

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 LIBANUS UT APES. [Comprised 13 Vols.

NEW SERIES. SATURDAY EVENING, MARCH 4, 1854. VOL. XIII.

CROWN LAND NOTICES.

CROWN LAND OFFICE, February 1, 1854.
The undermentioned Lots of Crown Lands will be offered for sale by Public Auction, on TUESDAY, the seventh day of MARCH 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.
(Not to interfere with the right to cut Timber or other Lumber under Licences applied for previous to the applications for the purchase of the Land.)
(No person is allowed to hold more than one hundred acres payable by instalments.)

KENT.

By Deputy Douglas, at Buctouche.

100 acres, lot 12, St. Anthony, P. R. Arseno.
100 acres, lot 13, St. Anthony, S. Williams.
100 acres, lot 95, St. Anthony, J. Melonson.
50 acres, lot 95, St. Anthony, B. Richard.
50 acres, lot 3, Township 3, J. Hays, improved.
200 acres, lot 54, Township 3, J. Cormie, Jr.
100 acres, lot 55, Township 3, P. V. White.
50 acres, lot 75 west, block 5, Wellington, P. Hebert improved.

By Deputy Mezeral, at Richibucto.

100 acres, lot 40, block N. M'Eachran's Brook, J. Beattie.
50 acres, lot 69, block T. Carleton, U. Savoy.
31 acres, lot 71, block T. Carleton, L. Daigle.

R. D. WILMOT, Sur. Gen.

Flour, Pork, Butter, &c.

The Subscribers have in Store the following GOODS, which they offer for sale on moderate terms.

150 barrels Canada No. 1 Superfine FLOUR,
20 barrels Mess PORK,
20 firkins BUTTER,
10 puncheons Molasses,
10 barrels Crushed Sugar,
Barrels Brown Sugar,
Chests, half chests, and boxes TEA,
Boxes Soap and Candles,
Boxes assorted Confectionaries,
Boxes Salaratus,
Boxes Castor Oil.
A large and well assorted Stock of DRY GOODS, READY-MADE CLOTHING, Boots and Shoes, Small Wares, and several other Articles too numerous to mention.

BURKE & NOONAN.

Chatham, 30th December, 1853.

ON SALE.

The Subscriber has for Sale, a large stock of the articles named below,
Tea, Congou and Souchong, common to very superior,
Sugar, Brown and Crushed,
Leather, Sole, Neats, Kip and Calf,
Canada Stores and Pipes,
Timothy and Clover Seed,
Buffalo Coats and Robes,

Molasses, Tobacco,
Pork, Superfine Flour,
Canso Herring, Rye Flour,
Cod Fish, Oat Meal,
Butter, Indian Meal,
Cheese, Barley,
Candles, Oats,
Soap, Hard Bread,
Raisins, Dry Goods, &c., &c.

HENRY CUNARD.

Chatham, January 12, 1854.

TO LET.

The FARM, formerly occupied by EDWARD JOHNSTON, on the rear side of the Road, leading from Chatham Ferry, to the rear Lots, comprising about

50 Acres of Land,

all cleared and fenced, with an excellent WELL of water, House, Barn, and Outhouses, all in good order; possession first of May next, for particulars apply to

RICHARD HUTCHISON.

Douglstown, 29th December, 1853.

Five Pounds Reward.

The Subscriber will pay Five Pounds Currency, to any Person, that will give him such information or the names of persons that can give such evidence as shall convict the person or persons who have TRESPASSED on and taken TIMBER, WOOD, &c. off his land, during the past year, or that may henceforth do so. The name of the person giving the information will be kept secret if requested.

CALEB McCULLEY.

Miramichi, December 21, 1853.

BOOKS FOR THE TIMES.

THE COMING STRUGGLE AND FLEMING'S EXPOSITION OF THE PROPHECIES. Only 2s 4d for both.
Sold by DAVIS P. HOWE.

Also - A few Reams of cheap Wrapping Paper on hand.

