

AGRICULTURAL.

MANURES.—It is well known to every cultivator of the soil that no land will continue productive if some equivalent for its produce be not returned to it. If the land is always yielding and never receiving, it must in a short time become barren. However, there are particular soils, like those of Egypt, which, being annually overflowed, derive a valuable manure from the hand of Nature, and therefore cannot be rendered barren by bad husbandry or over-cropping. There are also some soils in our own country which are not easily exhausted, in consequence of being composed of materials which attract and retain the food of plants. Taking these things into consideration, we consider it a duty incumbent on all cultivators of the soil to use every means to promote its fertility, in the most simple and efficacious manner. We are fully convinced that if more attention were paid to the making of farm-yard manure, instead of running after every new importation, which has nothing but a fine advertisement to recommend it, and, in nine cases out of ten, fails to produce the expected crop, they would, at the year's end, find their purses heavier, and their land in better heart. In the north of Scotland, the small farmers and cottagers pay great attention to the making of manure from their pigs, by bedding them with leaves, Moss, Rushes, Grass, Fern; all of which materials make excellent manure, when trodden under foot and saturated with the urine of animals. In fact, if the small farmers of the north of Scotland did not use some such materials, they could not afford to bed their cattle with straw, which forms their principal food, with Turnips or Potatoes, during the winter months. We have lately noticed, in some parts of Ireland, bog-earth employed for bedding cows and pigs; this material makes an excellent manure, especially if it has been well saturated with the urine of the cattle. We have seen better crops produced from land which has been manured with these materials, than the produce of any of our new importations. We do not wish, however, to condemn these imported manures, but we would have farmers pay more attention to the making of manure on their farms, and when made not to allow it to manure the atmosphere instead of the soil, which we are sorry to say is too common a practice, particularly in Ireland. We would recommend farmers to adopt the following plan: To every two cart-loads of farm-yard manure, add one of the scourgings of ditches, road-scrappings, or a matted sward; if these materials are properly mixed with the dung, he will be amply compensated for any additional expense. The use of intermixing the soil with the dung is to imbibe the gaseous elements, and hinder their dissipation. Whenever putrid fermentation is going on in his dunghill, he should apply some earthy substance in sufficient quantity to imbibe and retain all effluvia. Health, profit, and cleanliness require such a proceeding. The farmer who arrests the rank vapours which emanate from decaying animal and vegetable matter, instead of permitting them to pass into, and contaminate the air he breathes, causes the atmosphere to be healthy, and supplies his crops with an abundant food.—*J. McI., Hillsborough.*

SIBERIAN COW-PARSNIP.—Captain Carr's communication contained also the following Agricultural references:—"There is nothing new here, except that spring is unusually long delayed, the ground still frozen up and likely to continue so, until we get a heavy gale with rain from the southward. The grain-crops of last year, especially wheat, make the worst yield I ever remember. A new plant, *Heracleum Sibiricum*, has been successfully introduced here, as yet in a small way, from Russia, giving a very early and abundant food for sheep; but it is probably already known and valued in England: if not, I should have pleasure in sending you some seed. The last Journals have been most interesting."

Mr. Gibbs informed the Council, that the plant in question was a very early green crop, although perhaps not quite so much so as the Prickly Comfrey: if allowed, however, to remain uncut for some time, it became at last the heavier crop of the two. He stated that the seeds should be sown in a bed, and the plants, when sufficiently large, planted out at least three feet apart, in a soil likely to bring them a large size. He believed the leaf constituted the only edible portion of the plant. Messrs. Thomas Gibbs and Co. having planted a small piece of ground, consisting of loam upon gravel, with *Heracleum Sibiricum*, they found the leaves to be very succulent and to attain the great height of from seven to eight feet; and as the plant had not yet been extensively cultivated, they placed at the disposal of the Council, for distribution among such members as felt an interest in the cultivation of this plant, the whole stock of seed they had obtained from their experiment, in the hope that so extensive a trial as would probably be thus made of the qualities of the plant would procure satisfactory results in reference to its further cultivation.—*Agricultural Gazette.*

