

# THE GLEANER:

AND NORTHUMBERLAND, KENT, GLOUCESTER AND RESTIGOUCHE  
COMMERCIAL AND AGRICULTURAL JOURNAL.

OLD SERIES] Nec arancorum 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, JUNE 15, 1847.

[NUMBER 36.

## WILLIAM J. FRASER

—OFFERS FOR SALE—

### The CARGO

Of the Schooner "HAPPY RETURN"  
From BOSTON.  
—S A Y—

150 bls superfine Flour, 20 boxes Pickles,  
40 boxes Tobacco, 12 boxes Lemon Syrup  
40 chests TEA, 40 dozen Vermifuge,  
20 puncheons Molasses, 20 gross Matches,  
20 barrels Pork, 20 sides Sole Leather,  
20 bls Pitch and Tar, 24 Calf Skins,  
20 dozen Champagne Cider, 4 dozen lining & binding  
Shins,  
20 boxes Soap, 1 barrel Whale Oil,  
20 boxes Candles, 12 cans Neats Foot Oil,  
50 boxes Raisins, 50 bags Fine Salt,  
20 barrels Onions, 1 barrel Saleratus,  
10 bls Pease & Beans, 5 cases palm leaf Hats  
1 cask Currants, 40 dozen Corn Brooms,  
5 bags Nuts, 20 dozen Pails,  
10 boxes Oranges, 10 dozen Hay Rakes,  
30 bags BREAD, 12 doz. Seythe Sneaths,  
5 barrels fine Bran, 10 dozen Hay Rakes,  
20 boxes Sugar and 2 Horse Rakes,  
Butter Crackers, 2 dozen Manure Forks,  
1 cask CHEESE, 2 dozen Gardeners'  
1 cask HAMS, Spades,  
20 boxes Castor Oil, 2 dozen Hoes & Rakes,  
1 barrel HONEY, 6 boxes scythe Stones,  
20 boxes Confections, 2 boxes Axes,

BOOTS and SHOES of all sizes:

A Handsome Assortment of

### Room and Hall Paper Hangings:

FURNITURE, Chairs, Bureaus, Clocks, fancy  
Work Baskets, Looking Glasses, Pictures and  
Picture Frames, Accordions, Toys and Books;  
a good assortment of WHITES, GLASSWARE,  
Trunks, green painted Blinds, mahogany  
Blinds, Tortoise shell and other Combs.

An excellent assortment of SUMMER  
CLOTHES and CASSINETTS, for Gents'  
and Childrens' wear. Also—  
Flour, Indian Corn Meal, Oatmeal and Buck-  
wheat Flour, in small bags, for family use.

100 heavy green salted HIDES, at low prices  
for prompt payment.  
Chatham, 17th May, 1847.

### Entire Horse "Briton."

That splendid GREY HORSE formerly  
owned by Mr Justus Adams, and at present  
owned by the subscriber, will be kept by him  
during the present season, and will be travelled  
through the county, stopping at the following  
places, viz.: Newcastle, Douglastown, Chat-  
ham, Napan, Nelson, South West, and North  
Esk. The public would do well to avail them-  
selves of the present opportunity of obtaining  
a good breed of horses. Terms—each mare  
during the season, 25s., 5s. of which to be paid  
in hand to the groom, and the balance on the  
1st of August next.

HENRY COPP, Senior.

North Esk, 19th April, 1847.

### Morgan Champion and Bulrush.

The above named Horses, imported by the  
Northumberland Agricultural Society from the  
United States, will stand at the following places  
this season—Newcastle, Chatham, Doug-  
lastown, North West, South West, and Tabu-  
sintac, as business may require. Terms as last  
year.

DANIEL WETHERALL.

Newcastle, May 17, 1847.



