

# THE GLEANER:

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COMMERCIAL AND AGRICULTURAL JOURNAL.

OLD SERIES]

*Nec araneorum sane textus ideo melior, quia ex se fila gignunt, nec noster melior quia ex alienis libamus ut apes.*

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## Communications.

St. JOHN, 11th October, 1852.

To the Editor of the Gleaner.

SIR,—As you have thought proper to copy into your Journal, a communication which appeared in a disreputable newspaper published in this City, reflecting on the character of certain individuals, I trust you will consider it but fair to give your readers an opportunity of hearing what may be said on the other side. It was not considered necessary to take any notice of the malicious lies of the "Times" in this City, as the character of the paper and its leading contributors are too well known at home to require any refutation of its calumnies, but as you have lent the aid of your respectable Journal to give currency to base slander among people who have no means of knowing the right from the wrong in the matter, I think it right to give you some information on the subject.

The Directors of the European and North American Railway Company, are all men in good circumstances, and in respectable standing in this City. By the Charter they were selected from those Stockholders who took not less than one thousand pounds each of Stock, and they have paid up of that sum all that has as yet been required to bear preliminary expenses. The amount of Stock taken in this City was twenty five thousand pounds, and the present Directors got the unanimous vote of all the Stockholders besides the vote of Mr Archibald who represents eighty thousand pounds of Stock. The occupation of the Directors is as follows:—D. J. McLaughlan is President of the Commercial Bank, the Hon. John Robertson is a wealthy merchant and shipowner, and a Member of the Legislative Council, W. J. Ritchie is a leading and wealthy barrister of this City, George Botsford is President of the Central Bank, Robert Jardine and Edward Allison are both respectable merchants in the City, and C. D. Archibald is too well known to require his station to be commented on. The "Times" asks one question in particular, which deserves to be answered in full, "Who is Robert Jardine Esquire?" As that gentleman is at this moment engaged, mind and body, in assisting to bring to a successful issue, the Great Provincial Exhibition held in Fredericton, I will answer for him; and first as to his connection with the Railway—as Secretary to the Chamber of Commerce in Saint John, he was the first to call the attention of the merchants of this City to the feasibility of the scheme projected by Messrs. Poor and Morton, for carrying out a Railway scheme which would command the capital and travel of Europe and America. He went as a Delegate to the Portland Convention, and was by that body, or rather by his brother Delegates from New Brunswick, comprising many of the Members of Government and of the Legislature, all the Mayors of Cities and the leading men from all sections of the country, unanimously elected, with George Botsford, Esq., as the Executive Committee on behalf of New Brunswick, to take charge of the future progress of the Railway. That he has faithfully performed the task committed to his charge through good and evil report, and amid difficulties and discouragements sufficient to test any man's endurance and capacity, is well known to all. He must be a mean sneak, who now when the battle is won, would from behind a hedge, fire a cowardly shot at the man who stood almost alone on the breach when the cause to which he was pledged was hopeless, and who is now fairly entitled to claim any honor which may arise from the victory.

It might have been known to you, Mr Editor, that Robert Jardine has been for the last ten years President of the St. John Agricultural Society, which, under his management has, in this part of the Country at least, had no small share in stirring up a new spirit among the farmers of the Country. There are not many Counties in the Province where improved stock, imported at his own expense, have not been introduced, and the turnip culture and improved modes of husbandry which are every where being seen, owe their origin in many

instances to the practical reports of the St. John Agricultural Society.

The Electric Telegraph, Mr Editor, is no light boon to the people of Miramichi, and it is surely known to you that but for the exertions of Robert Jardine, the Telegraph Lines would in all probability not yet have spread their network over the Province.—He has from the first been President of the New Brunswick Electric Telegraph Company, and it is probably owing to his successful management of the first line established that the others came into existence.

Such are some of the things that you ought not to have been ignorant of, as you have shared in the benefits. There are other local matters which we in St. John would be ungrateful if we would forget.

It is to Robert Jardine we owe the "Rural Cemetery." He was from the first a Director, and has long been President of the Saint John Gas Company. When the Water Company was on its back, laden with debt, and unable to continue the supply of water, he with others, undertook and carried through the arduous task of reviving a bankrupt Company, and by the expenditure of ten thousand pounds, and obtaining water from another source the City is now amply supplied, and the Company in a condition of prosperity.—When I inform you, Mr Editor, that all this has been done without gratuity, salary, or reward, and that Mr Jardine has been, and is now, at the head of an extensive mercantile establishment which he has conducted profitably to himself, and that he stands second to none in credit or character as a mercantile man whether at home or abroad, you will easily understand that but for the circulation given by you to the malicious lies of the envious loafers of the "Times," Mr Jardine's friends who are all that know him, would not have thought it worth while to trouble you with this.

