpetrators of the foul deed; but in order to its more speedy accomplishment, a REWARD OF FIFTY POUNDS will be paid to any person or persons who will give such information as will lead to the conviction of the offending party.

GILMOUR, RANKIN & CO.  
Miramichi, 23rd July, 1847.

## Notice of Co-Partnership.

The subscribers have entered into Co-partnership under the Firm of MOORE & HARDING to conduct a General business at this place.

WM. E. MOORE,  
JOHN H. HARDING.

Shippigan, 2nd August, 1847.

M. & H. have just received an assortment of Dry Goods and Groceries; and hourly expect per ship Friendship, from Liverpool, a large supply of grey, white, and printed COATS, COTTON WAFF, FLANNELS, BLANKETS, TEA, Indigo, Iron, Nails, EARTHENWARE, and other articles suitable for the season, which they will dispose of on reasonable terms for satisfactory payment.

## 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 5 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.

## TO LET.

For such term of years as may be agreed upon—All that eligible situated in the Parish of Bathurst, in the County of Gloucester, formerly the residence of the late Theophilus DesBrisay, Esq. Application to be made to Theophilus DesBrisay, Bathurst, or George Kerr, Esq., Chatham.

Chatham, August 9, 1847.

## BLANKS

Of various kinds for sale at the Gleaner Office.

NOTICE.—All persons having just demands against the Estate of DAVID GREW, late of Chatham, in the County of Northumberland, Carpenter, deceased, are requested to render the same duly attested, within three months from this date, at the office of GEORGE KERR, one of the Executors; and all persons indebted to the said Estate, are requested to make immediate payment, to Mr. Kerr.

WILLIAM MACFARLANE, } Executors.  
GEORGE KERR. }  
Chatham, June 29 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; Brancroft's celebrated Pills; Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry; Buchan's Hungarian Balsam; McAlister's all-healing Ointment; Ford's Balsam of Horse-radish, 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.

Chatham, 8th June, 1847.

## Spring Importations!

The subscriber begs leave to inform the inhabitants of Miramichi, that he has opened his store, formerly occupied by Messrs Haddow and Loudoun, where he now offers for sale an extensive and well selected assortment of SCOTCH and ENGLISH

Spring & Summer Goods,  
HARDWARE,  
West India Produce, &c. &c.  
GEORGE H. RUSSELL.

## 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.

## TEA, TEA.

The subscribers have just received, and offer for sale, cheap for cash, a quantity of superior, fine flavored Nanyong, Oolong, and Mohea SOUCHONG; fine Gunpowder and YOUNG HUYSON TEAS, in boxes of from 13 to 50 lbs each.

K. B. & W. FORBES.

7th June, 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 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.

## ADMINISTRATION NOTICE.

All persons having demands against the Estate of ALEXANDER ALEXANDER, late of Bathurst, in the County of Gloucester, deceased, are hereby required to render the same duly attested; and those indebted to make payment within three months from this date, to William Napier, Esq., at his Office Bathurst.

ROBINA ALEXANDER, Administratrix.  
JOHN McINTOSH, Administrator.  
Bathurst, 1st August, 1847.

## Agricultural Journal.

From the London Farmers' Magazine. ON THE BEST TIME AND METHOD OF CUTTING AND SECURING THE BARLEY CROP. The following remarks on this subject, are copied from a Report of the proceedings of the Wakefield Farmers' Club.

