

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, SEPTEMBER 28, 1847. [NUMBER 51

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 WARP, 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; Douglestown 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.

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, AR, 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; 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 flavored TEAS.

K. B. & W. FORBES.

Chatham, 2nd August, 1847.

Chatham, 5th 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 Ninoyong, Oolong, and Mohea SOUCHONG; fine Gunpowder 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, Administratrix.
Bathurst, 1st August, 1847.

Agricultural Journal.

From Hogg's Instructor. AGRICULTURAL CHEMISTRY.

One of the cheering and characteristic features of our times is an extensive application of the abstruse sciences to the everyday purposes of life. The old philosophers multiplied experiments and constituted theories, which it was reserved for the practical men of this age to apply. It is but a short time since popular ideas of chemistry were of a very questionable character—people had confused conceptions of thin shrivelled men crouching over fires, and eagerly watching crucibles teeming with acids, alkalis, metals, and salts—they had vague notions of caverned laboratories, the black art, and cabalistic operations—and even intelligent people believed this science to be more curious than useful. The chief object of chemistry is to ascertain the simple elements which constitute all things, and to determine the laws by which they are governed; the laboratory has only been the medium through which the philosophic analyst has looked through nature, dividing one homogeneous thing from another, and then ascertaining their principles of affinity. It is true that chemistry is one of the most abstruse and particular of the physical sciences; at the same time it is one which is more universal in its operation, intimate in its relation to every-day life, and, consequently, more intrinsically popular, than any other with which we are acquainted. It is applicable to almost every subject involving the melioration of man's physical condition, and enters intimately into a majority of the manufacturing processes of our own and all other countries.

In Dr. R. Young's (president of the Royal Medical Society) masterly observations on the Report published by the Health of Towns Commission, it will be seen, from that talented and philanthropic gentleman's experience, based upon extensive practical observation, that in localities where the fetid, putrid miasma arising from putrescent matter is allowed to deteriorate the atmosphere, there fever and other malignant diseases rage with ruthless vigour; but where due regard is had to healthy ventilation, and the absence of decomposing substances, there reigns a comparatively high state of health. This is what we would term the application of chemistry to the sanitary question, as the observations of Liebig and Johnson apply to agriculture. Science enveloped in mysticism, and rendered obscure by technicalities, is capacitated only for the schools, rendered recondite and elaborate by the pride of learning, it occupied but a limited sphere of action, and consequently an inferior degree of usefulness; but when led forth into nature, in its simplicity and transparency, it enlightens the intellect, renders distinct the relation each thing bears to another in the beautiful and ordinate works of creation, and becomes a prime agent in human advancement. There is a language in all things and an innate evidence of regulated intelligent creation pervading universal nature, which only require development and interpretation to render them a physical revelation of God—from contemplating the simple particles of earth beneath our feet, to considering the grand and sublime ordination of the starry spheres, we are led through the regulated cycle of nature, beyond physics, to the adoration of Him from whom are all things.

One of the most interesting of the late applications of science to the ordinary operations of man is that of experimental chemistry to agriculture. Liebig, in his observations on the food of plants, demonstrated the affinities which exist between particular grains and particular soils, and showed to the husbandmen the laws which ought to govern him in the manuring and cropping of land. Professor Johnson wedded the theories of the German philosopher to practical agriculture in Britain, and now we have schools where popular chemistry is being instilled into the minds of the future

farmers of our country as an essential part of an agricultural education. We shall present the reader with a few suggestions illustrative of the benefits of such an education, and of the subservience of science to manual labour, and would refer to professor Griffith's 'Chemistry of the Four Seasons,' as a clear and minute elucidation of experimental chemistry as applied to agriculture, through all its gradations and in all its operations.

The first and most important of the agriculturist's duties is the choice of soil. Plants, which are stationary, and only can affiliate with approximate substances, require to be placed in a position where they will readily obtain a plentiful supply of nutriment, and that nutriment must of necessity bear an intimate relation to the essence of the particular plants which are sought to be cultivated. It will easily be perceived that a regular succession of identical crops must of necessity exhaust the fertility of the richest soil, unless some means of feeding the soil is adopted; so that the next important point in an agriculturist's duties is to be able to determine what manures will supply the alimental constitutives of vegetables. 'The chemist, by his knowledge of the habitudes of substances with water and more powerful solvents, is enabled by analysis to separate and determine the components of soil; he finds, therefore, that the earths, as lime, sand, clay, and magnesia, are not simple elementary substances, but compounds of oxygen with the oxides or rusts of calcium, silicium, aluminum, and magnesium, and these again are presented in nature in combination with acids containing the inflammable elements of carbon, sulphur, and phosphorus.' A general idea of the manner in which earthy, organic, and saline matters are mingled with water to form a soil may be gathered from the following statement (upon the authority of Professor Griffiths) which supposes that 1000 parts by weight of a soil have been submitted to proximate analysis:

1000 PARTS OF SOIL.	PARTS.
Large loose stones and silicious gravel	143.0
Fine silicious sand,	572.0
Aluminous earth,	75.0
Carbonate of lime,	47.5
Carbonate of magnesia,	7.5
Sulphate of lime,	5.0
Oxide of iron,	12.5
Salts of sodium and potassium,	10.0
Phosphate of lime,	2.5
Vegetable and animal manure,	72.5
Water,	52.5
	1000.0

It will easily be perceived, without much reflection, that the agriculturist who is able to resolve the components of his soil in the above manner, and to determine the relative constituents of grains contained in its composition, will be able to materially increase the autumnal crops. The savage can tear up the ground and cultivate his maize and scanty corn patches, but he soon destroys the fertility of the earth he batters on, being alike ignorant of its elements and the principles of reproduction; it is reserved for intelligent man to perpetuate the procreative ability of soils by the supply of that enriching nutriment which, in their turn assimilate with animals, which again die and become decomposed and are buried in the earth, thus producing a regular cycle, which is beautifully symmetrical in arrangement and ordinate perfect.

As an illustration of the composition of some soils, fitted for the production of certain vegetables, we subjoin the following chemical analysis upon the authority of the forementioned gentlemen: 'A good turnip soil, for instance, afforded eight parts out of nine of silicious sand, and the finely divided matter of the one part, which remained suspended upon the water, yielded 63 parts of carbonate of lime, 15 silicia, 11 alumina, 3 oxide of iron, 5 vegetable and saline matter, and 3 of water. A soil remarkable for producing flourishing oaks afforded 3 parts carbonate of lime, 54 silicia, 28 alumina, 5 oxide of iron, 4 decomposing vegetable matter, and 3 of moisture. An