### TAKE NOTICE!

Just received, and for sale by the subscribers,  
a variety of articles in the GROCERY LINE, viz:  
superior Tea, Coffee, Sugar, Tobacco, best  
lemon syrup, compound sarsaparilla syrup, (a  
cooling and refreshing beverage for the sum-  
mer season) pickles, preserves, assorted; figs,  
raisins and prunes, preserved ginger, pepper  
sauce, &c., with a variety of other articles.  
Also, daily expected from Britain, an extensive  
supply of fresh DRUGS and MEDICINES.  
The above articles cheap for cash only.  
K B. & W. FORBES.

### Caution.

This is to caution all persons against pur-  
chasing Two Promissory Notes, drawn by  
MICHAEL O'BRIEN in favor of WILLIAM END,  
Esquire, of Twenty Five Pounds each, dated  
23rd November, 1840, which Notes have been  
paid, and a receipt for the payment given, but  
the party has refused to give them up.  
MICHAEL O'BRIEN  
Bathurst, April 30, 1847.

## BOOKBINDING.

The subscriber wishes to inform his friends  
and the public, that he is now furnished with  
the necessary apparatus, and a considerable  
quantity of material for Bookbinding. He will  
bind books for the future, and endeavor to  
give general satisfaction.

Until the subscriber removes to Chatham,  
persons having books to bind will please leave  
them at Mr Macdougall's store, where speci-  
mens of his binding may be seen.

DAVIS P. HOWE.

Napan, June 7, 1847.

## Commercial Building, Chatham.

The subscribers beg to inform the inhabitants  
of the county of Northumberland, that they  
have commenced business in the store in the  
above named building, recently occupied by  
John Fraser & Co., where they have now on  
sale an extensive assortment of

### Spring & Summer Goods,

Consisting of—plain and striped Lustres, Co-  
burs, and Orleans; printed Orleans, Coburgs,  
Delaines and Saxonic; fancy cambric, muslin,  
and organdie Dresses; ladies' shawls and  
scarfs, newest styles; fancy handkerchiefs;  
newest materials for ladies dresses, in great  
variety, ladies' fashionable bonnets of latest  
designs, with a splendid assortment of Ri-  
bands, lace collars, black lace veils, demi veils,  
a great variety of muslins, laces, edgings, &c.;  
gents' fancy silk handkerchiefs and neck ties,  
a great variety of ready made CLOTHING;  
white, black and brown thread, a variety of  
worsted fringes, assorted colours, Books, &c.

EDWARD DALEY & SON.

Chatham, May 17, 1847.

### Rise and Fall of Anti-Christ,

BY THE REV. ROBERT FLEMING  
(First published in London, January 1, 1701.)

This Work, which contains a valuable ex-  
position of many important prophecies, has  
been lately republished in this Province, and  
is now offered for sale, price Two Shillings  
and sixpence.

Mr THOS. SPRATT is agent for the sale of  
the above work in Miramichi.  
Chatham, April 19, 1847.

### Steam, Steam, Steam!

#### THE IRON STEAM PACKET

#### "Conqueror";

Will run between

### Shediac, Charlottetown & Picton,

The ENSUING SEASON, commencing immedi-  
ately on her arrival from Britain. This Boat  
is NEW, and propelled by two Engines of  
FORTY HORSE POWER EACH.

W. H. & R. C. SCOVIL.

Shediac, 1st March, 1847.

N. B. Notice of the days of leaving and  
arriving at each place will be given immedi-  
ately after her arrival.

### Ship Seraphine!

The Subscriber hereby cautions all per-  
sons not to trust the crew of the ship "Sera-  
phine," lying in Chatham, as I will not be an-  
swerable for any debts contracted by them.

JOHN APFLECK, Master.

Chatham, May 24th, 1847.

### Carding Machine at Nelson.

The subscriber begs respectfully to inform  
the public that he has purchased a set of  
CARDING MACHINES,

Made after the most improved plan, and war-  
ranted to him to do excellent work. He will  
have it set in operation in Nelson early in the  
ensuing spring, and will Card Wool for the  
public on liberal terms. He will make his  
terms known, and employ agents to take in  
Wool at Chatham, Douglastown, and Newcas-  
tle, previously to commencing operation.

