

# THE GLEANER:

AND NORTHUMBERLAND, KENT, GLOUCESTER AND RESTIGOUCHE  
COMMERCIAL AND AGRICULTURAL JOURNAL.

OLD SERIES]

*Nec aransarum 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 24, 1852.

No. 31.

## 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, 1842, 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.  
43 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.  
180 acres, South of Chockpish, John Butler improved.  
22 acres, lot 14 of divisions 1, 2, 3, Howlandville, 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.

## 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.

## 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.

## 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 Gieneg, 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, Coll 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, of 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 abutted 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 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.

### BLANKS

Of various kinds for sale  
the Gleaner Office.

## Agricultural Journal.

### CULTURE OF FLAX AND HEMP IN CANADA.

The following paper, the composition of an intelligent friend, well acquainted with this country and its interests, commercial and agricultural, will be perused with interest, we doubt not, by a numerous class of our readers. The Entry in the official trade and navigation tables for 1851, under the head of 'Flax, Hemp and Tow,' shows the value of our imports of these articles to have been £14,097, and the duty two and a half per cent., ad valorem, £325.

Every farmer is aware of the great importance of having everything as much as possible within himself, and also, of the advantage of being near mills, and a market at which he can dispose of his grain, and any other surplus produce he may have; and he would consider that man very foolish who took his wheat thirty miles to market in one direction, and went as far in another to lay out his money, when he might have done both as well at home. But a farmer has to work hard, and to attend to all the details of the work upon his farm, which leaves him little opportunity for extended observation, hence arises the necessity for Agricultural Societies.

Farming is also connected with commercial and manufacturing operations, which do not come within their sphere, and reflecting men have long seen the necessity of such an office as that which has been formed under the auspices of the Honorable Malcolm Cameron, to which communications of importance to the country may be addressed, and receive the attention they deserve.

Although individually we do not commit such absurdities as named above, yet collectively we do much worse, by sending our wheat thousands of miles to market, (to England) and bringing back articles which have travelled thousands of miles before they got there, although we could produce them as well, or better, at home; and the people employed in so doing would be consuming our other productions, saving us the trouble of seeking a market for it, and leaving the expense of carriage (now wasted) to enrich the country. If the present low price of wheat causes us to turn our attention to those things, and to get into a better system, we shall obtain a permanent advantage from a temporary evil.

We import many articles that can be produced with advantage at home, but I shall confine myself to flax and hemp, which are, perhaps the most important, and which are beginning to attract some attention.

The principal supply of those articles is obtained from Russia, and shipped from Riga and Petersburg, to which places they are brought on rafts or sleighs from a very considerable distance; they are subject to heavy charges, which, with a freight of fifty shillings per ton, to the eastern coast of England, and other expenses, will amount to £5 per ton.

Most of the heavy goods we import are manufactured about Dundee; they go across the country to Glasgow, and many of them thence to Liverpool, for shipment to Montreal, and will cost at least other five pounds per ton to lay them down there, to which must be added a year's interest for less of time say upon fifty pounds (but that is too little), making in all thirteen pounds sterling per ton, or about sixty four dollars. The produce of an acre of flax is about a quarter of a ton, upon which we pay sixteen dollars; or in other words, we give the produce of an acre of wheat for the carriage of the goods, from one of flax, without saying anything of the expense of getting it to the shipping port, or from Montreal; besides which there is the profit of the importer, spinner, manufacturer and merchant.

The agricultural publications supply plenty of information about the growing of flax, and there is no part of Canada in which it will not do well. The seed is as valuable as a wheat crop (at present more so)—the difficulty is that the farmers generally do not understand steeping and sepa-

rating the fibre from the straw, and there is no market at which they could obtain cash for it.

In both England and Ireland a great improvement has taken place in this respect, within the last few years, and there are now many establishments which take the straw from the farmer at a certain price, and relieve him from all further trouble. Why cannot we have something of the sort here? It would, no doubt, pay well, even if carried no further, and it is better to pay charges upon a ton of flax worth £50, than upon one of wheat worth only £10. By adding a crushing mill, we could keep the cash at home now paid for linseed oil, and have the cake for our cattle; but it ought not to stop even here, as it would pay well to spin and manufacture all the heavy goods we want; the extra price of labor upon them would not by any means, equal the sum now thrown away upon carriage, and it is quite immaterial to the country how the profit is divided between the proprietors of such an establishment and their work people: no doubt they would find a way to adjust that, and there is plenty for both. We have in Canada one or two joint-stock cotton mills, the material for which is imported at a cost fully equal if not greater than would lay it down in Manchester. How much more rational it would be to have one for flax spinning and produce it at home.

Much has been said and written about 'Factory System,' both in England and the United States, and some think the latter better managed, but there is room for improvement in both; and no country can be in a better position than Canada for adopting a system far superior to either of them. In England as the different inventions came into use every individual had to get his supply off hands in the best way he could; there was a surplus population in the agricultural districts which has been gradually absorbed into the manufacturing, the latter continually taking those most in want of work, who, of course, were not the best conducted families; they earned more than double what they had been accustomed to, and in a great many instances made bad use of it, and in consequence a great deal of odium has been thrown upon the system, which more properly belonged to the state of the population when they went into it. The children mostly reside with their parents, and the great evil is, that going to work at six in the morning, and remaining until seven in the evening, with only time for meals, they have little time, and perhaps less inclination to learn domestic work.

In the United States the process has been very different: they have in most cases begun on a large scale, by establishing companies and creating mills to employ a considerable number of hands at once. These they have to obtain by giving a high rate of wages, and they are in general crowded with large boarding houses; and whatever outside show they may make by publishing magazines, &c., he knows little of 'human nature' who imagines them to be any better than they are in England. The hours they work are longer, and they have nothing to do with household duties.

The manufacturing of heavy linen goods offers many advantages in this respect, the hands required in the spinning are few, and there is little, if any, advantage in the employment of the power loom. The families of the men employed in weaving and other work about the mill, would supply a double set of hands for the machinery, and it would be easy to chose a situation where there is plenty of water power; and such family could have a little land to occupy the remainder of their time, by this means both preserving their health and training them up in a manner every way calculated to make them useful members of Society.

I think I have now said enough to show the importance of the subject. I believe it would do more good than almost anything else for the amount of capital which would be required to establish it on such a footing as would ensure success. More details would, perhaps, only confuse those not well acquainted with the subject.