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RANDARD.
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WEEKLY ALMANAC

1835.	SUN.	MOON.	High
MAY.	rise	set	rise
Tu 31	4:35	7:25	1:51
Wed 1	4:34	7:26	2:15
Thu 2	4:33	7:27	2:36
Fri 3	4:32	7:28	3:57
Sat 4	4:31	7:29	3:18
Sun 5	4:30	7:30	3:41
Mon 6	4:29	7:31	7:43
Tue 7	4:28	7:32	11:10

MOON'S PHASES.
First Qr. 5h 5h 58 p.m. Last Qr. 10h 5h 55m a.m.
Full - 12h 10h 29 a.m. New - 27h 5h 4m a.m.
Mean Equation - Watch slow - 3 m 30s

GENERAL ACCOUNT OF CHARLOTTE COUNTY.

1835.		DR.	
April 13	To Amount of Accounts unpaid viz. Accounts		
	passed Sep. Sessions 1830, not called for £	11 16 9	
	Do. April Sessions 1834,	9 16 6	
	Do. Sep. Sessions "	103 19 4	
			125 12 7
	Amount borrowed from Savings Bank viz.		
	21st April 1831,	109 12 8	
	Interest 4 years	25 6 0	
	27th April 1832	125 0 0	
	Interest 3 years	22 10 0	
	21st July 1832	50 0 0	
	Interest 2 yrs 9 mos.	8 5 0	
			341 19 8
	Amount borrowed from C. C. Bank,		
	viz. 20th April 1834	150 0 0	
	Interest 1 year	9 0 0	
	6th May 1834	100 0 0	
	Interest 11 months	5 10 0	
			264 10 0
	Balance due the Commissioners for building		
	God per Account.	757 6 0	
			£1489 2 3
			CR.
April 13	By Balance in Treasurer's hands,		£13 5 7
	Amount of Parish Assessments remaining unpaid viz.		
	from St. Andrews	239 16 11	
	" St. Stephen	13 8 0	
	" St. James	74 2 6	
	" St. David	38 1 0	
	" St. Patrick	28 18 0	
	" St. George	110 2 10	
	" Pennfield	8 13 5	
	" West Isles	12 1 10	
	" Campo Bello	50 0 0	
	" Grand Manan	31 8 11	
			462 18 7
	Balance due by the County	1007 18 1	
			£1489 2 3
			Errors Excepted
		DAVID W. JACK,	
		County Treasurer.	
		St. Andrews, April 13, 1835.	

FARMING AFFAIRS.

From the New England Farmer.

ROTATIONS.
In December last, I published the result of some experiments made during the season, in growing POTATOES. The quantity produced was such as to cause considerable excitement with agriculturists, and I have been called on by public Journals and private letters from Maine to Georgia and from Quebec to Malden, for information respecting my manner of cultivating them. The respectability of the sources from which these inquiries emanate, and the very polite and flattering terms in which they are expressed, forbid the idea of refusal. I therefore embrace the first opportunity my health admits of attempting to gratify their wishes, to the extent of my limited powers.

From the remarks of some of my correspondents I am inclined to believe they have construed the Statement made in the publication above alluded to. By reference to the statement it will be found that I did not say, or expect to be understood by field culture, that 1,800 bushels of potatoes would be raised upon an acre. I then said as I now say and believe, that 1000 bushels can be grown upon a single acre at less than half the expense and labour they are produced from four in the common manner of culture.

PREPARATION FOR PLANTING.

Whatever soil may be selected for this purpose to insure a large crop, it should be highly manured with compost, decomposed vegetables or barnyard manure, the latter I consider preferable when it can be obtained with convenience; if raw or coarse be made use of, it should be spread immediately before the first ploughing, on the same day to prevent the evaporation of its best qualities, which will rapidly depart if left exposed to the sun's atmosphere.