WILLIAM WILSON.

Nelson, 1st March, 1847.

### A. W. Hart & Co., Merchants & Forwarding Agents, LIVERPOOL—ENGLAND.

—REFERENCES—

Liverpool Banking Co., Liverpool,  
Lawrence Phillips & Sons, London,  
Benjamin Hart & Co., Montreal, Canada  
A. W. H. & Co. receive consignments of  
Ships for sale. Also Cargoes of Timber,  
Deals, Wheat, Flour, and Produce. They  
also purchase every description of British Ma-  
nufactures for Export.

## Agricultural Journal.

From the Prairie Farmer.

### REMARKS ON THE SCIENCE OF AGRICULTURE.

BY H. HUNT, M. D.

[Continued from our last.]

There is one very important practical  
bearing originating in the fact that our  
soil consists in a great measure of the  
pulverised elements of granite rock. The  
circumstance is this: feldspar, the most  
predominant mineral of the three that con-  
stitute granite, (viz: quartz, mica, and  
feldspar,) contains potash, the vegetable  
alkali in abundance and in a larger pro-  
portion than any other Mineral or rock.  
According to Bakewell and others, feld-  
spar contains, in 100 parts, silice, 63 to  
74; alumine, 11 to 14; potash, 13; lime,  
3 to 6; oxide of iron, 1; loss, 3 to 6.  
The above analytical formula of feldspar,  
with the addition of magnesia, manga-  
nese, &c. of minor consideration, would  
constitute an excellent soil for wheat and  
other grain.

Lime and potash are necessary to the  
growth of all kinds of grain. Lime, how-  
ever, is present in abundance in our subsoil,  
aside from what it derives from the disin-  
tegration of granite; for there are lime  
boulders and pebbles in abundance in-  
terspersed through the diluvium, which  
demonstrates the fact that there is plenty  
of lime in the sub-soil. But potash, the  
vegetable alkali, is scarcely obtained from  
any other natural source in adequate  
quantities to render our soil as produc-  
tive and as well adapted to wheat and  
other grain as it is.

I do not know as there has been as yet  
a minute analysis of the soil of Wiscon-  
sin. But from the nature of the forma-  
tion, the different kinds and the opposite  
relative proportions of the minerals that  
compose it, as well as the quality and  
quantity of the different varieties of trees  
and plants that it produces, we are en-  
abled to make out a formula (by guess)  
that will be approximately correct.  
Therefore I hazard one. Silice, 80; alu-  
mine, 5; lime, 6; in all, 93; the remain-  
ing 7 parts consist principally of potash  
and the other alkalies, viz. soda and mag-  
nesia, together with iron, manganese,  
&c.

The fact that the oak bark of Wiscon-  
sin is not as good for tanning leather as  
eastern bark is probably owing to the  
abundance of alkalies in the soil, which  
would either saturate tannic acid, or act  
directly injurious on the hides, and per-  
haps in both ways. One thing is cer-  
tain, viz. that there is a very large  
amount of silice in our oaks, and  
this can only be absorbed by their roots  
in combination with potash, in the form  
of silicate of potash.

The surface soil differs from the sub-  
soil, in having mixed with it more or less  
vegetable mould or humus. The surface  
soil of the prairie contains, as a general  
rule, too much humus for wheat. The  
surface soil of the openings and groves  
has much less than that of the prairies,  
and is consequently better adapted to  
the growth of wheat. The muck of the  
marshes contains little else than vegeta-  
ble matter, therefore not at all adapted  
to wheat.

Now from the foregoing data, which  
are at least approximately correct, may  
be deduced a large number of important  
inferences of great practical bearing to  
the agriculturist, horticulturist, and arbor-  
ist; some of which I will notice briefly.

1. The sub-soil of this region contains  
the elements of inexhaustible fertility;  
the earths and alkalies being in due pro-  
portion, in great abundance, and in a tol-  
erably good state of disintegration, with-  
out which the woody plants and the va-  
rious kinds of grain could not flourish or  
come to a state of maturity.