I have no doubt but that he will carry through the Railway as successfully as all else that he has had anything to do with, and that before four years are over the Grand Provincial Exhibition will be held at Miramichi.

I am, &c.,

A CITIZEN OF ST. JOHN.

MIRAMICHI, 25th Sept., 1852.

Sir and Companion,

I consider you much to blame for not communicating with the officers of Chapters in America, the object of my delegation to them. But you must have considered my authority sufficient. I have accordingly executed your orders as a public officer (not as a private companion as you so wish to style me for the gratification of Mr Ballot) whom you wish to screen, and worse still, to make it appear, that he is my superior officer in the Province. In this case I beg to offer contradiction to your communication in the Gleaner of 12th April. My documents and diplomas are sufficient to fortify the high position I hold in Masonic rank, and the honors and costume attached to the Order. I insist upon the right of decoration. Mr Horne labors under no misconception to his titles, medals, ribbons, &c., he is properly installed, *i. e.* consecrated a High Priest in the Order of Masonry, fully commissioned by proper authority to consecrate *Private Companions* holding office *extempore*, such as Mr B. holding office, who was never installed or consecrated, who, if properly dealt with, ought to be suspended, for disobedience to the Laws he is bound to obey. If Mr B. had not the courtesy to allow himself to be installed by a properly commissioned officer, how does it happen that the Superintendent and officers at Halifax allowed themselves to be installed by this self same officer that Mr B. thinks so much beneath himself? How deplorable that I was not a foreign Prince sent to install the Artificial Superintendent of St. John. I will, notwithstanding, be most happy to hear of his installation, which I hope you will communicate, that I may recognise according to Masonic usage.

I admit the honor not holding office in either *Chapter* or *Lodge*, on account of my travelling so much through the most important parts of Europe: none are fit for Officers of Chapters but such men as are convenient and located. Such obstructions cannot effect my position as a Mason, nor

debar me from wearing the Mitre, the Breast-plate, the Gold-chain, the Crimson-ribbon, Medals of Gold, or Silver. Such is the sole rank and qualification of an installed first Principal, or a consecrated High Priest (once a Priest for ever a Priest) though he were never to hold or preside an officer, or hold glebe or livings.

I am sworn to obey the Laws of the Grand Chapter of Scotland, nor shall I presume or assume authority inconsistently to that body. My zeal for Masonry is such that while I exist will give it my support and feeble protection. Believing, as I do, that it is the oldest Catholic Religion in the world, as it unites men of every Country, Color and Creed into one hospitable family meddles not with Politics or Religion.

The Grand Chapter of England, Ireland, or Scotland do not recognise any such officer as Protector. In Germany, Prussia, &c., it is acknowledged, but as this is not the fit place to discuss its propriety, I shall forbear my remarks for the present time. I have received no appointment from the Grand Chapter of Scotland as to entitle me to the *Espeical Commissioner* and *Protector of Masonry*. I have acted in the capacity of Delegate, by Especial Commission emanating from yourself, as Grand Officer, the Grand Chapter will of course recognise and notice proceedings, that Commission ceased with me 31st March, except renewed again. As to the *Protectorship*, I assume it upon as equitable grounds as did King Henry VIII assume the Defendership of his beloved Trinitarian Dogmas. I hold it as an indisputable right to protect Masonry, the doctrines of my faith, belief and practice, as did that Monarch defend his from the invasions of *Martin Luther*.—Moreover the legalised Grand Chapter of Scotland, has the power to grant by their Letter Patent, the title of Protector to me with as much power and authority as Rome and England did in the matter of King Henry.

With fraternal affection, Sir, I compliment you by the secret numbers,

DAVID P. HORNE.

Mr E. George A. Walkner Arnott, L. L. D., of Arlary Deposite, first Grand Principal Z, for Scotland.

P. S. As to my title *Fra* or *Sir*, no Grand Chapter has power over it. It belongs solely to the power that conferred it, that is a religious and military order of Knight Templars for England and Wales. Show me the man who is not ambitious for Honors, then how should it be made criminal in me to aspire.