The first should be deep ploughing, and may be done as early as suits the convenience of the cultivator. If a stiff marl or clay soil, it would be well to have it ploughed late in the fall previous to planting. Where compost or other substances not liable to fermentation are intended as a manure, it is better the spreading should be omitted until just before the last ploughing, after which it should be thoroughly harrowed fine and smooth as possible, then take a narrow light cultivator, or small plough, calculated for turning a deep narrow furrow, with this instrument lay your land in drills, twenty inches asunder and four inches in depth running north and south if practicable, to admit the rays of the sun to strike the plant equally on both sides; put into the bottom of the furrows or drills about two inches of well rotted barnyard manure or its equivalent, then drop your potatoes, if of the common size, or what is more important, that they contain about the usual quantity of eyes; if more they should be cut to prevent too many stalks shooting up together. Put a single potato in the drills or trenches 10 inches apart; the first should remain deposited. Place them diagonally in the drills, which will afford more space between the

potatoes one way, than if laid at right angles, in the rows. The covering may be performed with a hoe, first hauling in the furrow and on each side the drill, then carefully take from the centre of the space the soil to finish the covering to the depth of 3-1-2 or 4 inches. By taking the earth from the centre of the space, on either side, to the width of 3 inches, it will leave a drain of 6 inches in the centre of the space, and a hill of 14 inches in width, gently descending from the drill to the drain; the width and depth of the drill will be sufficient to protect the plant against any injurious effects of a scorching sun or drenching rain. The drains in the centre will at all times be found sufficient to admit the surplus water to pass off. I am not at all tenacious about the instrument to be made use of for opening the trenches to receive the manure and potatoes; this work should be well done, and may be performed with a common hoe, with much uniformity and accuracy, by stretching a line to direct the operation: it is true that the labour cannot be performed with the same facility as with a horse, but it can be better done, and I think at less expense, taking into consideration the labor of the man to hold, the boy to ride and the horse to draw the machine.

DRESSING, HOESING, &c.

When the plant makes its appearance above the surface, the following mixture may be used: For each acre, take one bushel of plaster and two bushels of good ashes and sow it broad cast as soon as possible. A moist day is preferable for this operation, for want of it a still evening will do.

I consider this mixture decidedly more beneficial and much safer than plaster or ashes alone. The alkali and nitre contained in the ashes lose none of their fertilizing qualities in a moist season, and the invaluable properties of the plaster are fully developed in a dry one by decomposing the atmosphere and retaining to a much later period in the morning the moisture of the evening dews. There are but few plants in our country that receive so great a share of their nourishment from the atmosphere as the potato. The time for dressing or hoeing will be found difficult to describe and must be left to the judgment of the cultivator; it should however, in all climates be done as early as the first buds for blossoms make their appearance.

The operation of hilling should be performed once and once only during the season, if repeated after the potato is formed it will cause young shoots to spring up, which retards the growth of the potato and diminishes its size. If weeds spring up at any time, they should be kept down by the hand or hoe, which can be done without disturbing the growing stalk.

My manner of hoeing or hilling is not to haul in the earth from the spaces between the hills or rows, but to bring on fresh earth sufficient to raise the hill around the plant 1-1-2 or 2 inches. In a wet season, the lesser quantity will be sufficient; in a dry one the larger will not be found too much. The substance for this purpose may consist of the scrapings of ditches or filthy streets, the earth

from a barnyard that requires levelling, where convenient it may be taken from swamps, marshes, the beds and banks of rivers or small sluggish streams at low water. If planted on a clay soil, fresh loam taken at any depth from the surface, even if it partakes largely of fine sand, will be found an excellent top dressing. If planted on a loamy soil the earth taken from clay pits, clay or slaty soil will answer a valuable purpose; in fact there are but few farms in the country but what may be furnished with some suitable substance for top dressing if sought for. The hoeing and hilling may be performed with facility by the aid of a horse and cart, the horse travelling between the drills, the cart wheels occupying the two adjoining ones, thereby avoiding any disturbance or injury to the growing plants. The time for collecting the top dressing may be regulated by the farmer's own convenience; the earlier the better. Deposited in large piles in or near the potato field, is the most suitable place for distribution.

