

putrify and mix with any other substance. True, it was thrown down in the yard and allowed to lie there, and mix itself with such matter as might happen to be thrown upon it; but this is not the way to make the best of this truly beneficial gift of the sea. We exhort, therefore, all whose lands lie contiguous to the ocean, to try the difference between chance mixing and layer upon layer; and if they think that the land is only benefitted for one year by the application of it, we quote an ancient piece of information from the writings of an able agriculturist, and they will see, when judiciously used, its good effects are permanent:—"By the use of sea weed, in several parts of the kingdom, the value of land has increased in six-fold proportion, from the circumstance of the occupier having access to this manure; in the county of Haddington particularly there are several farms that were formerly at from 10s. to 12s. an acre, which are now rented at £2 10s. and three guineas; some of these lands are situated upon a dry limestone bottom, and upon these the sea weed has produced most surprising effects." Now, if the application of this manure thus effected so much forty years ago—the period the writer of the above refers to—what might we not expect now, when general science is so much cultivated, and the skill of the farmer as to ploughing and pulverising the ground greatly improved, if farmers who use this manure would part with their prejudices and re-consider! There are thousands and thousands of acres by the sea-shore, awaiting the very substance which the sea is twice in every twenty-four hours casting up; but the husbandman foolishly goes on from year to year, either gathering little or none, and sinfully allowing his ground to be unproductive. The present seems a favourable opportunity for calling attention to river weeds. These are not so efficacious as the former, but where they cannot be had river weeds are no mean substitute, and the experiments which have been made entitle them to notice from those gentlemen who have rivers near, or lakes and ponds on their estates. Their effects upon wheat, grain of all kinds, turnips, cabbages, and other green crops, we have seen; but in all cases where they have been laid upon the land uncomposted, the benefit was not so great as when mixed with other substances. But we have other authority than our own as to the merit of river weed, viz., that of the respectable Mr. R. Somerville. He says that it deserves more notice than agriculturists are willing to bestow on it, and gives the following directions for using it:—"The best way of preparing this article for manure, is to lay it in small heaps for a day or two after it is taken out of the water, in order to drain off the superfluous moisture; for if it contains too much of that it will not readily ferment, and when the fermentation takes place, a considerable portion of its most useful parts will be washed away; having lain two or three days in this state, it should be put into large heaps, containing three or four cart loads each, and suffered to remain there until the fermentation is over."—*Doncaster Chronicle*.

MENTAL DISCIPLINE OF GEOLOGY.—It has this in common with all the natural sciences, that it teaches us the unphilosophical character of our usual ideas and impressions, and teaches us to doubt even the evidence of our senses, until it is proved by philosophical investigation to be true. Thus while Astronomy begins by convincing us that the sun which we see to rise in the east and to set in the west, performs in fact no revolution at all, while the apparently unmoving earth it is which really performs the daily round, so Geology, in like manner, reveals to us truths not less, but even more repugnant to our preconceived sentiments and opinions; proves the fact that the present condition and aspect of our earth is far from being of primeval date and character, as is commonly supposed, but constitutes one of those innumerable changes through which it has passed in the course of its eventful history. The mountains, which we deem of an antiquity coeval with the earth itself,—the hills, which in our phraseology are old to a proverb,—this science convinces us are all of different date and origin, and have all geologically speaking, been elevated at comparatively modern periods. Again, from the earliest times it has been the habit of man to associate the idea of stability with the land, and fluctuation and change of the level of the sea. Geology, however, demonstrates the very reverse of this to be the truth; and shows that while the land has undergone changes the most violent and revolutionary, and has been the scene of elevation and depression, of intrusion and dislocation to the most enormous extent, the sea, from the very nature of substances in a fluid state, must ever have maintained the same unaltered level. In the instance of the stones and rocks, which we habitually regard as having ever been the hard, refractory, and unyielding substances which we behold them now, science,—by a reference to their origin and formation, and even by their present aspect and condition, and the delicate tracery of organic structure which they present, by the elegant foliage of the plant, or the gentle impress of the shell,—proves that these impulses were effected when the substance was soft and soluble, and convinces us that all stone, all rock, whatever now is hard, once was in the state of sand, of mud, or of fluid. These are but a selection from the mass of instances which might be adduced, of the instructive and valuable discipline of a science, which by ridding us of errors and prejudices imbibed from early habits and associations, removes our naturally limited and inadequate ideas of nature and her works, and substitutes conceptions more just and pure, because more commensurate with the grandeur and magnificence of creation, and the infinite and perfect attributes of the Creator.

