

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. X

Miramichi, Monday Evening, July 14, 1851.

No. 38.

FANCY GOODS

AT

Chatham and Richibucto.

The Subscriber has received ex bark *Pollok* from Britain, a

NEW AND FRESH SUPPLY

OF THE MOST

Novel and Fashionable Goods,

Admirably assorted, and in great Variety, consisting of:

Rich Satin, Damask, Crape, Cashmere, Norwich, &c., **SHAWLS**, in a variety of styles. Chene Royal, Cashmere Royal, Balzarines, Bareges, Organdies, American Figures, and other

FASHIONABLE MATERIALS FOR DRESS;

Interlaced Satin, Satin Giffered, Rice Satin, and Patent **BONNETS**;

Tarlatan; **NECK TIES**, rich styles; Habits, Chemizettes, Stomachers;

PARASOLS, DRESS CAPS, TRIMMINGS FOR Ladies' Dresses, Ribbons, Feathers, Flowers;

Cotton and Silk **LACE**, Edgings, PRINTS, Gingham;

GLOVES, HOSIERY, Ladies' black and white **SILK HOSE**;

Young England, Hungarian, Codrington, Barnham, and Balmoral **COATEES**;

WHITE AND GREY COTTONS;

Cinderella Dress Fasteners, Ladies Companions, &c. &c. &c. Also,

Fancy Stationery, Groceries, &c.

All of which are now offered for sale at his Stores in Chatham and at Richibucto. The subscriber's usual principle of selling

FIRST CLASS GOODS,

AT SMALL PROFITS,

he hopes will insure a continuance of that liberal support hitherto experienced by him

JOHN MACDOUGALL.

Chatham, May 26, 1851.



Accommodation Stage to Fredericton.

The Subscriber respectfully informs the public that he has commenced running an Accommodation Stage between **FREDERICTON AND MIRAMICHI**, and solicits the patronage of the travelling community.

He will leave Chatham every *Tuesday* morning at *Eight o'clock*, and, passing thro' Douglastown and Newcastle, arrive in Fredericton early on the afternoon of *Wednesday*. Returning, he will leave the North American Hotel, Fredericton, every *Thursday* morning at *Eleven o'clock*, and arrive in Miramichi on *Friday evening*, thereby enabling travellers to obtain a night's rest each way.

He has arranged with Mr William Park, Douglastown, and Mr D. Wetherall, Newcastle, to receive passengers' names; and any parcels left with either of these gentlemen, at the North American Hotel, Fredericton, or at his own residence in Chatham, will be carefully attended to.

Fare—*Six Dollars*. Each passenger will be allowed to take 40 lbs. of luggage; all above that weight will be charged one penny half-penny per pound.

He will endeavor to be punctual to the hour of starting.

ROBERT ORR.

Chatham, June 20, 1851.

Brunswick House.

The Subscriber begs to inform his friends and the public generally, that he has recently opened the House in Richibucto, known as the **BRUNSWICK HOUSE**, formerly kept by Joseph Wetmore, Esq., and is now prepared to accommodate Travellers. There is good Stabling attached to the premises. He would solicit a share of public patronage.

JOHN W. BOWSER.

Richibucto, June 12, 1851.

Timothy and Clover Seeds, &c.

The Subscriber has on Sale—Timothy and Clover SEED;

Yellow, Aberdeen, and Swedish **TURNIP SEED**. They are of the growth of 1850, and superior articles.

Also—a **VEGETABLE CUTTER**—an excellent labor-saving machine for farmers.

WM. MUIRHEAD.

NEW GOODS,

BRITISH AND AMERICAN.

Ex *Pollok*, from Glasgow, Londonderry, from Boston, and *Curlew*, from Halifax, viz:

Grey and white **COTTONS**, stripe Shirtings, Gingham, blue and white Warps, red and white Flannels, Kersey, superfine black and slate Kersey, mere, superfine **BROAD CLOTHS**, Duck, osnaburg, huck, ticking, printed cottons:

LADIES' DRESS MATERIALS,

in black and colored Orleans, Balmoral checks, Alpaccas, Shots and Coburgs; wadding, fringe, muslins, handkerchiefs, shawls, lace and edging, bobbinet, cap fronts, flowers, gloves, **HOSIERY**, braces, cloth and glazed Caps, Sou'-westers, black velvet, crape, casban, ribbons, neck ties, moleskin, drill, carpet, red and stripe Shirts, drawers, summer coats, trowsers and vests; American satinets, cassinets and doekskins.