I have frequently tried bed-planting, (or planting in beds) with uniform success. On moist lands in a stiff or heavy soil, I consider it preferable to any other mode; to do it properly lay your land in beds of from 10 to 20 feet in width, raised in the centre with a plough by back furrowing after the last harrowing which should be thoroughly done is performed and left crowning with a gradual descent from the centre to the alleys, the proper width and height of the beds must depend on the situation of the land and may be regulated by the judgment of the cultivator. In clearing the alleys, which need not exceed 16 or 18 inches in width, the labourer should stretch two lines the proper distance on each side the alley and throw upon the beds with a shovel the earth necessary to be removed.

The use of lines may be by some considered as a useless expenditure of labor, - not so, - the regularity and neatness of appearance will be an abundant remuneration for the trifling time occupied in stretching the lines.

After the land is prepared for planting, strike it out in drills or trenches as before directed; 12 inches asunder, in these drills, drop the potatoes 12 inches apart (diagonally), to be covered, laid, dressed and manured in the same manner as in field culture, with the exception of making an undrain in the spaces between the drills, which is unnecessary and should be avoided. In filling the trenches, dressing &c. the horse cart must be dispensed with and a hand-cart or wheelbarrow substituted.

In recommending the drills north and south in field planting, I did not wish to be understood that other more valuable considerations should be abandoned for this practice, it is desirable it should be so where the level or moderate descent of the land will admit of it but if too steep and liable to wash, care should be taken to avoid this evil by running the drills in such direction as may be required to maintain a proper descent, even if it should be necessary to run them in curved lines, or wind around a steep hill to preserve the required descent to admit the surplus water to pass off.

In communicating my experiments to some of my neighbouring farmers who are always in a hurry and run over with the plough two acres of land in half the time required to do justice to one; their reply generally is, that my tedious mode of cultivation has too much piddling and small labor for their patience, and persist in their accustomed manner of half ploughing, half planting and half hoeing five acres of good land and not obtain more potatoes than one, properly cultivated, would produce, thereby losing half their labor and seed, besides the use of four acres of their best land, which might be converted to other valuable purposes.

I should think that intelligent farmers by a little reflection would perceive the folly of pursuing the usual wasteful practice of planting potatoes in rows and hills four feet asunder leaving four fifths of their land unimproved and subject to a rapid waste of its most fertilizing qualities by being nakedly exposed to the washing of drenching rains and the evaporation of the atmosphere; and after all their labor, they obtain 900 bushels to the acre, which exceeds the average yield in this section of country. By pursuing the course I have recommended, in ordinary seasons on a good soil you may rationally calculate on a crop of from 800 to 1200 bushels to the acre.

To such farmers as complain of my tedious and piddling mode of culture, I have only to remark, if they will piddle their land in the same manner, even if they waste half their crop, they will find themselves richly rewarded for their whole labor, in the benefits they derive by this preparation in succeeding crops. I would also add that I believe it is generally acknowledged, that rotation in most kinds of crops is desirable, but none more necessary than potatoes, even a second crop on the same ground well prepared will be found to degenerate in quality and quantity.

LOCATION.

The district of country in North America best adapted for their growth, taking into

consideration quantity and quality, is situated between the 2d and 10th degrees of east longitude (from Washington) and between the 42d and 50th degrees of north latitude; they are grown to a very considerable extent much farther north, south, and west, but in diminished quantities and inferior qualities.

A rich marl or clay is perhaps the most productive; a strong moist loamy soil, (the newer or less it has been cultivated the better) is the most convenient and least expensive soil to grow them on. Most soils common to our country will produce them in great abundance and perfection, the more rapid the growth, the better the quality.

SEASON FOR PLANTING.

