

THE GLEANER:

AND NORTHUMBERLAND, KENT, GLOUCESTER AND RESTIGOUCHE
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.

[COMPRISED 13 VOLUMES.]

New Series, Vol. XI.

MONDAY EVENING, MAY 17, 1852.

No. 30.

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. Landry improved.

KENT.

By Deputy Douglas, at Buctouche.
60 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.

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 Gleneig, 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 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.

From the Massachusetts Ploughman.

FARM WORK FOR THIS SEASON.

In April a little hayseed ought to be sown over the mowing grounds, particularly where compost manure was spread on the surface last fall. And in all cases of land laid down to grass last year, a little seed should be sown in the first days of April. The prettiest time to do this, is immediately after a light snow fall, and before the wind rises. Therefore rise early before the wind wakes up. Clover may be mixed with herds-grass and red-top. It will give good fall feed, and help to keep the weeds down.

It is a good rule to sow English grain as early as the soil can be worked to advantage. The grain matures better, and the grass seed sown with it will take root better. Oats are usually sown later than other grain, for they are not always proof against the frosts. Yet late oats are seldom so heavy and good as the earlier sown.

Young farmers should know that the customary quantity of seed per acre, for spring sowing, is one bushel and a half of rye or wheat, two to two and a half of barley, and two and a half to three bushels of oats.

One peck of good herds-grass seed is enough for one time, and three or four pecks of red-top. When clover is sown and a full crop is expected at the first cutting, eight or ten pounds per acre may be sown, and the quantity of herds-grass and red-top may be diminished.

Buckwheat may be sown as late as the fourth of July. Some farmers sow a bushel of seed per acre, and others half a bushel.

A fresh sod or soil is better for grain and grass seed than furrows that have been turned for a week or more. Therefore it is advisable, when convenient, to sow and harrow in the grain, as soon as possible after ploughing. Sow the acre first ploughed and sow at once—then take the second acre. This may often be done without inconvenience. For the whole field of four acres may be harrowed a second time, provided it is done in five or six days after the first sowing.

Spring ploughing may be commenced a day or two sooner, by first dragging the harrow over the corn stumps. This operation is quite different from ploughing—for instead of forming a wet or clammy soil into lumps, it only opens the ground and admits the air and the sun. Thus the ground is prepared for earlier ploughing.

Take care and not work your cattle too hard in spring. Eight hours in a day are enough for oxen to work, and ten hours for horses.

Cattle may work from seven to eleven o'clock, and from two to six in the afternoon. Now you have three hours to feed them, and to be engaged in overhauling the winter manures. All should be thrown up light, that it may begin to heat before it is carried into the field.

The business of overhauling winter heaps is important. Fermentation ought to commence at the barn, or the manure will not work so quick as it should for planting the crops. The lighter and the higher the heaps are thrown up, to the amount of five feet, the sooner will the heap commence heating. If the cattle are permitted to run on the heaps, they will counteract all that your dung fork may have accomplished.

Cows and calves require much attention at this season of the year. A little meal now is better than any kind of roots, for they have a good flow of milk on calving, and they need something to sustain them better than roots will. Roots are for fall and winter, when the cows begin to dry up their milk.

When cows drop their calves in the yard where there is water, they are not apt to drink too much at a time; but when they are shut up in stables or pens where there is no water, they should not be permitted to drink as much as they please, when they are first turned out. Let them have but one pailful each, and let it be nearly milk warm. A quart of hot ashes thrown into the pail of water, is considered an improvement in the drink. It is not a good practice to give cows meal immediately af-

ter calving. They are liable to be feverish at such times, and meal increases a fever. In a day or two they will have a good appetite, and should be fed well.

Breeding swine should be treated with much care. They must not be disturbed at the time of littering, and it is a very bad practice to shift them from pen to pen within a week or two from that time. Sows must not have any hearty food soon after littering. They may have warm water, but rich food is apt to cloy them at such times. It should be kept in mind that fat hogs are poor breeders.

WONDERS OF THE ATMOSPHERE.

There is, in a late number of the London Quarterly, a well written and instructive article on Humboldt's *Cosmos*, which contains several interesting scientific speculations. We extract the description of the wonders of the atmosphere:—

"The atmosphere rises above us with its cathedral dome arching towards the heavens, of which it is the most familiar synonyme and symbol. It floats around us like that grand object which the apostle John saw in his vision, 'a sea of glass like unto crystal.' So massive is it, that when it begins to stir, it tosses about great ships like playthings, and sweeps cities and forests like snow flakes to destruction before it; and yet it is so mobile that we have lived years in it before we can be persuaded that it exists at all, and the great bulk of mankind never realize the truth that they are bathed in an ocean of air. Its weight is so enormous that iron shivers before it like glass; yet a soap ball sails through it with impunity, and the thinnest insect waves it aside with its wing. It ministers lavishly to all the senses. We touch it not, but it touches us. Its warm, south winds, bring back colour to the pale face of the invalid; its cool, west winds, refresh the fevered brow, and make the blood mantle in our cheeks; even its north blast braces into new vigor, and hardens the children of our rugged climate. The eye is indebted to it for all the magnificence of sun rise, the full brightness of mid-day, the chastened radiance of the gloaming, and the clouds that cradle near the setting sun. But for it the rainbow would want its 'triumphal arch,' and the winds would not send their fleecy messengers on errands round the heavens; the cold ether would not shed snow feathers on the earth, nor would drops of dew gather on the flowers; the kindly rain would never fall, nor hail storms nor fog diversify the face of the sky. Our naked globe would turn its tanned and unshadowed forehead to the sun, and one dreary, monotonous blaze of light and heat dazzle and burn up all things. Were there no atmosphere, the evening sun would in a moment set, and, without warning, plunge the earth in darkness. But the air keeps in her hand a sheath of his rays, and lets them slip but slowly through her fingers, so that the shadows of evening are gathered by degrees, and the flowers have time to bow their heads, and each creature space to find a place of rest and to nestle and repose. In the morning the garish sun would at once bound forth from the bosom of night, and blaze above the horizon,—but the air watches for his coming, and sends at first but one little ray to announce his approach, and then another, and by and by a handful, and so gently draws aside the curtain of night, and slowly lets the light fall on the face of the sleeping earth, till her eyelids open, and like man, she goeth forth again to her labour till the evening."

To double the crops on most farms, about all that is necessary is for our agriculturists to sell off one half their land, and with the proceeds buy manure for the other. The larger the farm the less a man grows to the acre.

EXCESSIVE DEVOTION TO SCIENCE.—A medical man died some days since at Prague, in consequence of having swallowed poison as an experiment for the interest of science. He had been in the habit of making these trials in presence of scientific men, after having previously taken an antidote; but in this case the experiment proved fatal to him.