

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. VII.]

MIRAMICHI, TUESDAY EVENING, APRIL 24, 1849.

[NUMBER 26.

Provincial Legislature.

EXTRACTS FROM THE JOURNALS.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY, March 31.

The Hon. Mr. Hanington, from the committee appointed on the 31st day of January last, to take under consideration all claims arising from expenditures made and services performed during the past year, towards the support and relief of sick and indigent Emigrants, submitted their Report. Extracts therefrom:—

No. 1. The Petition of the Overseers of the Poor for the Parish of Alowick, County of Northumberland, for expenses incurred by them in support of one Emigrant, amounting to £39 8s.: The person relieved appears to have been found badly frozen, in a desolate place, and was taken charge of by the petitioners: The time he arrived in the Province is not stated: Your Committee recommend £20 in full for this claim.

No. 5. The Petition of Hugh Caie, of Shippegan, for advances made to Emigrants per Eliza Liddle in 1847, amounting to £14 2 6, including £8 for his services in attending and collecting necessaries, &c.; also an Account of £7 11 4 advanced to some Emigrants during the Winter of 1848: There being nothing to shew any authority for his advances, your Committee cannot recommend these claims.

No. 6. The Petition of John Donovan, of Shippegan, for his services and advances to distressed Emigrants per Eliza Liddle, from December 1847 to March 1848, amounting to 27 4s.: This appears to have been rendered by direction of the proper authorities, and your Committee recommend the same to be paid.

No. 9. The Petition of the Overseers of the Poor for the Parish of Bathurst, County of Gloucester, for expenses incurred by them in the relief of one Emigrant family, amounting to £22 15s., of which sum, £16 was expended in forwarding them to St. John, N. B.: The Emigrant appears to have arrived within the year; the charge for passages are considered excessive, and recommend £20 in full for this claim.

No. 10. The Petition of Michael Samuel and fifteen others, Merchants and Labourers of the Town of Chatham, praying balances due them for services rendered sick Emigrants, by authority of the Committee of Sessions of the County of Northumberland in 1847: It appears that the Petitioners were employed by the Committee of Sessions appointed to attend to the distressed Emigrants, but the Sessions made reductions in the Accounts of the Committee, of which the Petitioners complain: The amount allowed by the audit of the Sessions has been paid by a Grant of the Legislature in 1848, and your committee cannot recommend that it should be again considered by the House.

No. 11. The Petition of Johnson and Mackie, Merchants, of the County of Northumberland, for advances made by them to the Committee of Sessions in 1847: Similar to Petition No. 10.

No. 12. The Petition of J. T. Williston and W. Letson, Esqrs., Committee of Sessions, of the County of Northumberland, praying investigation into the claims deducted from their accounts of expenditure for Emigrants in 1847, by the Sessions, and that such deductions may be made up to them: Petition No. 10 applies to the above.

No. 16. The Petition of John Thompson, M. D., of Newcastle, in the County of Northumberland, complaining that a deduction had been made by the Sessions from his Account for Medical aid and attendance on sick Emigrants in 1847:—The amount allowed by the Sessions was 50s. per diem, which was paid; the deduction amounts to £91: The remarks on Petition No. 10 apply to this case.

April 3.

Read a third time as engrossed, a Bill in further amendment of the Charter of the City of St. John. Resolved that the Bill do pass.

The Joint Address of the Legislative

Council and House of Assembly was then read as engrossed, and is as follows:—

TO THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

The Humble and Dutiful Address of Her Majesty's Legislative Council and House of Assembly of the Province of New Brunswick, in General Assembly convened.

May it please Your Majesty,—We, the Legislative Council and Assembly of Your Majesty's Province of New Brunswick, beg leave to approach Your Majesty with renewed assurances of our attachment and fidelity to Your Majesty's Person and Government.

In common with all your Majesty's Loyal Subjects in these North American Colonies, we are deeply impressed with the paramount importance of the contemplated Line of Railway from Halifax to Quebec, for the consolidation of these portions of Your Majesty's Dominions, and for the preservation of British Interests on this Continent.

