

# THE GLEANER:

AND NORTHUMBERLAND, KENT GLOUCESTER, AND RESTIGOUCHE  
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Old Series.]

NEC ARANEARUM SANE TEXTUS IDEO MELIOR. QUIA EX SE FILA GIGNUNT, NEC NOSTER VILIOR QUIA EX ALIENIS LIBAMUS UT APES.

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## Agricultural Journal.

### REPORT

Of the District Agricultural Society for the Parishes of Blackville, Blissfield, and Ludlow, in the County of Northumberland, for 1853.

The Committee of this Society, have during the past year pursued a course similar to that of the preceding year. The awarding of premiums on Ploughing, on the best stock, and on useful Productions and Manufactures, being the chief feature in their operations. In this way £128 5 8 have been expended since their last Annual Report was made, while the receipts of the Society in the meantime, have amounted to £151 15 including the Provincial Grant. Since the last Annual Meeting, an Act of Incorporation for the Society has been obtained from the Legislature, and its Bye Laws have been carefully revised and amended. Though the funds at the disposal of the Committee, did not furnish the means of greatly enlarging the premium list, yet several useful productions that were formerly overlooked, have been recently added to it, all of which have found a place at the respective Shows.—The show of Implements has been larger at our late Exhibition than it was during any former year, but still it was such as to evince a remarkable deficiency in mechanical enterprise. The general interest in the Society's Exhibitions which manifested itself on former occasions, has this year continued unabated, in many things not a little evidence of advancement has appeared, and no indications of retrogression have been discovered in any branch of industry that could be justly attributed to any considerable want of care or diligence on the part of the Exhibitors.

The increased production and material improvement which have taken place in our Woollen Manufactures would alone afford ample proof of real progress, but the samples of Grain and of the produce of the Dairy which were exhibited in each Parish, have furnished additional testimony of creditable exertions having been made by the Farmers of the District.

Yet it is not to be denied that in their anticipations respecting Stock, the Committee have been in some considerable degree disappointed. Though this circumstance is chiefly owing to the recurrence of extreme droughts in the vicinity, which by lessening the quantity of hay produced, have prevented the extension of improved breeds of cattle.

But it must not be forgotten that this scarcity of hay so injurious in its effects, is not occasioned solely by unfavourable seasons. On every Farm where the natural fertility of the soil has been sustained by ample manuring, the grass has all along yielded nearly an average crop. It is on Farms that have been exhausted by a long succession of grass crops without the aid of manure, that the greatest deficiency has appeared.

Unluckily however these Farms exist in great numbers, and as no human skill can at once resuscitate them, a grave question forces itself upon our attention as to the means which can be most readily adopted to obtain in future an adequate supply of hay, for agricultural, and for lumbering purposes. Already this season, at great cost, many horses for work have been introduced from abroad, which with an ordinary supply of hay might have been produced among ourselves, and already has the necessity arisen for an extraordinary importation of oats, at high prices to be used as fodder instead of the products of our own fields.

If top-dressing, for which the materials are not scanty, were more generally resorted to, and if greater attention were bestowed on the cultivation of root crops, a gradual improvement might be accomplished. But the only speedy remedy for the evil is to be found in the early cultivation of suitable portions of wilderness land, of which large unbroken tracts surround us on every side. Much could be effected at little cost, by cultivating in a proper manner the wild meadows, numbers of which lie almost altogether neglected in this district, and much more could be done at no great expense, by reclaiming the thinly-wooded, moist, rich soils by which these upland meadows are bordered.

If the present demand for the timber of this district continues, not to anticipate its increase, the requisite supply of hay will scarcely be forthcoming, except its production be

undertaken as a commercial speculation, instead of being left to depend, as it does for the most part at the present time, on the forethought of unskilled and ill-directed industry. The reluctance with which capital is invested in Agricultural business in this part of the Province, can hardly receive a satisfactory explanation, for large quantities of supplies are annually imported into it, at a cost of labour in transportation, nearly equal to what it would take to produce them in the localities where they are required.

It is not however for this Association, with so many evidences of progress around them to entertain desponding thoughts, a more rational course is before them, to press forward manfully and hopefully in the pursuit of valuable improvements, always reflecting that some little degree of success is the general reward of earnest and unflinching perseverance.

JAMES L. PRICE, Secretary.

4th January, 1854.

### EUROPE.

FRANCE.—The Government will, it is said, obtain a loan from the Bank of France of 200,000,000 or 300,000,000*fr.* against treasury bonds.

