

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 melior quia ex alienis libamus ut apes.

[COMPRISED 13 VOLUMES.]

New Series, Vol. XI.

MONDAY EVENING, MAY 31, 1852.

No. 32.

Crown Land Notice.

CROWN LAND OFFICE,
May 4, 1852.

The undermentioned Lots of Crown Lands will be offered for sale by Public Auction, on Tuesday the 1st day of June next, at noon, by the respective Deputies, at their Offices, agreeably to the Regulations of 11th May, 1843, and no sale on credit will be made to any person who is indebted to the Crown for previous purchases.

Purchasers will not be allowed to interfere with the right to cut Timber or other Lumber on these Lots under application already made.

No person is allowed to hold more than one hundred acres payable by instalments.

RESTIGOUCHE.

By Deputy Sadler, at Dalhousie.
48 acres, Lot E. Block 2, Colborne, James Hamilton improved.

GLOUCESTER.

By Hon. J. Davidson, at Pokemouche.
65 acres, Lot 4, block 46, Saumarez, O. Laundry improved.

KENT.

By Deputy Douglas, at Buctouche.
50 acres, Lot 45 west, block 5, Wellington, T. Collet improved.

100 acres, South of Chockpish, John Butler improved.

22 acres, lot 14 of divisions 1, 2, 3, Howardville, J. Carey improved, upset price five shillings per acre.

R. D. WILMOT, Sur. Gen.

MAIL CONTRACT.

Any persons desirous of entering into Contracts for the conveyance of the Mails between

CHATHAM and SHIPPIGAN,
Or BATHURST and SHIPPIGAN,
Or BATHURST and CARAQUET,

Once per week each way, commencing from the 6th July next, are requested to send in Sealed Tenders, addressed to the Postmaster General, stating the sums per annum for which they will agree to perform the services.

Tenders will be received at the same time for the performance of all the above services twice per week each way.

The mails are to be conveyed on such days and at such hours as may from time to time be appointed by the Postmaster General, and at a rate of speed of not less than Five Miles per hour; but extra time will be allowed for the ferries.

Tenders must be made on the proper printed forms supplied by the Department, which can be obtained from any Postmaster.

Tenders will be received until THURSDAY, the 3d June, at noon.

N. B.—It is to be distinctly understood that persons tendering for the above services will have no claim whatever upon the Legislature, for any, the smallest remuneration over and above the amount named in the Tenders.

J. HOWE, P. M. G.

General Post Office, St. John,
April 24, 1852.

TO SMOKERS.

The Subscribers tender their grateful acknowledgments for the encouragement extended to them since they commenced business; and having enlarged their establishment for the purpose of manufacturing more extensively, they are prepared to offer for sale a stock of the best TOBACCO, consisting of Cavendish, Honey-dew, &c.

Merchants purchasing by the quantity would do well to call and examine their stock and judge for themselves, before purchasing elsewhere, as their whole aim will be to compete with the market.

D. & J. McLACHLAN
Chatham, March 25, 1852.

BOOK-BINDING.

The Subscriber is now prepared to execute all orders in the above line, in a Superior Manner, and with Despatch. Particular attention paid to Binding NEWSPAPERS and Re-binding OLD BOOKS.

DAVIS P. HOWE.

Chatham, February 20, 1852.

All persons forwarding Illustrated Works, containing no printed "directions to the binder," for the placing of the Illustrations, will please, in future, to point out the pages opposite to which the Plates are to appear. The time lost in the examination of new Works, to find the true places of the Illustrations, is not at all compensated by the price charged for binding.

Making Room for Spring Goods,

AT A GREAT SACRIFICE!!

GLASGOW HOUSE,

Commercial Building, Chatham, Miramichi.

As the proprietor of the above Establishment expects a large and splendid assortment of

NEW GOODS,

by the earliest spring vessels from Britain, in order to make room for the same, he has this day commenced SELLING OFF his present Stock, wholesale and Retail, at a very great reduction from his former low prices.

Also on hand, a lot of excellent long grain LEATHER BOOTS, a first-rate article for river driving, which will be sold cheap.

M. RYAN, Proprietor.

N. B. Garments, as usual, made to measure, cheap and good. No second price.

M. R.

Chatham, 5th April, 1852.

"CŒUR-DE-LION."

The Subscriber's Entire Horse, "Cœur-de-Lion," recently imported from Prince Edward Island, will travel for the Season in the Parishes of Glenelg, Chatham, Nelson, and Newcastle. The Subscriber refers the public to the certificates published below for the Horse's character and qualifications.

