

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, JUNE 8, 1847.

[NUMBER 35.]

WILLIAM J. FRASER

—OFFERS FOR SALE—

The CARGO
Of the Schooner "HAPPY RETURN"
From BOSTON.
—SAY—

100 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	4 dozen lining & bind-
Cider,	ing 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 Erooms,
5 bags Nuts,	29 dozen Pails,
10 boxes Oranges,	40 dozen Hay Rakes,
30 bags BREAD,	12 doz Scythe Saeaths,
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,	5 boxes scythe Stones,
20 boxes Confections	12 boxes Axes,

BOOTS and SHOES of all sizes:

A Handsome Assortment of

Room and Hall Paper Hangings:

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

An excellent assortment of SUMMER CLOTHES and CASSINETTS, for Genls. and Childrens wear. Also—Flour, Indian Corn Meal, Oatmeal and Buckwheat 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, Chatham, Napan, Nelson, South West, and North Esk. The public would do well to avail themselves 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, Douglastown, North West, South West, and Tabusintac, 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 summer 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 purchasing 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.

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 Linens, Coburgs, 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 RIBBONS, 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 exposition of many important prophecies, has been lately republished in this Province, and is now offered for sale, price Two Shillings and sixpence.

Mr THOS. SPEATT 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 immediately on her arrival from Britain. This Boat is NEW, and propelled by two Engines of FORTY HORSE POWER EACH.

W. H. & R. C. SCOVILL.

Shediac, 1st March, 1847.

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

Ship Seraphine!

The Subscriber hereby cautions all persons not to trust the crew of the ship "Seraphine," lying in Chatham, as I will not be answerable for any debts contracted by them.

JOHN AFFLECK, 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 warranted 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 Newcastle, 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 Manufactures for Export.

PHRENOLOGY!

S. F. GREEN, Practical Phrenologist, may be found at his room, at the residence of Mr. Henry Wallace, in Douglastown, where he will attend to examining of heads, marking charts, and giving written descriptions of character. Price of oral description, 1s. 3d.
Do. with chart, 3s. 9d.
Do. with written description 7s. 6d.

Families visited when requested.
Chatham, May 18, 1847.

Agricultural Journal.

BUCKWHEAT.—We have often wondered that our farmers have not more generally cultivated this nutritious and wholesome article of food. Supposing that it may in a great measure be owing to a knowledge of its uses, and ignorance of its mode of cultivation, we copy the following article on the subject from the Toronto Cultivator for May.—ED. GL.

BUCKWHEAT.

We have lately had some enquiries made to us regarding the uses to which this grain are chiefly applied, and the soils best suited for, and the proper mode of cultivating it—As the season is now at hand in which it ought to be sown—if attempted at all—which, however, we by no means recommend, it wheat, barley, or indian corn can be cultivated to advantage, we now proceed to give a few details, first, of the soil on which it ought to be grown, with most advantage to the farmer, and second, of its uses.

Soils.—Buckwheat is a plant of a hardy kind which throws out broad leaves. It consequently derives much nourishment from the atmosphere, and can thus be grown on the very poorest or driest soils. Plaster known to be well adapted for being applied on sandy land,—and if buckwheat be raised on sand and plaster applied copiously as a top-dressing,—much of the ammonia which is floating in the air during summer, is thereby attracted, and a crop made available, where nothing better can advantageously be attempted. Indeed, poor soils are best fitted for the cultivation of this plant when good quality of grain is desired as on rich soil it is apt to grow too luxuriantly, and to be laid down by its own weight—to produce plenty of straw, but it is deficient and poor grain. On exhausted soils it may therefore be cultivated for ploughing down as a manure, with some advantage.

Quantity of Seed.—Five to six pecks per acre are amply sufficient. About the 10th of June is a proper time for sowing; but it is believed that it will come to maturity if sown any time during the month of June, which is an advantage it has over most of the other cereals. For ploughing down, it may be sown even in the beginning of July.