A letter from St. Malo says:—"An order has arrived to make a levy of all the seamen of from 20 to 40 years of age who have not passed through four years of service. The only exception to this measure is to be such men as have been dismissed from the service within the space of a year." The extraordinary levy of sailors has produced a considerable sensation among the maritime population. The Chambers of Commerce of St. Brieuc, Granville, &c., are preparing memorials to be submitted to the minister, setting forth that all those districts which send out vessels to the Newfoundland cod fisheries will be in a deplorable condition if sufficient men are not left to carry on the trade which is the life itself of a large part of the north-western coast. A letter from St. Valery-sur-somme, in the *Courier du Havre*, says:—"The levy of sailors of from 20 to 40 years of age, who have not served four years, has commenced here. This measure has spread consternation among the boatmen who carry goods from St. Valery to the interior. They are mostly married men, and, with their savings, have purchased the boats in which they carry on their business, and in which they reside with all their families, like the mariners of the north. These families, deprived of their chiefs, will be thrown into great distress for want of being able to turn their boats to account during the absence of their owners in the service."

The Toulon paper, the *Union de Var*, states that the *Vauban*, the *Cacque*, and other steam frigates are fitting out rapidly in that port; and that a military force of 40,000 men might be embarked at Toulon and Marseilles whenever it was thought fit to do so.

SWEDEN AND NORWAY.—Public opinion at Stockholm is in an extremely excited state.—A very bitter feeling exists against the dynasty and court, and, so far from diminishing, it is on the increase. The court gazette, the *Soenska Tidningen*, has produced an article that recommends very fervently an alliance with Russia, and expressly declares the Russians to be the pioneers of a new civilisation dawning on the future horizon of Europe. This effusion, supposed to have flowed from the pen of a great personage, has found in its course the most violent opposition on the part of the press and the public. The patriotic party has not forgotten that the Bernadottes do not constitute Sweden, and that a branch of the exiled *Vasas* still survives.

AUSTRIA.—Vienna, January 14.—On the evening of the 12th a ministerial council was held, at which the Emperor presided. It is understood that the military preparations were the subject of deliberation. The mobilisation of a corps of from 30,000 to 40,000 men to be sent to the frontier, was again projected, and Field-Marshal Coronini and General Schlick were each spoken of as its probable commander.

ITALY.—A letter from Milan of the 9th instant states that "the police authorities in that city are becoming every day more arbitrary.—The inhabitants are forbidden to quit their houses or walk the streets without a pass from the Prefect of Police, otherwise they are imprisoned and fed on bread and water. There is a special carriage attached to every railway train which is exclusively reserved for the police, that they may examine everybody who

travels. The same vigilance is exercised at the theatres."

A letter from the Papal States of the 7th instant declares that extreme desolation and consternation prevailed in the Romagna, in which the inhabitants live in constant dread of robbers, and dare not quit their houses after nightfall. The theatre is deserted at Faenza.

SWITZERLAND.—The Executive Government of Switzerland, in consideration of the probable complications of the Eastern question, proposes to station a body of troops on the German frontier, and is about to demand a grant from the Federal Assembly with this object.

The Swiss National Council has just refused, by a large majority, to sanction the law against the press, which has been in vigour for the last twelve months in the canton of Berne.

RUSSIA AND TURKEY.—Constantinople, January 2.—The English frigate *Retribution* has been despatched to Sebastopol to reclaim the English engineers captured on board the two Egyptian steam-ships. It is said that the Sultan has pardoned the *Sofias*.

Letters from the shores of the Black Sea state that the Russians are establishing at different points, and more especially in the Crimea, defensive entrenchments and coast batteries. They have changed the direction of the fires and lighthouses constructed to protect vessels arriving from the offing, and have also reinforced the garrisons of the towns beyond the maximum of war. The news of the entrance of the fleets have produced great terror in the Russian ports. It was only on the 4th instant that the two fleets entered the Black Sea under the chief command of Admiral Dundas.—It was rumoured that the whole Russian fleet had sailed from Sebastopol. Admiral Dundas has decided on not dispersing his men-of-war, as had previously been resolved upon, and he has accordingly entered with the whole of his forces.

SERBIA.—At Kraguevacz, as at Belgrade, the name of the Sultan, but not of the Czar, was inserted in the prayers for the day, upon the festival of St. Andrew. The Russian party find it very improper that the first salute from the new guns east at the national arsenal should have been fired in honour of the Sultan. As a counter demonstration, a few adherents of the Czar assembled on St. Nicholas-day, got up a service, prayed in a very lively manner for their patron, and sang the Slavonic hymn, "Na vrage ze probedu"—"May he triumph over his enemies."—The journals which lately lauded Prince Alexander Karageorgewitz, believing that he was prepared to become the tool of Russia, are now at a loss for words sufficiently strong to express their disgust at his character.

Belgrade, January 9.—It is asserted that Prince Alexander, of Serbia, will not promulgate the firmans of the Sultan abolishing the protectorate of the Czar over Serbia. The arming of the country continues, and the Ottoman authorities make unceasing efforts to bring Serbia to the side of Turkey.