The Groom will arrange the places of stoppage hereafter.

Terms—Twenty Shillings for the Season, (or, Colt insured, 25s. or no charge) and in case any Mare should not prove with Foal to him, a reduction of 10s. will be made. Payment to be made on the 1st of May 1853.

MICHAEL SEARLE.

Napan, April 8, 1852.

CERTIFICATES.

SEAL RIVER, Sept. 16, 1850.

I certify that the Entire Horse "Cœur-de-Lion," now owned by Mr John Hazard, was bred by me, and was ten years old last May, and obtained the first Prize from the Royal Agricultural Society in the Fall of 1849, and is equal to trot one mile in three minutes, and quiet under Saddle and Harness. Signed by me.

ALLAN McISAAC.

CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. Island,
September 18, 1850.

I hereby certify that the Prize offered by the "Royal Agricultural Society of Prince Edward Island," for the best Entire Horse of any age, at the Show held in this town in September, 1849, was awarded to "Cœur-de-Lion," a dark bay Horse, aged 9 years, owned by Mr Allan McIsaac, and now the property of Mr John Hazard, of St. Eleanor's.

CHARLES STEWART,

Late Secretary and Treasurer, to the Royal Agricultural Society of Prince Edward Island.

Chancery Sale.

To be Sold on MONDAY, the twenty eighth day of JUNE next, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at my Office, in the City of Fredericton, pursuant to a decree of the Court of Chancery, made in a cause of WILLIAM SHARMAN SMITH, Plaintiff, and HECTOR McLEAN, Defendant, with the approbation of me, the undersigned, one of the Masters of the said Court,

All that Leasehold Premises

Known as Lot number thirty, in the town plat of Campbellton, in the County of Restigouche, and abutting and bounded as follows, viz.: on the eastward by Ramsey street, and fronting and extending along the same one hundred feet; on the southward by lot thirty one, leased to Peter Smith, and extending along the full depth of the same one hundred and sixty five feet; on the westward by lot number forty, and extending along the full breadth of the same one hundred feet; and on the northward by lot number thirty nine, leased to D. R. Carter, and extending all the same the full depth of one hundred and sixty five feet, and including the Buildings thereon. The term is 999 years, subject to a ground rent of £8 per year. The premises are now in the occupation of the Defendant.

Dated at Fredericton, the fifth day of February, 1852.

CHARLES FISHER,
Master in Chancery.

CHARTER PARTIES

For Sale at the Gleaner Office.

Agricultural Journal.

PEAT AS A MANURE.

[The following is from a little practical brochure by Mr James Cuthill of Cambridge, entitled "Market Gardening Round London," in which a horticultural account is given of everything—from cauliflowers to parsley, from filberts to water-cresses—grown in the neighbourhood of the metropolis for its own supply.]

I have tried the following plants in a mixture of peat-charcoal and earth with the following results:

Geraniums.—These luxuriate in a mixture of three ounces of pure charcoal to one pound of mould. In this material they make good saleable plants in half the usual time. Cuttings strike freely, either in the pure charcoal or in the mixture.

Cucumbers.—For these I mixed the charred peat with mould during winter, and when the plants are put into it, they grew famously, and produced a heavy crop. The peat-charcoal not only yields nutriment, but it affords good drainage. Cucumber tops strike root freely in pure charred peat.

Melons.—These succeeded in a mixture of charred peat and soil equally well with the cucumbers; and if a large proportion of the soil consist of peat, I am of opinion that the flavour of the fruit will be improved, more especially in cloudy, sunless seasons.

Strawberries grow admirably in charred peat mixed with soil, and in the case of pot plants they like a good handful of the pure peat placed in the bottom of the pot. This latter has a tendency to prevent the ingress of worms, which do not appear to like its sharp edges.

Vines.—I have not yet tried the effect of charred peat on vines; but judging from analogous cases, I am certain that it will prove of much advantage to them, not only as a fertiliser, but also as a means of keeping the borders porous, and thereby bringing better into action the other materials of which they may be composed. Under such an arrangement much finer-flavored fruit may be expected.

Potatoes.—I have found those manured with charred peat drier and more mealy than others to which farm-yard manure was applied. In the former, the foliage and stalks are more compact and firm, and when taken up the tubers were found to be clean-skinned. In my case no wireworm came near them. Where potatoes are pitted in long ridges, in the open ground, a layer of peat between them and the soil helps to keep them dry, and if this heap could be covered with it below the straw it would also be an advantage.