GREAT BARGAINS, Selling Off! Selling Off!!

AT THE GLASGOW HOUSE.

The Subscriber having decided on leaving Chatham, early in March, is resolved to dispose of his STOCK now on hand, at a very great Sacrifice such as to effect a clearance before then.

M. RYAN

Chatham, 21st January, 1854.

Agricultural Journal.

REPORT OF THE ALNWICK AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY FOR 1854.

This is the second year of the existence of this Society, and the Board have not many improvements to report. This Society has held several meetings, and on the 5th October last, their Annual Ploughing Match and Cattle Show, took place at the residence of Mr George Loggie, Burnt Church Settlement. There were nine ploughs competed for prizes, and a good stock of Cattle, Horses, &c. exhibited. The following prizes were awarded.

FIRST CLASS PLOUGHMEN.

1st. Prize, Walter McKenzie, £1 0 0
2nd. do., Donald McLeod, 0 17 6
3rd. do., William Loggie, 0 15 0
4th. do., Angus Campbell, 0 12 6

£3 5 0

SECOND CLASS PLOUGHMEN.

1st. Prize, James Morrison, £1 0 0
2nd. do., Joseph Simpson, 0 17 6
3rd. do., Thomas Wasson, 0 15 0
4th. do., Duncan Morrison, 0 12 6
5th. do., John Murray, 0 10 0

£3 15 0

CATTLE SHOW.

Best Bull, James Johnston, £1 0 0
Second best do., George Loggie, 0 15 0
Best 2 year old Heifer, P. Loggie, jr., 0 15 0
Second best do., George Loggie, 0 10 0
Best Ram, 4 year old, Wm. Simpson, 0 10 0
Best Ewe, 2 year old, Jas. Johnston, 0 10 0
Second best do., George Loggie, 0 7 6
Best Ewe 1 year old, do., 0 10 0
Second best do., James Johnson, 0 7 6
Best Sox, 1 year old, Geo. Loggie, 0 7 6
Second best do., Peter Loggie, 0 5 0
Best Entire Horse, R. McLeod, Esq., 2 0 0
Best 3 year old Horse, Mat. Tambrid, 0 15 0
Best 2 year old do., Geo. Loggie, 0 15 0
Second best do., George Murray, 0 12 6
Best 1 year old Horse, Jas. Johnston, 0 15 0
Second best do., George Loggie, 0 12 6
For a superior 2 year old entire Horse, not eligible for a Prize by the rules of the Society, John Stymest, 0 10 0
For a superior Ram Lamb as above, James Johnston, 0 5 0

£12 2 6

On the 4th January, the Society held the Annual Meeting for the Exhibition of Grain and Field Seeds, Field Roots, Garden Seeds, Dairy Produce, Domestic Manufactures, &c., at the residence of Mr Peter Allan, Neguac, when the following Prizes were awarded.

Best White Wheat, 2 bushels, 68lbs, Roderick McLeod, Esq., £0 12 6
Second best do., 66lbs, James Johnston, 0 10 0
Best Red Wheat, 2 bushels, 68lbs, George Loggie, 0 12 6
Second best do., 2 bushels, 68lbs, Bonaventure Savoy, 0 10 0
Best Barley, 2 bushels, 54lbs, William Simpson, 0 7 6
Second best do., 2 bushels, 54lbs, James Johnston, 0 5 0
Best White Oats, 2 bushels, 48lbs, Roderick McLeod, 0 10 0
Second best do., 2 bushels, 48lbs, James Johnston, 0 7 6
Best White Pease, 2 bushels, 68lbs, James Johnston, 0 12 6
Best Black Oats, 2 bushels, 40½lbs, James Johnston, 0 10 0
Second best do., 2 bushels, 40½lbs, William Simpson, 0 7 6
Best Timothy Seed, ½ bushel 33lbs, Roderick McLeod, Esq., 0 15 0
Second best do., ½ bushel, 32lbs, James Johnston, 0 10 0
Best Flax Seed, ½ bushel, T. W. Hurtlehey, Esq., 0 10 0
Second best do., ½ bushel, Bonaventure Savoy, 0 7 6
Best piece Homespun Cloth, all Wool, 10 yards, Peter Loggie, jr., 0 12 6
Second best do., all Wool, 10 yards, James Wasson, 0 10 0
Third best do., all Wool, 10 yards, William Morrison, 0 7 6
Best piece of Homespun Cloth,