Shoe thread, **LINES and TWINES**, whips, wax table cloths, paint, putty, whitening, **OILS**, turpentine, mustard, epsom salts, Jamaica ginger, indigo, nutmegs, sulphur, borax, salt petre, peppers, allspice.

Chests and boxes fine **CONGOU TEA**, Tobacco, rice, bread, crackers, raisins, currants, Coffee, ground and unground; saleratus, fine salt, dried apples, vinegar, pickles, lemon syrup, Townsend's Sarsaparilla, essence peppermint, lemon, and cloves, oil of peppermint, vermifuge, pain killer, hair oils and fancy soaps, Sole and Upper **LEATHER**, calf skins, red lining and binding skins, cork soles.

P. L. and Tampico Hats; paint brushes, scrubbing and stove brushes, wool cards, oil cloth, cloth jackets and trowsers, a choice selection of

PAPER HANGINGS:

Chairs of all kinds, looking glasses, scythe stones, brooms, pails, window blinds, draws, knobs, lamps, hatchets, axes, scythes, sheaths, rakes, hoes, steel spades, forks and rakes, chain traces, knives and forks, spoons, hammers, hand saws, cross-cut and mill saws, scales and weights, locks, hinges, curry and mane combs, whip thongs, *Window Glass*, Gunpowder, Shot; cast steel for axes, Sanders' best shear steel, axe iron, round iron, nails, spikes, blacking, tumbler, glass lanterns, trunks, Lozenges and mixed Confections, starch, soap, candles, loaf sugar, neat's foot oil, pitch and Rosin, sperm candles, pipes.

FLOUR, CORN MEAL, RYE FLOUR, MOLASSES in hogheads and tierces, **SUGAR**, and many other articles not enumerated, offered by the subscriber, wholesale and retail, at his usual low prices, for Cash or approved credit.

Please call and see.

WM. J. FRASER.

Chatham, May 17, 1851.

NOTICE.

At a Meeting of the Board of the Northumberland Agricultural Society, held at Chatham, on Thursday, the 19th June, 1851, it was

Resolved, That the Society grant Prizes to Competitors for the best Cultivated, Neatest, and most Economically-managed Farm within its bounds,

£5 0 0

For the 2d best do. do., 4 0 0

For the 3d best do. do., 3 0 0

The Judges, in awarding the above Prizes, are to be guided not merely by the extent of Clearance, or amount of Crop, but due consideration will also be given to the means or capital possessed by such competitor—his method and system of Cultivation—the general appearance of the whole Farm.—Buildings, Fences and other Improvements, together with the amount of Labor or Investment expended, compared with his means. It was also

Resolved, That persons desirous to compete for the above Prizes, intimate such desire to the Committee of Judges, or either of them, on or before the 20th day of the current month.

Judges.—John M. Johnson, Esq., Hon. A. Rankin, and John Wright, Esq.

By order of the Board,

JAMES CAIE, Secretary.

July 5, 1851.

Trips to Miramichi.

The Steamer *ROSE* will make a trip from Charlottetown to Miramichi in the ensuing month of July, and another in August. She will be at Miramichi to leave for Charlottetown on Monday, the 28th July, and again upon the 11th of August or the day following. The time of leaving Charlottetown will be made known hereafter.

THOMAS OWEN, Manager.

Charlottetown, 26th June, 1851.

Fredericton Head Quarters.

LECTURE

Delivered before the Miramichi Mechanics Institute, during the last season,

BY MR. JAMES MURRAY,

NEWCASTLE.

By the union of potash and a certain kind of sand, and the application of heat, Glass is formed, which supplies us with the means of enjoying light in our habitations, at the same time that it excludes the inclemency of the weather. The old English historian Bede informs us that in the seventh century it was not known how to make window glass in England; and we read in Henry's history of Great Britain, that before this period the windows of houses, and even Cathedral Churches, admitted light through fine linen cloths, or lattices of wood. The greatest improvements have taken place in the mode of manufacturing glass, which now forms an important item in the trade of Britain.

The arts of Bleaching, Dyeing, and Tanning, are likewise chemical operations, which may be understood without difficulty. The process of Bleaching is one of great antiquity; for we learn from Theophrastus, who lived 300 years before Christ, that lime was then employed in bleaching. Here again the bleacher has been considerably indebted to the progress of science. Tanning can likewise only be understood by having recourse to the science of Chemistry, which has taught us that in the bark of trees, more especially of the oak kind, a substance is obtained called "Tannin," which may be made by a very simple process to combine with skins, thereby forming leather. Besides these, the mode of extracting metals from their different ores, in order that they may be subsequently converted into various utensils, require a knowledge of chemical principles. Even the most simple culinary processes, daily going forward in our kitchens, require a knowledge of chemistry, which all ought to understand. The distinguished philosopher, Count Rumford, did not disdain to exercise the powers of his scientific mind in devising means to improve the art of cooking. He endeavored to ascertain how the greatest quantity of nutriment could be obtained from food, at the least possible expence; and so well did he succeed, that in one of his establishments at Munich, three women were sufficient to provide a dinner for a thousand persons, and they only consumed ninepence worth of fuel. He went so far in his improvements, as even to economise all the heat of the smoke; and hence it was said that he would soon be found cooking his dinner with the smoke from his neighbour's fire.