2. The surface soil of the prairies con-  
tains too much humus, and too little  
earthy or mineral matter for wheat to  
flourish well and mature a plump berry,  
after two or three crops are taken off  
without replenishing it in some way  
with the silice, lime, &c. that have  
been abstracted from the soil. And shade

and fruit trees will not do well unless  
their roots are supplied with subsoil or  
until their radicles penetrate it.

So far as my experience goes,  
fruit trees transplanted into the deep rich  
muck of the prairie acquire a succulent  
growth and stand the winter poorly.  
The sub-soil is not duly prepared to nour-  
ish plants until it has been exposed to  
the action of the atmosphere and permit-  
ted to undergo a still further degree of  
disintegration.

The prairie sod when rotted, although  
it contains but a small amount of earth—  
silice, lime, potash, &c.—makes a ve-  
ry good soil for two or three years; for  
the mineral elements it contains are in  
the very best condition for been taken  
up by the radicles of these plants, for  
they have been absorbed and assimilated  
again and again by the grasses and herbs.  
When mixed with the more solid sub-  
soil it constitutes the very best soil for  
fruit and shade trees.

3. It follows as a matter of course  
from the above principles or facts that  
it is all-important to the prairie farmer  
that he plows deep and turns up the sub-  
soil, if he intends to raise wheat. I  
have known wheat to grow on the earth  
taken out of the bottom of a ditch two  
feet below the surface, and mature a fine  
plump kernel, while the grain growing  
in the same field on the surface soil  
was badly shrivelled and hardly worth  
harvesting. And in fact in our county  
the past season there were hundreds of  
acres that were not harvested at all, and  
much more that did not half pay. How-  
ever, the failure the past season did not  
entirely depend upon shallow plowing,  
for the wheat in the openings was not  
quite perfect, though much the better of  
the two.

4. Straw, instead of being rotted or  
burnt in heaps, which is generally the  
case at least in Wisconsin, should be  
strown over the field from which it was  
taken, and burnt with the stubble. The  
obvious reason for so doing are these:

1. There is in the prairie soil already  
a superabundance of decayed vegetable  
matter; and by burning the straw on the  
field, you thereby return to the soil all  
the inorganic elements that the straw  
contained, and the absolute loss to the  
soil is what is taken away in the grain,  
which is considerable.

2. Plowing in the straw stubble  
makes the soil too loose and dry, which  
is no small objection. The straw when  
plowed in is much longer in passing into  
a state suitable for affording its inorganic  
principles to the new plants than when  
rotted in heaps and converted into ma-  
nure; but when the time required is com-  
pared to that of burning the straw, there  
is an infinite disparity. There is one  
argument in favour of rotting the straw,  
either in heaps or plowing it under.  
Ammonia is required for the nutrition of  
all plants; burning dissipates this or the  
elements that form it into the atmos-  
phere, while when straw is suffered to  
ferment, ammonia is slowly disengaged  
and may be absorbed by the roots of the  
plants in the form of carbonate or sul-  
phate ammonia. But snow and rain ab-  
sorb ammonia in the atmosphere and pre-  
cipitate it to the earth, and in this way  
this indispensable element is furnished  
to growing plants.

### CURE FOR MURRAIN.

From the British American Cultivator.

Sir—Noticing in your excellent paper  
for February that the murrain had been  
lately very destructive in one of your  
correspondents' herds; I am induced to  
send you a receipt for making a drench,  
which I have seen tried with great suc-  
cess on the River Thames, in the Wes-  
tern District. It is this: Take a large  
tin milk pan full of the roots of the com-  
mon bracken that grows in swamps, cov-  
er them with water, and boil down to  
about 4 ounces of saltpetre, and same  
quantity of butter. Drench the animal  
with this, and if not relieved in six hours,  
repeat it. I received the receipt from a  
noted cattle curer; and have seen it tried  
with great success. I have since not-  
iced, that wherever the murrain is com-  
mon, the bracken is also to be found; and