In this respect they are a most accommodating crop, allowing the farmer in the southern and central part of the designated district, 20 or thirty days to perform the operation; the particular part depends in a very considerable degree upon the climate, in the region of my residence, the 44th degree of north latitude, they may be planted from the 10th of May to the 15th of June. At the extreme north of the described limits less latitude is afforded for seed time and harvest. The good husbandman in that climate should make all practicable preparation for his crop in the fall, and plant as early in the spring as the ground is sufficiently dry and warm; here the growth is extremely rapid, not requiring more than from 90 to 110 days to perfect it; the quantity will not be quite so great as with us, but superior in quality.

KIND OF SEED TO BE PLANTED.

This is a question of too much difficulty for me to answer satisfactorily to myself, or instructive to the numerous inquiries of my correspondents; the kinds and qualities in a single neighbourhood are too numerous and their names too local and variable to admit of an intelligent reply.

The female of this plant, like most of her sex, is so jealous of her rights and privileges and so tenacious of cultivating a friendly intercourse and connexion with her neighbors, that the blossoms in fields at 200 yards distance, planted of different kinds of seed, are frequently found contributing liberally with each other, by the aid of a gentle breeze, a portion of their *Erynia*, which is generally received and kindly nourished, the product of this connexion strongly partaking of the properties and appearance of both, many of them in apparent equal parts. Plant this mixture a few years in a place of safety and it will be found that the weaker plant will gradually yield to the stronger, until the one most productive and best suited to the climate will be produced in its original and unadulterated purity. The fact goes far in satisfying me of the cause of our frequent disappointments in not finding seed at all times producing its kind. We have abundant means with a little care and patience of supplying ourselves with every variety of potatoes, the growth of which is adapted to our climate.

The wise provider of all good things has kindly furnished us with the means of providing ourselves with innumerable kinds and qualities of this vegetable. The ripe balls or seeds from a single stalk, will produce by three seasons' planting, almost countless varieties of every color, shape, size and quality, which the country has heretofore produced, and something new in addition.

THE FIRST SEASON'S PLANTING THEY WILL BE SMALL AND TENDER, THE SECOND LARGER, AND THE THIRD OF SUITABLE SIZE FOR FIELD PLANTING.

The only answer I can give to the inquiry for the right kind of seed, is to recommend to the farmer that kind to be procured in the vicinity, most productive, except a small quantity if he possesses them, of a superior quality, for table use. In changing seed, which will occasionally be found beneficial, it removed from any considerable distance, should be taken from the north, the growth will be more rapid, consequently the quality better, and in southern climates the quantity greater for the first season, at least. - (To Be Continued.)

From the Maine Farmer.

RUTA BAGA.

As the time has arrived when Farmers are about putting their seed into the ground I wish to make a few observations through the medium of your paper on the propriety of raising more of those crops which are of the most profit, considering the expense of cultivation.

In this section of the country, (Penobscot county,) where hay is not worth less than twelve dollars per ton, and frequently 18, and is now worth twenty five, it should be the first care of the farmer to provide a substitute for hay, to use on his farm and sell as much as possible. As a substitute for hay, nothing can be raised so cheap as Ruta Baga; and there is no seed put into the ground that is so sure of yielding a good crop if properly managed. It is stated that 600 bushels or 15 tons is an average crop per acre; and the culture is certainly not more expensive than that of potatoes. Now by cultivating one acre of this crop it will

enable a farmer to sell at least five tons of hay without diminishing the quantity of manure he will make on his place.

A very exact and observing farmer told me the other day that for the last two months he had been under the necessity of keeping his stock on wheat straw ruta baga and potatoes, and that the expense of keeping in good order was not so much as it would be on hay at ten dollars per ton. One objection raised by many against feeding cattle with roots is the trouble of cutting them up, but I consider this a very small item comparing with the advantages. It can be done during the evening while nothing else would be done. While I fed my cattle on roots the past winter, it was my custom after supper to take my basket and knife, go into my cellar and in two hours could cut enough to last my whole stock a day. I carried them out as I wanted to use them.