CULTURE OF THE CARROT.—Some gardeners imagine that old garden soils are not favourable to the growth of Carrots; but I have produced them in two old gardens, which for years refused to produce them by the common modes of cultivation. The system I pursue is this: in autumn the ground is trenched to the depth of eighteen inches, in the bottom of each trench a little quick lime is sprinkled and forked up at the bottom; the surface remains quite rough until spring: previous to sowing, a little river-sand or sandy earth is spread over the surface, and dig in as deep as a common spade will do it. I then add a little more quick lime, and rake the surface level: the beds are then formed; drills are drawn in the usual way; the seeds being mixed with river-sand, are then sown, and covered in with the back of a rake. The width of the drills varies according to the sorts: for small-growing kinds, such as Early Horn, eight inches is about the width; for the Altringham, ten inches; and for the largest sorts one foot is not too much; and they are thinned out to about the same distances in the drills. Thinning is of the greatest importance: the allowing them to remain too thick is not unfrequently the cause of disease. By the above system I produced last year on one hundred and twenty square yards nine cwt. of picked roots (varying in length from one foot to eighteen inches), one cwt. of small, and three cwt. of tops, all perfectly free from speck, the sort being the Altringham.—*London Gardener's Chronicle.*

AFRICAN GUANO.—As you have made more than one reference in your publication, to the recent importations of guano from Africa, we beg to send you Dr. Ure's analysis of a cargo we lately received from thence, accompanied by his observations thereon. This cargo was from a different island, and considered much superior in quality to that by the Levenside, alluded to in your paper, and was sold deliverable from the ship at an average price of £7 per ton.—*Lodge, Prichard, and Co., Liverpool.* [Report, &c., by Andrew Ure, M. D. F. R. S. Professor of Chemistry, &c.]—This is the first sample of clean guano from Africa which I have seen. It has been very carefully collected, and contains no heterogeneous impurities. Its specific gravity is only 1.57 to water 100. Impure and decayed guano is always much denser, being sometimes so high as 1.80 or 1.90. 100 parts of this African guano contain 10 parts of ready formed ammonia, equivalent to about 32 parts of sal ammoniac, and to nearly 40 of sulphate of ammonia. 100 parts contain 21½ of moisture, separable by the heat of boiling water; 100 parts lose 50 parts of volatile saline and organic matter, including the 10 parts of ammonia, by a red heat, besides the 21½ of water, and leave 28½ of white matter, which is chiefly phosphate of lime, with a little phosphate of magnesia and some sulphate and muriate of potash, with a little phosphate of the same alkali. 100 parts contain only one of siliceous sand, showing the guano to be the genuine excrement of the birds. The whole constituents may thus be stated:—

Saline and organic matter, containing 10 parts of pure ammonia	50.0
Water	21.5
Phosphate of lime and magnesia, as also potash	260.
Silica	1.0
Sulphate and muriate of potash	1.5
	100.

London, March 12, 1844. (Signed) ANDREW URE.

AFRICAN GUANO.—Mr. Forbes, of No. 2, Great St. Helen's, presented to the Society three specimens of guano collected on different islands in the Bay of Angra Peguena, on the western coast of Africa. "We have as yet," says Mr. Forbes, "no arrivals of this guano into the Port of London, but some cargoes are daily expected, when I shall take the liberty of submitting fresh samples." Mr. Miles stated that the African guano had reached Bristol, and having received from Mr. Greening, of Nelson-street, in that city, the analysis of it, made by Professor Herepath, he had the pleasure of then submitting it to the inspection of the Council:—"I have analysed Mr. Greening's sample of African guano, and find that it is quite equal to that of Peru of good quality. The results are below: but I have not particularised those matters contained in it, which Agriculturists do not yet know the value of; all those which are known to be beneficial are"