Cotton and Wool 10 yards, James Johnston, 0 9 0
Second best do., Cotton and Wool, 10 yards, William Morrison, 0 7 0
Third best do., Cotton and Wool, 10 yards, Norman Campbell, 0 5 0
Best piece Homespun, Milled Cloth, all Wool, 10 yards, Roderick McLeod, Esq., 0 12 6
Second best do., all Wool, 10 yards, J. W. Hurtlehey, Esq., 0 10 0
Best piece plain coloured Homespun, Cotton and Wool, 10 yards, James Wasson, 0 7 6
Second best do., Cotton and Wool, 10 yards, James Johnston, 0 5 0
Best piece plain Tartan, Cotton and Wool, 10 yards, Bonaventure Savoy, 0 6 0
Best pair Woolen Blankets, Bonaventure Savoy, 0 7 6
Best piece twilled Flannel, Cotton and Wool, W. Morrison, 0 10 0
Second best do., Cotton and Wool, Peter Loggie, jr., 0 7 6
Best piece plain Flannel Cotton and Wool, Bonaventure Savoy, 0 10 0
Best sample Mitts, 4 pair, William Morrison, 0 5 0
Second best do., 4 pair, Roderick McLeod, Esq., 0 4 0
Best sample Socks, 4 pair, Peter Loggie, jr., 0 5 0
Second best do., 4 pair, Roderick McLeod, Esq., 0 4 0
Best Cheese, 20lbs, Roderick McLeod, Esq., 0 10 0
Best Butter, 20lbs, Roderick McLeod, Esq., 0 10 0
Second best do., William Morrison, 0 7 6
Third best do., George Loggie, 0 5 0
Best Swedish Turnip Seed, Peter Loggie, jr., 0 5 0
Second best do., Bonaventure Savoy, 0 4 0
Best Yellow Turnip Seed, Roderick McLeod, Esq., 0 5 0
Best Carrot Seed, James Johnston, 0 5 0
One piece Fine Carpet, Roderick McLeod, Esq., 0 9 0
Three Comforters, Bonaventure Savoy, 0 3 0
Best Cabbage Seed, Peter Loggie, jr., 0 4 0

£18 0 0

From the review thus taken it will be evident that so far as the Directors of your Society are concerned, no pains have been spared to render its action as efficacious as possible, and it is gratifying to see with what zeal the Farmers have come forward to second the Board in carrying out their views, although it is to be lamented, that a great many do not take such an interest in the affairs of the Society as could be wished. The samples of Grain, Domestic Manufactures, &c., were certainly of a quality to elicit the warmest praise, and argues well for the future prosperity of this section of the County. There were four Samples of White Wheat, six of Red Wheat, four of Barley, seven of Black Oats, and two of White Oats, and upwards of forty samples of Domestic Manufactures, of such good quality that it gave the Judges not a little trouble to decide which were entitled to prizes.

Respectfully Submitted,
JOHN McLEOD, Secretary.

TAKING A HINT.

It is very surprising to see how slow men are to take a hint. The frost destroys about half the bloom on fruit trees; every body prognosticates the loss of fruit; instead of that the half that remains is larger, fairer, and higher flavoured than usual; and the trees instead of being exhausted, are ready for another crop the next year. Why don't the owner take the hint and thin out his fruit trees every year? But, no, the next season sees his orchard overloaded, fruit small, and not well formed; yet he always boasts of that first crop without profiting by the lesson it teaches.