Our winters here are so very long and tedious, that cattle fed entirely on dry hay, are very apt to become poor, scurvy and lousy - whereas those fed partly on roots are kept much more healthy and vigorous, and come out in the spring in much better order.

If farmers will only look into this subject, I am satisfied that the time is not far distant when ruta baga will be one of the principle crops in this part of the country - then we shall have larger, handsomer and better cattle. One great reason of our stock being of inferior quality is feeding them on dry food during our long winters. M. S.

NEWSPAPERS BY VESSELS which make short passages, are always eagerly looked for, and a Ship-Master can hardly use a readier means of ingratiating himself with a community than by attentions in this respect: but we frequently meet with vexatious disappointments by the indifference of some Captains to the gratification which they could thus confer, and they may be assured that under the new regulations at Lloyds, neglect of this kind will operate to their prejudice. We have often had to acknowledge the kindness of masters coming to this port in bringing the latest papers of the places from whence they sailed; and in the hurry of the moment we lately omitted to return thanks for such favours to Capt. McKenzie of the St. Domingo, who put us in possession of London dates ten days later than those through New York or Boston, and six days later than any in the Provinces; as also to Capt. Smith of the Sarah Henrietta, and Capt. Vogler who came passenger in the Henrietta and is now in the new Brig Thistle: and to Capt. Smith, owner of the Wm. Walker, of this Port.

We beg to call the attention of our readers to the following Petition, which was yesterday presented to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, and sincerely hope it may answer the much to-be-desired end which it contemplates. Although a very short time was allowed for signature, it contained a large number of most respectable names from Fredericton and its vicinity. We admire the tenor of the Document for the absence of reflections upon any party for which it is distinguished. - Royal Gazette.

To His Excellency Major General Sir Archibald Campbell, Baronet, G. C. B. Lieutenant Governor and Commander in Chief of the Province of New Brunswick, &c. &c. &c.

The humble Petition of the undersigned Inhabitants and Freeholders of the County of York,

Most respectfully sheweth,

That Your Petitioners viewed with feelings of deep regret and disappointment the collision between His Majesty's Council and the House of Assembly at the last Session of the Provincial Legislature, which at length occasioned the loss of the Appropriation Bill.

Such a circumstance would at any time have caused much and serious inconvenience to all classes of the Community, but now when the unusual length and severity of the winter, and the great scarcity of hay, have already exhausted the resources of a large proportion of the people of the Province, and occasioned great distress throughout the Country; if to these evils be added, the want of repairs to the roads, the loss of the sums of money which have annually been located for to be expended for their improvement, and more than even these, the delay in payment for many Public Services already rendered, ruin must be the consequence to many, and loss and inconvenience to all.

Your Petitioners confidently hope that mature reflection and consideration will enable the two Branches of the Legislature to reconcile their differences, or that at least the necessities of the Country will induce them at this time, if assembled, to avoid all subject of dispute, and to make the usual appropriations for the public service.

Under these circumstances Your Petitioners most humbly pray that Your Excellency will be pleased to convene the Legislature again so soon as Your Excellency may deem proper, in order that the state of the Province may be considered, and it possible the difficulties which now threaten it be avoided.

And Your Petitioners as in duty bound will ever pray, &c.

ROYAL MAIL.

St. John, departs - Tuesday 10 a.m.
arrives - Wed. Fri. 6 p.m.
Monday 9 a.m.
Wed. Fri. 5 p.m.

St. Stephen, departs - Tues. and Thursday,
at 10 a.m.
arrives - Wednesday and Friday
at 5 p.m.

U. S. States, departs - Monday Wed. Friday
at 10 a.m.
arrives - Monday Wed. Friday
at 2 p.m.

Geo. Fred. Campbell,
Post Master.