If we compare the present condition of the people of Britain, with that of their predecessors, at the time of Cæsar's invasion; if we contrast the warm and dry cottage of the labourer of the present day, its chimney and glass windows, luxuries not enjoyed by Cæsar himself; the linen and woollen clothing of himself and family, the steel and glass and earthenware with which his table is furnished, the foreign ingredients of his food, and above all, his safety from personal injury, and his calm security that to-morrow will bring with it the comforts that have been enjoyed to-day: if, I repeat, we contrast all these sources of enjoyment, with the dark and smoky burrows of the Brigantes or the Cantu, their clothing of skins, their food confined to milk and flesh, and their constant exposure to famine and violence, we shall be inclined to think those who are lowest in modern society, richer than the chiefs of their rude forefathers. And if we consider that the same space of ground which afforded an uncertain subsistence to a hundred savages, now supports with ease more than a thousand persons, each consuming more commodities than the labour of a whole tribe of ancient Britons could have produced or purchased, we may at first be led to doubt whether our ancestors enjoyed the same natural advantages as our-

selves; whether their sun was as warm, their soil as fertile, or their bodies as strong as our own.

But let us substitute distance of space for distance of time, and instead of comparing the condition of the same country at different periods, compare different countries at the same period, and we shall find a still more striking discrepancy. The inhabitants of South America enjoy a soil and a climate not merely superior to our own, but combining all the advantages of every climate in the world. Its vallies have all the exuberance of the tropics, and its mountain-plains unite the temperature of Europe to a fertility of which that country offers no example. Nature collects for him, within the space of a morning's walk, the fruits and vegetables which she has elsewhere separated by thousands of miles. She has given him inexhaustible forests; has covered his plains with wild cattle and horses, filled his mountains with mineral treasures, and intersected all the eastern face of his country with rivers to which the Miramichi would be but a mere tributary. But notwithstanding the possession of all these natural resources, he is poor and miserable; with all the materials of clothing offered to him almost spontaneously, he is ill clad; with the most productive of soils, he is ill fed. Though we are told that the labor of a week will procure subsistence for a year, famines are of frequent occurrence. The hut of the Indian, and the residence of the landed proprietor, are alike destitute of furniture and convenience, and South America is helpless and indigent, with all her advantages.

It is impossible to witness these phenomena without feeling a desire to account for them; to discover whether they are occasioned by circumstances susceptible of investigation or regulation, or by causes which can be ascertained, and may be within human control. To us, as British subjects, it is of still deeper interest to inquire whether Britain has run her full career of wealth and improvement, and stands safe where she is. To remain stationary is impossible; and it depends on her institutions and her habits, on her government and on her people, whether she shall recede, or continue to advance.

The answer to all these questions must be sought in the science which teaches in what wealth consists, by what agents it is produced, according to what laws it is distributed, and what are the means by which production may be facilitated, and distribution regulated, so as to give the largest possible amount of wealth to each individual.

Perhaps it may not now be out of place to briefly notice our own position. On this point any thing I can say will, I fear, have little effect. I may, however, observe that New Brunswick is rich in natural resources. Here nature seems to have distributed her gifts with a lavish hand. In fertility of soil it yields to no part of North America. It is bounded almost on two-thirds of its circumference by the ocean; its coasts swarming with fish in boundless plenty, and indented with numerous bays and harbours, and the country possesses such a number of small streams, that there is not, it is said, a point in the Province eight miles distant from a navigable stream. The general face of the country is level, and covered with almost interminable forests, sometimes swelling to the height of mountains, and again subsiding to vale and low-land. Beneath are mines of coal, lime, gypsum, minerals, freestone, &c., while the abundance of small streams produces frequent slips of intervals, and extensive meadows. Yet, possessing all these bounties of nature, and many more, our young men, the main-stay, the bone and sinew of a country, (if I may be allowed the expression,) are compelled to go elsewhere to seek the employment denied them here. Some may ask, what can be the cause of this most pitiable and unenviable condition? This question