We heard a man saying, "the best crop of celery I ever saw, was raised by John —, on a spot of ground where the wash from the barnyard ran into it after every hard shower." Did he take the hint, and apply liquid manure on his celery trenches? Not at all.

We know a case where a farmer subsoiled a field and raised crops in consequence which were the admiration of the neighbourhood; and for years the field showed the advantages of deep handling. But we could not learn that a single farmer in the neighbourhood took the hint.

Communications.

NEW YORK CORRESPONDENCE.

NEW YORK, TUESDAY, February 14, 1854.

Our City for the last two days has been enshrouded in a dense fog. The Africa with Liverpool dates to Saturday, January 28, came inside the Hook about 7 o'clock last evening, was boarded by the agent of the Associated Press, and her news telegraphed to the morning papers, her mails have not reached the Post Office; she brings a large and valuable cargo of French and English goods, and only 33 passengers, among whom I notice the name of Dr. Duff, the venerable missionary of the Free Church of Scotland. The aspect of Affairs in the East does not appear to have changed materially since previous dates. The Czar had concluded not to consider the entrance of the Black Sea by the combined Fleets as a declaration of war; and it is believed that no answer to the Vienna Note would be received for some time. The Markets, generally, are reported dull, and breadstuffs had fallen in price.

Our people are becoming much interested in the fate of the Nebraska Bill of Senator Douglas. It cannot be disguised, that public sentiment here, so far as expressed, is generally adverse to the Bill. There are thoughtful and cautious persons that wish more time to study the subject before they give their opinions in full.

Mr Douglas's Bill desires the organization of the territories of Nebraska and Kansas into the Union, leaving the admission or prohibition of slavery therein, an open question, to be hereafter decided by those who may inhabit that portion of our Country; thus virtually repealing the act known as the Missouri Compromise of 1820, which declares that slavery shall not exist north of 36 deg. 30 min., generally styled as Mason & Dixon's line. That there is not a general and thorough understanding of the subject, now before the Senate, is very manifest. Many speak and write as though it were certain that slavery will prevail in Nebraska if this bill passes; that the Slave States will be in the ascendant forever, thereby, and as if the compromise of 1820 was as sacred as the Constitution. On the contrary, the Constitution knows nothing of any compromise between the North and the South, or any other on mere geographical distinctions, and makes no provision for any. We cannot but think, at a time like the present, we need a Webster and a Clay to guide us over these troubled waters.

At a time when the Nebraska question is before the country, it may be interesting to know something of the geography of the territory, upon which the question of slavery or freedom, may after all turn, and upon which scarcely anything seems to have been published in the newspapers.

The information on Nebraska in meagre at the most. Altogether the fullest and most accurate account that has met my eye, is that to be found in the volume of Col. Fremont, containing reports of his expeditions to California and Oregon in 1842-3, and four. Nebraska is so named, from one of its three largest Rivers, the Nebraska or Platte. According to the return of the last census, it contains 136,000 square miles, or territory as large as New England, New York, and South Carolina. It should be stated, however, taking the southern line of 37 deg., as Mr. Douglas proposes, the Territory as thus organized will be much larger than the portion that has usually been designated as Nebraska, embracing a large portion of the Indian Territory, and most of the Indian Tribes, except the Choctaws, the Creeks, the Chickasaws, the Seminoles, and a portion of the Cherokees.

Nebraska, as proposed to be organized, will be a vast region, having the various climates that are enjoyed in Missouri, Iowa, and Minnesota, that lie on its Eastern border; only, the climate, like the face of the Country, is more Asiatic. The Eastern portion of it is chiefly prairie and rich alluvial. The middle is more sandy and barren, containing the great American Desert; and the Western is mountainous, the highest mountains being covered with almost perpetual snow.

The inhabitants of Nebraska may be seventy five thousand, mostly Indians. The Whites are military men, Indian Agents, and Missionaries. Nebraska is and must ever be mainly an agricultural region. It is far from the Oceans and has no great lakes. From what