Its Uses.—This plant has been cultivated in some parts of the old world for a very lengthened period; and it is known almost in every part of it. In some countries it has met with very little favor while in some parts of continental Europe, it is one of the chief articles of food used by the inhabitants. Its leaves and stalks are useful as provender for cattle, and its grain is well adapted for feeding poultry, who thrive well on it. Cows relish it, and give a good supply of milk when partly fed on it. To horses it is generally given in a bruised state—and in that way some people allege it will go farther than oats. On these points we are somewhat sceptical, and would give the preference to oats or Indian corn over this grain. One of its uses has already been hinted at, viz: ploughing it down as a manure. This ought to be done when it comes into bloom in July, when the sap is still in the leaves; but if you are a lover of bees, you may perhaps be inclined to delay your operations till the blossom is nearly faded—as bees are known to be fond of, and to derive much honey from, the flowers. These, however, bloom and fade successively for a long time.

The flour of this grain, when used as food for man, is generally made into cakes—the mode of preparing which is already described in the Cultivator. These cakes are relished by some for a change, but are not at all to be compared to those made from fine Indian meal.

An objection to the cultivation of buckwheat is, its great tendency to grow spontaneously year after year, in the soil, when once introduced, and the consequent difficulty and trouble of eradicating it from among other plants.

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From the Prairie Farmer.

REMARKS ON THE SCIENCE OF AGRICULTURE.

BY H. HUNT, M. D.

Agriculture is both a science and an art. The science of agriculture is the embodiment of those principles and facts drawn from geology, mineralogy, and inorganic chemistry, that refer to formation, mineral construction, and chemical composition of soils; also it embraces a knowledge of the analogy and physiology of plants, and the chemico-vital laws that determine the adaption of plants to soil and climate. The art is the practical adaption of the service to the cultivation and production of fruits and vegetables.

The surface of the Territory of Wisconsin, as well as that of the neighboring States, is covered to an indefinite depth with what geologists call diluvium, or the diluvial or drift formation. This is composed of gravel, sand, and clay, with fragments of broken rocks belonging to both the primary and secondary formation more or less rounded by attrition and the action of water. Many of these boulders (or "hard heads") belong to the class of primary rocks called granite; others to the secondary limestone formation. This is completely covered, except the gravel bluffs and ridges, and where the lakes and streams have deposited detritus, with a very fine compact loamy stratum, belonging to the same formation (diluvium) of various depths, from a few inches to a number of feet. This is what is understood by the term sub-soil, one consists of the finer particles of disintegrated elements of the primary and secondary rocks, these having been broken to pieces and ground to a fine powder. The sand and the gravel beneath the sub-soil, differ only from this in being coarser and heavier, consequently taking a lower position. The boulders are still larger portions of the same rocks. No beds of coal can ever be found in the diluvial formation, for the diluvium was deposited subsequent to the coal formation, and subsequently overlays it, which is one reason why we shall not be able to find coal beds in Wisconsin.

We might here enter into some speculative remarks in reference to the agency that produced this truly wonderful formation, that covers to such an immense depth the northern portion of the Mississippi valley. It would be a pleasant task, but still it would be hardly warrantable to take up the pages of an agricultural journal in the discussion of theoretical subjects, unless they have a practical bearing. However, I will briefly give an opinion concerning the matter.

1. Prior to the creation of man and subsequent to that of plants and animals, the whole northern portion of North America was covered by the ocean. The mountains probably then formed islands. The southern portion might have been partially or entirely covered.

2. The crust of the north of the continent was uplifted by some mighty force proceeding from the bowels of the earth, such as it is at the present time in operation in the production of earthquakes, the perpetuation of volcanoes, as at the present day; though then much greater, and consequently the elevating process much more rapid than at the present time. The continent was tilted up in the form of an inclined plane, facing the south; and in consequence of this upheaval, the water occupying the location of the United States retired to the South at the same time the Arctic Ocean rushed down this inclined plane from the north with all its vast mountains of ice with irresistible momentum, uprooting and grinding them into fragments and powder. According to a well known law of gravity, the heavier portions would fall first to the bottom, the smaller and lighter particles last; this would account for the sub-soil being much finer than the stratum beneath; also for the fact that the boulders of the largest size and in the greatest numbers are found farthest north and nearer the