Phosphate of lime	21 parts
Soluble phosphates, with a little common salt	8
The elements of ammonia	11
Other matters, almost entirely organic	60
	100 parts

DECLARATION.—It having been alledged against me in Town, that I had deserted from the 104th Regiment, I hereby deny that I ever belonged to that Corps; I engaged, in 1812, to serve for three years in the New Brunswick Regiment, or during the war. After the war, and when my time had expired, I was sent as a Sergeant to the United States, to look for deserters, (with a pass.) Shortly after I left for the States, the Regiment was disbanded, and I did not return until within a short time since. These are the true circumstances of my case, as Col. John Allen and many others know.

Fredericton, 20th May, 1844. JACOB SEGEE.

SLOP CLOTHING &c.—The subscriber has received per *Portland*, a large assortment of Slop Clothing, consisting of every thing useful and fashionable in the line, which will be sold (only) for Cash or approved paper, at the lowest possible advance. Gent's London-made *BOOTS & SHOES* very cheap.

St. John, May 30. WM. HOWARD.

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform the public generally that he has opened a *BOARDING HOUSE* at his residence in York Street, for the accommodation of transient and permanent Boarders. His House is situated in a quiet and healthy part of the town, next door to Mr. P. Drake's Brick Building, and within a few rods of Pickard's landing—Call and see.

Fredericton, May 30, 1844. DANIEL D. CHUTE.

DOMESTIC MANUFACTURE.—PAIS! PAIS! & BUCKETS!—The subscriber having been appointed sole Provincial Agent by the Proprietor of the *Pail and Bucket Factory*, now in operation at Union Point, where the article is manufactured by machinery of the most recent and improved construction, and by experienced workmen, he is prepared to furnish *PAIS* and *BUCKETS* equal to any imported into the Province, for perfection of make and soundness of material. City and Country Dealers supplied on the most liberal terms at the Warehouse, No. 20, South Market Wharf.

All orders from the Country punctually attended to.

St. John, May 30, 1844. HENRY W. PITTS, Agent.

THE SUBSCRIBER has just received his spring supply of Choice LIQUORS and GROCERIES, consisting of:—Brandy, Martell's Holland, Malt Whiskey, Jamaica Spirits, London Porter, Holloway's and Younger's Ale, in bottles, Port, Madeira, and Sherry Wines, in wood and bottles; Tea, Sugar, Molasses, Tobacco, Cigars, Tallow and Sperm Candles, Soap, Pickles and Sauces, of various kinds, Spices, do ditto, Bloom Raisins, Currants, Figs, Almonds, Pecan, Brazil, and Walnuts, Maccaroni, Vermicelli, Water, Butter, Lemon, Sugar and Pickle Crackers, Pilot Bread, Hams, Cheese, Butter, Digby Herrings, &c., with sundry other articles in the above line, all of which will be sold at the lowest market prices for cash.

On consignment, a few Barrels of Superfine FLOUR, cheap.

Fredericton, May 30, 1844. G. T.

SPRING GOODS.—Landing from London, ex *Lady Caroline*: 20 chests fine Congo TEA, 1 caroteel Currants 30 drums Turkey Figs, 10 do. Sultana Raisins, 20 bags black Pepper, 3 brls. root Ginger, 2 chests Italian Liquorice, 2 chests Cassia, 1 bag soft-shell ALMONDS, 4 boxes Jordan Almonds, 1 hhd. and 6 boxes Poland Starch, 20 kegs Mustard, F. S. DSE, 2 cases bottled do., 12 dozen cold-drawn Castor Oil, in bottles, 2 hds. White Wine VINEGAR, 1 cask best blitton Blue, 4 doz. Day & Martin's Blacking, 20 brls. Barclay & Perkins' Browns Stout, Isinglass, Senna, Sulphur, Saltpetre, Sago, &c., 1 cask finest Sweet Oil, for edge tools or machinery—cheap—4 cases richest assortment of Pickles and Sauces, Preserved GINGER—manufactured by Cross and Blackwell, Purveyors to her Majesty.