Strongly attached to our Country and its Institutions, we beg leave to submit to Your Majesty our humble offering in aid of this great National undertaking:

Anticipating that the Railway will be constructed by the aid of the Imperial Government, we offer in consideration thereof, to secure to Your Majesty all the ungranted Lands through which the said Road do pass, to the extent of 10 miles on each side, to be disposed of in such manner as may be deemed most advisable by Your Majesty's Government; and also to secure, at the expense of the Province a sufficient breadth of way, and the necessary Stations, over and upon private property, for the use of the said Road; and we further pledge ourselves, that we will charge upon the General Revenues of the Province a sum not exceeding £20,000 Currency, per annum, towards paying the Interest upon the Capital invested in the said Road, to be paid yearly from and after the Completion of the said Road, and while the same is kept in operation, and to be continued for a term of not exceeding 20 years.

We would respectfully impress upon Your Majesty's consideration that the quality of the Land pledged by us, and its easy access from the United Kingdom present it as one of the most eligible fields for Emigration of any in Your Majesty's Dominions.

Whenever we shall be advised of favorable determination of Your Majesty's Government in this matter, we will immediately pass such enactments as may be necessary to carry into effect the pledges made in this our Humble and Dutiful Address.

WILLIAM BLACK,

President of Legislative Council.

JOHN W. WELDON,

Speaker of Assembly.

April 4.

Read a third time as engrossed, A Bill for the encouragement of Agriculture.—Resolved that the Bill do pass.

To Dr. Hart the sum of £75, being for services performed by him in visiting and reporting upon the Leper Lazaretto at Sheldrake Island.

To John A. Beckwith, Commissioner appointed to examine the Fredericton and Richibouco line of Road, as explored and partly opened by Harley, the sum of £82 11 3, being balance due him as per Account audited, and the further some of £1 8 4, being interest on amount advanced him by the Central Bank, to enable him to pay his assistants.

To His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor or Administrator of the Government for the time being, the sum of £7 10s. to be applied in the purchase of fifty acres of Wilderness Land, in the Parish of Alowick, in the County of Northumberland, for the support of a School in that Parish, the title thereof to be vested in the Justices of the Peace of the said County, for the use and support of said School agreeably to the Petition of Murdoch McKenzie and others.

To His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor or Administrator of the Government for the time being, a sum not ex-

ceeding £300 for the purpose of erecting a Lazaretto Establishment at some convenient place at or near Tracadie, in the County of Gloucester, to be fixed upon by Commissioners to be appointed for that purpose by his Excellency the Lieut. Governor or Administrator of the Government for the time being, by and with the advice of the Executive Council; and also a sum not exceeding £250 for the support and maintenance of the Lepers to be placed in such Lazaretto; which Lazaretto Establishment is to be in lieu of the Lazaretto at present at Sheldrake Island, and to be deemed and taken as erected and established under the provisions of the Act now in force, intitled "An Act to prevent the spread of a disorder now existing in certain Parishes of the Counties of Northumberland and Gloucester," and subject in its management to the provisions of the same, in like manner as the Lazaretto on Sheldrake Island was subject.

To the Justices of the Peace of the county of Northumberland the sum of £45 to provide for a Courier between Miramichi and Shippegan.

To the Justices of the Peace of the County of Gloucester the sum of £— to establish a Weekly Courier between Bathurst and Shippegan, during the year commencing 1st June 1849

Upon the question for sustaining this Resolution, the Committee divided, and it was decided in the negative.

£100 to provide for carrying the Mails between Miramichi and Dalhousie semi-weekly.

Agricultural Journal.

SEASONABLE HINTS.

A fortnight ago we threw out some hints to our Agricultural readers on the propriety of diversifying their crops, and named serials and roots, which we thought could be cultivated with advantage. The Pictou Eastern Chronicle, obtained by the last mail, has an article on the same subject which, we copy below:

BEANS, TURNIPS, MANGLE WURTZEL, CARROTS, AND PARSNIPS.

Farmers are looking forward with hope to the crops of the ensuing summer; and all have great reason to desire that the fruits of the earth may not be again taken away from their mouths. It is however borne in mind that it is highly probable that even if the ensuing season be favorable, the potato blight and wheat fly may again visit us. In these circumstances, farmers should endeavor to put in as varied a crop as possible, so that if these great staple crops return little, the farm may at least yield something. For this reason it is believed that the following hints may be serviceable at this season.