In flower-gardens, peat-charcoal will be found invaluable, inducing, as it does, quick growth; but not over-luxuriant, and consequently plenty of blossoms. Under its influence the colours of the latter are well "brought out."

The experiments mentioned above were all tried last year. This season I have found that if, instead of horse-dung being turned and sweetened for a month before it is used for forcing, it is allowed about a week's laying, and then put into a four-light pit, and covered over with an inch of peat-charcoal, all will be well. Under this system, by the time my cucumber plants came up, all smell was removed. Again, gardeners are much annoyed in January and February by plants damping off. I dusted my cucumber plants in the pans every morning with peat, and I did not lose six out of 600. Those treated in this way thrived better than the others, and produced a more healthy, dark-green leaf. In short, I consider charred peat in a melon ground to be as necessary as a telegraph to a railroad. The one is incomplete without the other. The sort of charred peat that I use is the granulated kind.

I have only to add, that I never had finer crops of strawberries in pots, as well as all the above sorts of plants, than I have had this summer. On frequent examination of the roots, I have always found the young fibres adhering closely round the particles of peat, shewing at once the great benefit they derive from it, not only in the shape

of nourishment, but also in the warmth, air, and moisture the charcoal affords, being so porous. If this is the case in a light soil, to clayey land a good top dressing must be much more beneficial. My potatoes have never been better than this year (1851.) I have had many potatoes weighing three-quarters of a pound, the stems strong and woody, with not half so much water in their system as usual. And if my plan of wintering them was carried out (as mentioned in the 'Belgian Prize Essay on the Potato', in my last pamphlet), the potato would bid defiance to disease; as we find the charred peat to be so splendid a manure, and without an end, covering, as it does, 3 millions of acres, from fifteen to thirty five feet deep, and lying just at our hand, and in a distressed part of the three kingdoms, where industry only wants stirring up; for in England the Irish are the most industrious, hard-working people on the face of the earth. By using this manure largely, you will not only be enriching your own ground, but be lending a helping hand to poor Ireland, where Providence had placed the peat as a blessing; but the uses of the material were not to be discovered until wanted. It is now in a ripe state. The earth wants more manure, and a greater demand is made upon it, which will increase as the population multiplies. And when this mighty store, laid up for the earth's use in time of need, is all gone, some other vast hidden accumulation will appear. In the meantime, the Irish Amelioration Society, Waterloo Place, London, deserves encouragement for the help their operations in Ireland have given to the people in their late great struggle for existence, not less than for the benefit you will confer on yourself by purchasing the article they sell, which I have been endeavoring to show is a first-rate manure, and a capital deodoriser of all obnoxious smells.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE AUSTRALIAN EL DORADO.—Some curious anecdotes might be picked up out of the unnatural state of the labor market here. One which I heard lately from a member of our club was an odd one. The gentleman, a large sheep-owner, and not a small man either in his own estimation, or in that of his own shepherds before the gold revolution, being in great trouble about shearing his flocks, went to a party of shearers at the gold diggings to ask them to engage to shear his flock. He fancied in his innocence that by offering high wages they would come for a few days, and had fully made up his mind to give them whatever they asked. He found the men lying indolently round their fire, and told his wishes. The men went aside, and consulted with each other, and their speaker then advanced with gravity, and said they would do it. "Well," said our friend, "let us have a written agreement," and produced ink and paper. "Now, what are the wages to put in?" "All the wool," and on no other terms would they come, so he was going away in disgust. But they called him back, and he, thinking the men had relented, returned eagerly. The man then said, "Master, we want a cook, and if you will take the place we will give you 15s. a day."—*Letter from the Diggings.*

A ROMANTIC WAITER.—A waiter employed in a restaurant in the Palais Royal, had for his mistress a young work-woman for whom he entertained a violent passion, and of whom he was so jealous that he would not allow her to leave their lodgings on any pretext without him. One day last week, however, tempted by the fineness of the weather, she went out; and, having met with a fashionably dressed young man, who complimented her on her beauty, and offered to take her to the theatre, she consented to accompany him and not return to the waiter any more. On going home the poor waiter was thunderstruck to find that his mistress had abandoned him, and he sought for her far and wide. Ultimately he learned that she had been stopping at Montmartre with a young man. He procured a quantity of charcoal and fastened himself up in his room. He then lighted the charcoal, and laid himself on his bed to await death. A short time after the girl, having been abandoned by her new