D. P. H.

## Agricultural Journal.

From the Albany Cultivator.

### SUPERFICIAL FARMING

A prominent cause of small profits and poor success in many of our farmers, is the parsimonious application of capital, in manures, implements, physical force, and convenient buildings. In their eagerness to save at the top they waste freely at the bung. They remind us of the cultivator who candidly admitted his unprofitable system of farming: "but," said he, "I am not yet rich enough to be economical." We observe by a late number of the Mark Lane Express, that the present medium estimate in England, of the capital required to carry on the business of a farmer is £8 (about \$40) per acre, and no prudent man ought to rent more than he has that amount, at least, of available capital to go on with; for a smaller possession with ample means to manage it, will yield better returns than a larger quantity of land "inadequately stocked." Now some of our best farms can be bought for about the same sum that the English farms are rented, and if the above remark is applied to purchasing, instead of renting, it will constitute excellent advice to Americans. This is a subject for a large volume; and we have only space now to say that if the landowner has not suitable buildings, the value of the grain and fodder wasted in consequence, would soon pay for them; and the food and flesh wasted by exposed and shivering animals would soon pay for them a

second time. The want of manure will prevent the value of crops from rising higher than the cost of cultivating them; and the want of heavy crops to feed animals, will preclude keeping enough to make plenty of manure. In other words a poor and badly cultivated farm will react, and only support a poor and badly fed race of animals and men; just in the same way that a fertile and thoroughly tilled piece of land will sustain animals enough to manure it and keep up its fertility, and men enough to give it thorough tillage.

### BUTTER MAKING.

We gather from several sources the following remarks pertaining to the subject which may be of service to our readers.

The most essential point in making butter that will keep, is to free it entirely from milk. Milk after churning or when separated from the oil it contains, possesses a strong affinity for oxygen, and will sour more rapidly than it would before; and then by uniting with certain properties of the butter produce a strong rancid taste which makes it unfit for the use. This may be in some degree retarded but cannot be prevented by salting.

We have known butter, made by the following process, that was perfectly sweet and pleasantly flavored, when it had been kept a year. Work it with butter ladders until the milk ceases to come out, then set it in a cool cellar. Mix three parts of the purest ground rock salt, one part saltpetre, one part of clean white sugar thoroughly. After the butter has remained one day in the cellar, work in one ounce and a half of the mixture, to every pound of butter.—Pack it into a clean firkin, and lay over it a linen cloth, wet it with salted water, and cover it closely.

### SALT YOUR HAY.

It is a first rate practice to scatter a little salt on every layer of hay or clover when you are stacking it. Those who have never done so can scarcely imagine the avidity with which horses and cattle eat the salted in preference to the unsalted hay. Especially would we recommend the practice in bad seasons, and in stacking damaged, or low, wet, meadow hay. It retards fermentation, and imparts such a relish that cattle sometimes prefer it to good, well cured hay. We have often used it at the rate of four quarts to the ton, and have derived much benefit from so doing. Try it.—*Genesee Farmer*.

### USEFULNESS OF SWALLOWS.

While visiting a friend in the country a few weeks since, we noticed, under the eaves of a barn, near the dwelling, about fifty swallows' nests. The bird was the *Hirundo fulva*, or Cliff-swallow of ornithologists. In most of the nests there young, and the old birds were very assiduous in proviling them with food. We observed them at different times in the day, and not a minute elapsed in which one or more birds did not return to the nests with something for the young. Their food consisted of winged insects taken in the air; and the numbers which were thus destroyed by this colony of swallows, must have amounted to thousands each day. We were informed that no flies, or very few, were to be seen around the house or barn—the family, and the domestic animals of the farm being thus freed from a disagreeable annoyance.

### DANDELION COFFEE.

Dr. Harrison, of Edinburgh prefers dandelion coffee to that of Mocha, and many persons, all over the continent, prefer a mixture of chicory and coffee to coffee alone. Dig up the roots of dandelion, wash them well but do not scrape them, dry them, cut them into the size of peas, and then roast them in an earthen pot, or coffee roaster of any kind. The great secret of good coffee is to have it fresh burnt and fresh ground.

IDLENESS.—Beware of idleness; the listless idleness that lounges and reads without the severity of study, the active idleness for ever busy about matters neither very difficult nor very valuable.