BEANS.

The Dwarf French, or Bush Beans, are highly nutritious, and in most seasons ripen well. The China Dwarf, or short white with pink eye, is one of the best and surest kinds. Sow in light soil—manure the ground before ploughing or digging—sow in drills 2½ feet apart, and keep clean by hoeing. The best time for sowing is when the fruit trees are in blossom—earlier than this there is risk of frost. An acre of beans when well cultivated will yield 58 bushels, and a bushel of beans contains as much nourishment as a bushel of wheat. They are good for eating green, when in pod, and the dried beans boiled are nearly as agreeable and much more nourishing than potatoes.

TURNIPS.

Turnips are not yet cultivated to a sufficient extent in this country. They are considered uncertain, but not really so. The fly often destroys the greater part of a sowing, especially if only a small patch be sown, and if sown thin. To avoid this do not sow too early; sow thick, for it is easy to thin them, and there should be enough both for the flies and the farmer. If spots be eaten out, sow again to fill them up till your drills are full, or transplant swedes or mangle wurtzel into the

gaps. Long manure is not good for turnips; any other kind is better. The more they are hoed and weeded the better.—The turnip, especially the Swedish variety, is invaluable for feeding stock; and in addition to its other table uses, when boiled and mashed up with a little pot barley or rice, it is thought by many as good as the potatoe.

CARROTS.

Carrots are, bulk for bulk, more nutritious than turnips, and in deep light soils they are a sure and very valuable crop.

MANGLE WURTZEL.

This is a large and coarse variety of beet. The Yellow Globe variety is the best. They require good soil, and to be kept clean, but are a sure and productive crop. They do well when transplanted, and are very useful for filling up gaps in turnip drills. They are best of all food for milk cows. The tender leaves are used in some countries as greens, and the root when baked, may be used at table, though not so good as the red beet.

PARSNIP.

The Parsnip is a hardy and useful vegetable, and will thrive well in clay ground, if rich and deep. Sow early, leave the roots in the ground all winter, and dig as soon as the frost is out in the spring. A good bed of parsnips in early spring furnishes a valuable addition to any man's table.

From Dickson's British Flax Mills.

FLAX-STEEP WATER AS A MANURE FOR FLOWERS.

I used the water in which I had flax steeped as a manure for flowers last year. I followed up the experiment this year; and although I was from home for five weeks, during which time none of the plants had been watered with the flax-steep, still I am able to say that those dahlias to which I used the water early continued to keep ahead of those not so treated. The latter grew from two and a half to three feet high, while those to which steep-water was applied, grew from seven to eight feet high, when three of them broke down, the sticks being too weak to support them against the wind; but their beauty from the abundance of bloom, surpassed anything that I have seen. I have not manured my garden for these last four years, being determined to keep it poor, in order to try what effect flax-water would have in producing good full grown flowers in cold worn-out soil. I am now able to assert that none of my neighbors had such a blow of roses or dahlias as I have had; and to them I can refer, as they were witness of the fact. I had, by the use of flax-water last year, dahlias from ten to twelve feet high, loaded with the most perfect flowers. This rich liquid manure (for it deserves the name) will be found invaluable to market gardeners and growers of flowers. I find it to annihilate the green fly.

From the Southern Cultivator.

DURABILITY OF RAILS.

Rails split in the spring when the bark will leave them, last much better than those split in winter, as the bark remaining on the wood causes it to retain moisture, which soon rots the rail. When there is bark on the rails, to turn down so that, as it becomes loose, it can fall off, will promote their last. Small rails last much longer than large ones. All fences should be torn down and re-set within 3 years after they are first built. The rails are not then so rotten as to break in throwing about, while the bark has generally become sufficiently loose to jar off. For durability, Spanish oak is much better than either red or post oak.

HINTS TO LOVERS OF FLOWERS.

A most beautiful and easily attained show of evergreens in winter may be had by a very simple plan, which has been found to answer remarkably well on a small scale. If geranium branches are taken from healthy and luxuriant trees just before the winter sets in, cut as for slips, and immersed in soap and water, they will, after drooping for a few days, shed their leaves, and put forth fresh ones