In the absence of Mr. Green, who was to have introduced the subject for the evening's discussion—"On the best time and method of cutting and securing the barley crop," Mr. Hislop volunteered to supply his place, by stating in the first place, that in his opinion, barley, like wheat, ought to be cut before it is fully ripe, not adhering to the old maxim, that it ought to be forgotten for a week or ten days after it is ripe. Malsters certainly differ in their opinion on this head, some saying that when it is reaped before being ripe, the malt is apt to be flinty, while others maintain that the barley in that case germinates more freely, and if managed with judgment, produces a superior malt. Mr. Hislop stated that at any rate, according to his experience, the early reaped barley, that is, that which is cut before being dead ripe, commands a better price in the market, which he considered a sure criterion of its superiority. The mode of cutting which he recommended was with the scythe, provided with a piece of thin board ten inches in height at the heel of the blade instead of a bow of wood or iron; that the barley should be taken up immediately on being cut, and made up into sheaves of sizes varying according to circumstances; that if the weather should be warm and dry, and little or no clover; though as a general rule he should prefer small sheaves. He particularly condemned the practice of allowing the barley to remain in the swathe, after being cut, even if overtaken with rain. He then said that in setting up, he generally placed five sheaves, if small, and four if large, on each side, and hooded them with two others. The plan of hooding he particularly recommended, as he maintained it preserved the colour of the barley, and rendered the sample more pleasing to the eye. The stocks, he said should be set up with the ends north and south.—Mr. Baydon, speaking as a malster, said that he always prefers a bright colour in barley. To attain this he recommended that it should be taken up into sheaves and set up in stocks immediately on its being cut, even if the weather should be wet; and stated that found by experience that the barley which had been so treated, compared with other barley, cut on the same day, which had been allowed to remain in the swathe, the former was much easier to malt, and was superior in quality when malted. The system of hooding the stocks he much recommended. With regard to the most advisable time of reaping barley, he should say that in variable weather, let it be cut before being fully ripe; but if the weather should be hot and settled, he thought it better to allow it to remain until it was ripe, but not beyond. He further observed that a little sweating in the stack he considered to be desirable, as it made the barley germinate better and more freely.—Mr. John Wood said that he had tried hooding the stocks, and most emphatically recommended the plan, particularly in a wet season. He also said that in his opinion the barley should be taken up immediately on its being cut, and not on any account to lie in the swathe. He also recommended that the stocks should not be moved or touched until led away, even in a bad weather.—Mr. Charlesworth said he approved of early cutting and of hooding the stocks, and remarked that in his opinion, there is more barley spoiled by being allowed to stand too long, than by being cut too early.—Mr. T. Wordsworth expressed the same opinion.—Mr. Hislop here again observed that in Scotland there is an old saying, that 'barley will ripen nine days in the stock.'—Mr. W. Belton gave an instance where in a field of barley, with a thick

undergrowth of clover, the part which was taken up immediately produced an excellent sample, and in that part where the barley was allowed to remain in the swathe the sample was not nearly so good.—With regard to early cutting, Mr. Briggs remarked, that in all sorts of grain, when cut on the verge of being ripe, the skin is thinner and finer than when allowed to remain until dead ripe, and that in the latter case, the woody fibre at the exterior of the grain increases, at the expense of the kernel within. This he considered a provision of nature to enable the grain to bear the inclemency of the winter, and to preserve the powers of vegetation from being thereby injured; but at the same time he conceived that that very thickening of the skin might in some degree impair its tendency quickly to vegetate, and that therefore barley reaped just before being ripe, and allowed to complete the ripening process in the sheaf, might reasonably be expected to germinate more speedily, and produce a better malt.

At the conclusion of the discussion, the following resolution was passed:—"That in the opinion of this meeting it is preferable to cut barley before it becomes dead ripe, particularly in unsettled weather; to bind in small sheaves immediately on its being cut, and set up in stocks, with hoods; also that the rakings should not be mixed with the general crop.

From the London Mark Lane Express.

## THE IMPORTANCE OF CARBON.

Sir,—I think it is worthy of mature consideration, how far the agriculturist ought to depend on the atmosphere for due supply of the organic ingredients for the growth of our usually cultivated plants. When we consider what an immense supply of carbon is required for the nourishment of the innumerable number of trees, shrubs, and blades of grass, that beautify and cover the surface of the earth, and how small a portion of carbonic acid (only 1 gallon in every 2,500 gallons of air) there is in the atmosphere it may be justly questioned whether sufficient attention is paid to the supply of carbonaceous matter to the soil, for its absorption by the roots. For if, in any case, the supply from the atmosphere is insufficient, and that insufficiency is not then made up from the contents of the soil, the plant must be very imperfectly developed. On the other hand, if there should be too much carbon in the soil at one time, no injurious effects will follow from the surplus. The experiment on the use of charcoal as a manure, in the case of turnips, by the Earl of Essex, in vol. 5th, part 1 of the *Journal of the Royal Agricultural Society for England*, is very striking. And Mr Karkeek has, in the Mark Lane Express of March 22, clearly shown, I think, that the failure of Liebig's turnip manure, in two instances therein stated, was the consequence of the want of a sufficient quantity of carbonaceous and azotized substances in the soil. His opinion, therefore, appears to be well founded, that 'the inorganic elements are of very little value as a manure for plants without a corresponding supply of the organic.'

In an interesting work recently published by Jasper W. Rogers, entitled, 'An Appeal for the Irish Peasantry,' the value of carbon in the soil is clearly shown. In proportion to its proper supply to the culture of all plants, either by the atmosphere or otherwise, depends the luxuriance and vigour of their growth.

Sir Robert Kane gives the following highly valuable table, showing the amount of carbon in each plant, which he names, viz:

Plant	Carbon per cent.
Wheat	46.1
Wheat straw	48.4
Oats	50.7
Oat straw	50.1
Potatoes	44.0
Turnips	42.9
Red clover hay	47.4

This, in itself, is sufficient to prove the indispensability of carbon to vegetation.

It is an absorbent of the highest order and used as a fertilizer, it yields to the roots of the plant carbon in its purest