

# 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. V.] MIRAMICHI, TUESDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 5, 1847. [NUMBER 52.

## 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 situate 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 COTTONS, COTTON WARE, 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; and at 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.

## TO LET.

For such term of years as may be agreed upon—All that eligible situated HOUSE, FARM, and PREMISES, situate in the upper district of Chatham, 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, A.K. 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 most 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; a specific 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 Ninyong, Oolong, and Mohea SOUCHONG; fine Goupwder and YOUNG HYSON 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 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 Beresford, 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.

ROLINA ALEXANDER, Administrator.  
JOHN McINTOSH, Administrator.  
Bathurst, 1st August, 1847.

## Agricultural Journal.

From Hogg's Instructor.

### AGRICULTURAL CHEMISTRY.

(Continued from our last.)

A small quantity of finely divided matter is sufficient to fit a soil for the production of turnips and barley; and a crop of turnips has been grown on a soil containing eleven parts out of twelve sand; a greater proportion of sand, however, causes sterility. It must be observed that the constituents of vegetables do not form the whole substance of soil; there are certain component parts which invest it with softness and penetrability, and these qualities are essential to the absorption of moisture and the growth of plants. Water and the decomposing animal and vegetable matter existing in the soil constitute the true nourishment of plants, and as the earthy parts of the soil are useful in retaining water, so as to supply it in the proper portions to the roots of vegetables, so they are likewise efficacious in producing the proper distribution of the animal and vegetable matter of manure; when equally mixed with it they prevent it from decomposing too rapidly, and by their capillary attraction the soluble parts are supplied in due proportions. These facts relative to the constitution and nature of soils have been deduced by the experimental chemist, and there can be little doubt that the agriculturist, who knows and acts upon principles based on these experiments, will be able to make a given soil more productive and continuously germinative than the mere practical farmer who applies the same kind of tillage and manuring to all soils. It may be imagined that the purely inorganic portions of earth do not exercise any material influence over vegetation, but it must be remembered that its attractive or absorbent power is depending upon its comparative penetrability or cohesion, and water being the chief agent upon which plants depend for existence, it is of vital importance that it should be what is termed open; because it is an established fact that soils which most readily attract aerial moisture are always the most vegetative. Accurate experiments of this nature furnished a celebrated agricultural chemist with the following data: One thousand parts of a celebrated soil, from Ormiston, in East Lothian, which contained more than half its weight of finely divided matter, of which 11 parts were carbonate of lime and 9 parts vegetable matter, when dried at 212 degrees, gained by exposure for an hour to air saturated with moisture, at a temperature of 62 degrees, 18 grains. One thousand parts of a very fertile soil, from the banks of the river Parret, in Somersetshire, under the same circumstances gained 16 grains. One thousand parts of a soil from Mersea, in Essex, worth 45s. an acre, gained 13 grains. One thousand parts of a fine sand, from Essex, worth 28s. an acre, gained 11 grains. One thousand parts of a coarse sand, worth 15s. an acre, gained only 8 grains. And one thousand parts of the soil of Bagshot Heath gained only 3 grains.

It will be seen from these facts that, in proportion as the fertility or land-value of each soil mentioned decreases, so does the power of absorbing moisture from the air diminish, until it reaches almost sterility on the one hand and inaction on the other. It is a demonstrable truth then, that water enters largely into the composition of plants, and it was anciently believed that it supplied the whole alimentary support of vegetables; but a more extended knowledge of the economy of nature has dispelled that illusion, and now it is known that the air supplies a large proportion of the solid constituents of the vegetable kingdom. In lignin or woody fibre, sugar, and starch, it is found that nearly half of their parts are supplied by oxygen and hydrogen in the proportions requisite for the constitution of water, and nearly half by carbon; now the air we breathe contains carbonic acid, being a compound of 714 parts oxygen and 286 parts by weight of carbon.

Carbonic acid gas is of itself a deadly poison; and its excess in the atmosphere would produce the most direful consequences to the animal creation; but it is the food of vegetables, they absorb and retain it in their essence, and while doing so emit oxygen, and thus while adding to their own health and strength they purify the atmosphere for animals by a beautiful and wise arrangement. Every agriculturist knows that to excite the germinative properties of seeds there is yet another agent required in addition to soil, air, and moisture; and that is solar heat; and this last, as an emanation from a cloudless sun, is also essential for the growth and fruition of plants. The end and object of all man's physical labours, and the end and object of many of his intellectual ones, are his own physical sustenance or elevation; all our extensive manufactures, buildings, mines, and agricultural operations and improvements are engaged in simply for the comfort and support of the human family.

The most important of all productions to man is that of corn; the irremediable destruction of one universal crop of this invaluable aliment would all but depopulate the earth, and the recent failure of the potato crops demonstrates our dependence upon, and impresses us with the necessity of, bringing all available appliances of science and practice to bear upon agriculture. We have referred to the character and qualities of soil at some length; and have shown how chemistry may be applied in the adaption of particular grains to particular soils; we shall now refer to the nature and essence of grains, from the analysis of which it will be seen that the elements of animal and vegetable sustenance are in their ultimate characters identical. When flour is kneaded into a piece of dough and then held beneath a stream of pure water, the aqueous fluid will for some time flow from the dough with a milky whiteness, and then gradually losing its borrowed hue will come away in its native purity, leaving a grey tough elastic substance, very like bird-lime, in the place of the dough; this substance is called gluten. Gluten, when submitted to ultimate analysis, yields the elements of carbon, hydrogen, oxygen, and nitrogen, and is therefore nearly identical with the fibrin and albumen of the animal body. Gluten is frequently called a vegeto-animal principle, for it gives to articles of diet in which it exists a nutritive power nearly equal to that of animal food. Wheat flour contains more gluten than any other farinaceous substance, and is consequently the most nutritive of all grains; it is superior to rye, barley, or oat bread, added to which it is more digestible than either. The formation of gluten in wheat is found to be much dependent upon warmth; and for this reason the wheats of southern climates are preferred to those of the north in the manufacture of vermicelli and macaroni, which are highly nutritious preparations of wheaten flour. The whole constituents of wheat are gluten, starch, sugar, albumen, and the inorganic compounds called phosphate of lime and phosphate of magnesia; the first four principles enter largely into the muscular and visceral composition of mammae, and the two last into the constitution of the bones of man and all the higher order of animals. It will be seen from this that a regulated system of manuring is of high importance to the agriculturist. The utility of using bone-dust in the preparation of land for wheat will be apparent from the fact that the organic or tough matter of the bone, called albumen, is extremely prone to putrify, and thus render soluble the phosphates of lime and magnesia with which it is associated; these are accordingly rendered into a state suitable for absorption by the rootlets of the growing grain, and are chiefly transferred to the ear whilst the other components of silica and potash are arrested to form the glistening straw. The use of quick-lime as a manure is on account of its causticity, soon rendered dead organic matters soluble and fit for the nutrition of growing vegetables; having performed