From Glasgow, ex *Lady Sale*:—50 boxes hard brown SOAP, 20 brls. Pot and Pearl Barley and split Peas, 200 lbs. Shoe Thread, 50 lbs. green and yellow Closing ditto, Martell's BRANDY, Holland, Geneva, and Cherry Brandy, 400 stone Jags, 100 lbs. Lamp and Candle Wick.

Crushed and Loaf SUGARS, with other Goods, daily expected per *Palmerston*, from Liverpool.

Dock Street, St. John, May 30. THOMAS S. MAGEE.

Sign of the Golden Elephant.

REMOVED.—U. J. CLARK, BOTANIC PHYSICIAN has REMOVED from Germain to Leinster Street, near the Catholic Chapel, where he will keep constantly on hand a supply of such *VEGETABLE MEDICINES* as have proved effectual in the cure of nearly every complaint incident to the human frame, with full directions for their use, purchasers will receive Gratis a small pamphlet containing a list of the various preparations, with several useful hints to the sick and also to those in health.

Certificates in abundance have been received from some of the most respectable inhabitants of New-Brunswick and Nova Scotia, who have been cured of various diseases of long standing after all other remedies had failed, some of which may be found in the pamphlet above referred to, others can be seen at the office of the Subscriber. Also respectable individuals residing in this city may be consulted, who can state plain, unvarnished facts, relative to the effects of these medicines, sufficient to satisfy every unprejudiced mind, that they are indeed the most efficacious ever yet offered to the public; and let those narrow contracted individuals who condemn that about which they know nothing, prove, if they can, that these medicines have ever done harm in one single instance.

The great and good Dr. Rush after bemoaning the defects and disasters of medical science, consoled himself with the animating prospects of that hope, that all diseases shall yet yield to the power of medicine, for such is my confidence said he, in the benevolence of the Deity, that he has placed on earth remedies for all the maladies of man, and if that period shall arrive, when the heart strings shall no more be torn and lacerated, who would not exult in the joyful anticipation of that coming day, when medical knowledge shall have attained to that apex of perfection that it will be able to remove all the diseases of man, and leave not for life a single outlet, a single door of retreat but old age.

The earth is covered over with vegetables, the simple vocabulary of which, no scholar, no academy, no nation whatever will ever be able perfectly to acquire. No, nor all the human race, in their united wisdom, shall be ever able to find out the limits, the name and nature of her innumerable millions! We therefore, with all humility, in consideration of our profound ignorance, should be willing to glean from every source, which promises an accession to our stock of materials. Amidst all the innumerable branches of knowledge which solicit the attention of the human mind, there can be none of so much importance, (religion only excepted,) as that of the healing art. Therefore let those who have reached a boundary at which they have designed to stop, not envy, nor impede the progress of him who is determined to press forward till his journey shall end in the dark valley of the shadow of death. Prove all things, hold fast that which is good.

The new PRACTICE BOOKS describing Medicinal Plants and containing a list of the compounds and mixtures employed in the New or Thomsonian Practice, by J. H. Robinson, Machias, Me., for sale by St. John, May 15, 1844. U. J. CLARK.

GAGETOWN INN.—The Subscriber, thankful for past favours, would respectfully inform the Travelling Community, that he continues keeping a *HOUSE OF ENTERTAINMENT* at his old stand, Gagetown; where a choice assortment of Liquors are always kept on hand. Boarders, both permanent and transient, will meet with good accommodation, and Travellers will find every attention paid to their comfort, and would do well to call. Good Stabling connected with the establishment, and charges moderate.

Gagetown, July 19, 1843. JAMES GLASS.