It will be seen that the Concert will take place on Wednesday evening next. A number of new selections have been made, and the community may expect a rich and varied treat.

The English Mail to meet the sailing of the Steamer from Halifax on the 3d April, will be closed at the Post Office on Tuesday the 28th instant, at half past 7 P. M.

Married.

At Fredericton, on Saturday last, the 4th instant, by the Rev. J. M. Stirling, M. A., Mr. John Eagles, of Fredericton, to Miss Mary Ann Cutton, of Onslow, Nova Scotia.

On the 2d instant, by the Rev. T. W. Saunders, Mr. Cornelius Hagerman, to Miss Margaret Ann Parent, both of Queensbury.

On the 28th ultimo, by the Rev. S. Busby, Mr. Isaac Hope, to Miss Sarah Jane Cole, both of Gagetown.

On Monday last, by the same, Mr. Samuel Chute, to Miss Ruth A. Crane, both of Fredericton.

At Saint John, on the 7th instant, by the Rev. Alexander Stewart, Mr. George V. Nowlin, Deputy Sheriff of the City and County of Saint John, to Eleanor, only daughter of the late Captain Wm. Dewar, all of that City.

Died.

On the evening of the 5th instant, Mr. Robert Harkness, Saddler, a native of Ramelton, County of Donegal, Ireland, in the 50th year of his age; much beloved and lamented by his sorrowing friends and acquaintances.

CENTRAL BANK OF NEW BRUNSWICK.

At the Annual General Meeting of the Stockholders of the Central Bank of New Brunswick held this day, the following Gentlemen were elected to serve as Directors for the ensuing year:—

| | |
|----------------------|---------------------|
| W. J. BEDELL, | THOMAS PICKARD, |
| THOS. R. ROBERTSON, | CHARLES P. WETMORE, |
| BENJAMIN WOLHAUPTER, | GEORGE J. DIBBLEE, |
| CHARLES M'PHERSON, | JOHN S. SAUNDERS. |
| JOHN F. TAYLOR, | |

And at a Meeting of the Directors held immediately after, WILLIAM J. BEDELL, Esquire, was unanimously re-elected President for the ensuing year.

SAMUEL W. BABBIT, Cashier.

Fredericton, 6th March, 1843.

Central Fire Insurance Company OF NEW BRUNSWICK.

At the Annual Meeting of the Shareholders of this Company, held at the Company's Office on the 7th day of March inst., the undermentioned Gentlemen were elected Directors for the ensuing year:—

| | |
|----------------------|-----------------|
| Benjamin Wolhaupter, | W. D. Hartt, |
| John S. Coy, | John F. Taylor, |
| Charles M'Pherson, | James Willox, |
| Wm. A. M'Lean, | Thomas Stewart. |
| Charles Fisher, | |

At a subsequent Meeting of the Directors, Benjamin Wolhaupter, Esq., was unanimously re-elected President of the Company for the ensuing year.

WM. M'BEATH, Secretary.

Fredericton, 8th March, 1843.

CONCERT.


THE CHORAL SOCIETY

OF Fredericton, will give a CONCERT OF SACRED MUSIC, on Wednesday the 15th instant, at BECKWITH'S HALL. Doors open at half-past 7 o'clock, the performance will commence precisely at 8.—Tickets, 1s. 3d. each, to be had of Messrs. H. S. Beek, J. F. Gale, N. W. Smith, and of the Secretary at the Office of CHARLES FISHER, Esq.

L. P. FISHER, Secretary.

Fredericton, March 6, 1843.

FOR SALE.

 THE Subscriber offers for Sale, the BUILDING occupied by Mr Edward M'Quaid, in Carleton Street, nearly opposite the Methodist Chapel. The House is in good repair, and an excellent Stand for Business;

AND ALSO,—Thirty Shares in the New Brunswick Steam Boat Company.

The whole of the above Property will be disposed of by private sale, on liberal terms.

PETER SLEAN.

Fredericton, 11th March, 1843.

[Sentinel.]

PEW FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber will sell or dispose of a neatly cushioned square PEW, which he has occupied for two years past, in the Baptist Meeting House, (first flat,) near and convenient to the Pulpit; it will seat ten or twelve persons. Please apply to the Subscriber.

JAMES DRAKE.

Fredericton, 1st March, 1843.—7in.