PERSIA.—The correspondent of the *Lloyd* forwards the latest Turkish accounts from Persia, respecting the missious extraordinary of M. Kunitoff, which, it is said, produced the greatest excitement at the Court of the Shah. The latter had, in consequence, had several conferences with the Turkish Envoy Achmet Vesik Effendi, and also with Mr. Thompson the British Plenipotentiary. M. Kunitoff will demand of Persia the collecting of two army corps in Tabriz and Kermansha; he will further do his best to stir up a civil war respecting the Kerbell question. Meanwhile the Embassies of Turkey and England are on the best terms with the Persian government, and the Shah had personally declared to the Turkish envoy that he might rely on Persia in the most friendly sentiments. (Lloyd remarks here that the reader should remember this is a Turkish description.) Mirdad Khan, special envoy of Dost Mohamed Khan, did not choose to go to Teheran with M. Kunitoff, but had left with the threat that Afghan troops should besiege Herat, if the relations between Persia and Russia should render such a measure requisite.

Three fires in different parts of Constantinople raged nearly simultaneously on the night of the 31st ultimo. 400 houses are said to have been destroyed; otherwise all is tranquil.

It is stated that the young King of Portugal is about to marry his Coburg cousin, the Princess Charlotte of Belgium.

The disposable force of the French army is nearly 300,000 men and 60,000 horses. The artillery force ready for battle is 300 guns.

### SPEECH:

OF THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR,  
ON OPENING THE LEGISLATURE.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 9.

It has pleased a gracious Providence to continue since we last met the prosperity of New Brunswick.

Our Agriculturalists have upon the whole no reason to complain; the price of our staple export has been maintained; the demand for our ships is augmented, and their reputation is increasing throughout the world; our Fisheries have been successful, and the protection afforded to them on behalf of Great Britain by Vice Admiral Sir George Seymour and those under his command, will, I doubt not, be duly acknowledged by you.

New Brunswick has been exempt from the visitation of those diseases which have prevailed elsewhere; and we may be thankful that the storm of war which seems impending over Europe does not threaten our peaceful shores. I know well however that if the honor of the Mother Country should involve her in hostilities, your loyalty to our Queen, and your sympathy with our fellow subjects, would stir every bosom and arouse every feeling in favour of the British Flag.

With regard to measures of internal interest, I believe that the Railroad from the Gulf of St. Lawrence to St. John will advance in accordance with your wishes. I have full confidence in the honor and resources of those who have undertaken its construction.

Late in the autumn an unexpected freshet caused some damage to our roads and bridges. Under the advice of my Council I have advanced such funds as were absolutely necessary for maintaining the communication, of the County. I have also taken steps for laying before you trustworthy information with regard to several considerable Bridges which require immediate repair or renewal. I need not on this occasion repeat the deep conviction which I feel of the necessity for some system of efficient inspection and responsible control over this important department of your public administration.

I feel it my duty to recommend you to pass some Bill for securing Passengers and Merchandise against wilful carelessness or culpable neglect in the construction and management of Steamers.

I have issued the money granted by you in your last Session for the enlargement of the Lunatic Asylum. I have every reason to believe that the management of that Institution is satisfactory.

It affords me sincere pleasure to congratulate you on the prosperous state of our finances. The Revenue of 1852 was greatly in advance of that received in the previous year, but the increase of our resources, in the twelve months just ended, shows still more evident marks of a flourishing trade, and proves an increased enjoyment of comforts on the part of our labouring population.

I trust you will sanction the step taken by the Government in paying off by anticipating the balance of the Debt funded in 1843, and due in London in this and the three following years. After discharging the floating balances due at the end of 1852, an offer on the part of the Government to take up these Debentures was made and accepted, so that the Province may now be considered as virtually free from debt. At the same time the balance now in hand, and the probable amount of the Revenue for 1854, will, I trust, leave at your disposal funds amply sufficient for the ordinary services of the Provinces.

You will have it in your power to deal as you please with the one per cent. Loan Duty. You may think that this impost, though light in itself, is vexatious from its separate collection, both to the importer and the Revenue Officer.

It is hardly necessary for me to observe that the increased importance of our finance properly demands increased vigilance and responsibility in their management and control.

There is one topic on which I have not yet touched. The consolidation and amendment of our Provincial Laws is fraught with consequences most important to the future well-being of New Brunswick. The final Reports of the Commissioners appointed by me will be placed in your hands, and I trust you will see cause to acknowledge the industry and energy of the Gentlemen so employed.

You will no doubt avoid all needless delay in submitting for her Majesty's assent, in the form of Bills, those changes which may de-