CITY BOOT AND SHOE STORE, No. 1, King Street, Basement Story St. John Hotel.—The Subscriber, in returning his sincere thanks to his numerous friends and customers for the kind patronage he has hitherto received, begs to inform them, and the Public in general, that he still continues to get up his work of the best materials and neatest workmanship the city can produce.—A large supply of Boots and Shoes constantly on hand.—All orders punctually attended to with neatness and despatch.—A general assortment of Shoe-makers findings constantly on hand.

St. John, March, 25, 1844. N. ADAMS.

FREDERICTON HOTEL.—The Subscriber begs to intimate to his friends and the public, that he has removed the above establishment to the new, commodious and pleasantly situated premises on the corner of Regent and Brunswick Streets, opposite the Artillery Park, owned by Mr. Andrew O'Connor, and built expressly for a Hotel.—In returning sincere thanks for the liberal patronage he has received for the last seven years, the subscriber hopes that the superior accommodation which he can now offer to the travelling public will induce his former friends and others to favour him with a call; and he pledges himself that nothing shall be wanting on his part, to render their stay as agreeable and comfortable as possible. There is attached to the premises—and now nearly finished—most excellent STABLES, for 30 horses. A careful Groom will at all times be in attendance, and a comfortable Coach will be in readiness to convey persons stopping at the Hotel to any place within a few miles of Town. A Coach will likewise be in waiting to convey such passengers as may favour the Hotel with their patronage, to and from the Steamboat, for which no charge will be made.—Gentlemen residing in Town who would prefer having their Horses kept at livery, can be accommodated on very reasonable terms; and the subscriber flatters himself that his long experience in this department of his business, will entitle him to the confidence of those who may place their Horses under his charge.

Fredericton, 9th May, 1844. WM. SEGEE.

MILL SAWS & FILES.—Just received at *Gordon's Hardware Store*:—2 Cases 5 and 5 1-2 feet best cast steel Gang Saws, 20 to 24 inch; best cast steel CIRCULAR SAWS, made to order on an improved pattern; Frame-Saw Files, from 4 1-2 to 7 inch; Mill-Saw Files, from 7 to 15 inch. Also—On hand, a good assortment of other Files, Rasps, &c.

St. John, May 30, 1844. T. R. GORDON.

THE LOYALIST.

Is published at Fredericton, N. B., every Thursday BY DOAK & HILL,

and will be circulated in St. John on Friday mornings by carrier-boys, FREE OF POSTAGE.

No paper sent to the country unless paid for in advance, or ordered by an accredited agent; and agents are requested to forward the names of none but responsible persons.

No communications will be taken out of the Post Office, unless post-paid. Agents will please pre-pay their letters, and charge the same to the proprietors, who will give them credit for the amount.

The debates of the Provincial Legislature will be published in this paper, during each session.

Merchants of St. John will find this an eligible paper to advertise in, it having a circulation of about 300 copies in St. John. Besides an extensive circulation in other parts of the Province.—Persons in St. John wishing to advertise in the Loyalist, will please leave their advertisements with the agent, or order them to be marked in the City papers.

TERMS:—12s. 6d. per annum if paid in advance; 15s. if not paid in advance, and paid before the expiration of the year; and 17s. 6d. if not paid before the expiration of the year.

No subscription received for a shorter period than one year; and no paper discontinued until all arrears are paid, unless at the option of the publishers.

Job Printing executed to order with neatness and despatch. TERMS OF ADVERTISING:—First insertion, 6s. per square of 12 lines; subsequent insertions 2s. per square. An advertisement not exceeding a square will be inserted 12 months for £2 10s., 6 months for £1 10s., or 3 months for £1. Merchants' advertising inserted for £5 per annum.

AGENTS.

St. John,	Mr. Wm. Doak,	Bathurst,	B. Dawson, Esq.
Portland,	"Wm. Kilpatrick,	Woodstock,	J. Bedell, Esq.
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