

AGRICULTURE.

From the Halifax Colonial Farmer.
PASTURING RICH LAND.

In Britain where enormous rents are paid for land there are large tracts highly cultivated which are occupied for pastures. Here it is generally the custom to pasture only such lands as were either never cultivated, or else worn out grounds, which have become worn out for want of manure. The only rich pasture for our cattle is the aftergrass of the mowing land, into which they are rarely turned until the month of September. Most of our farmers are terrified at the idea of giving up a part of their mowing ground for pasturing; they cannot, they say, spare the hay; but the practice in other countries seems to have proved that on some soils, the farmer who constantly pastures one third of his best land, raises a larger crop from the remaining two-thirds than he could from the whole, when constantly occupied by a rotation of green crops, grain, and grass for mowing. It has been observed in Scotland that land which when first broken up and well manured, yielded from two to three tons of Clover to the acre, will not after the lapse of a number of years give, even when well manured, above half that quantity, but if it be then pastured for four or five years, and then broken up, it will again give large crops. There are, it is believed, few old farmers here, who do not know of tracts which have for many years been constantly occupied with either grain, potatoes or grass for mowing, and which now give much smaller crops of hay than they did formerly, although the soil does not appear to be impoverished. Many appear to be anxious for the breeds of the short horn Durham cattle, and the Dishley sheep; but these animals will be found any thing but profitable if left to get their living in our common pastures. They have been accustomed to feed on grounds which would have yielded one or two tons of hay to the acre; and on such pasturage give more flesh in proportion to the food they consume than any other breed, but in poor pastures they will be lean where the hardest of our own cattle would be fat. A rich pasture will always be found the best for cows kept for the dairy, and for bringing forward cattle designed to be sold to the butcher early in the season; as the cows will give a much greater proportion of butter and cheese, and the cattle will always command a higher price than those which are sold late in the fall. These advantages will be found to make a considerable proportion of the balance required to counterpoise the loss of the hay which the pasture would have produced; but the great advantage is, that pasturing for four or five years renews the land, and makes it produce every kind of crop as well as ever it did. If the soil should be of that description that is helped by lime, there is no time more suitable for applying it than when the old pasture is broken up. The Couch grass that was in the ground will have disappeared, and have been replaced by foxtail, white clover, and sweet scented spring grass, with a mixture of the small redtop, and two or three kinds of pea, or green grass, which are much more easily mastered by cultivation than the couch. The thick sward of the pasture will contain such a quantity of grass roots that the soil for three years will be so mellow, that it will stand excessive wet, or drought much better than a soil containing no perceptible portion of undecayed vegetable matter.

One reason of the change in the soil effected by pasturing, undoubtedly

is, that it destroys a great number of mischievous insects who cannot live there as they do in the cultivated ground. Among these we may reckon the wire-worm, and the very small worm which forms knots on the roots of the red clover; but in addition to this there is an accumulation of certain substances necessary to the crops, which had been exhausted by cultivation, and which were not replaced by the manures that had been applied.

No top-dressing should ever be given to pastures except lime or wood ashes. A dressing of rank manure produces grass, which, although it will fatten cattle, exposes them much to disease, if not made into hay, but whenever a rich pasture begins to fail considerably, it should be ploughed up and cultivated.

Potatoes at this season of the year are often found to be watery and deficient in flavour, although boiled with the greatest care: it will be found that by placing them for a week before using, near a fire or stove, they will have gained their proper consistence and flavour.

Manuring Potatoes.—Woollen rags have been found to be an excellent manure for Potatoes. The rags are cut into small pieces, and put under the sets at planting, and the effect produced is described as wonderful, the quantity produced far exceeding that on ground manured in the usual way. It might heighten the effect if the rags were dipped in, or saturated with, antimonial gas liquor.

Bran as a manure for Turnips.—Mr. William Monk, of Midhurst, Sussex, says:—'After losing two crops of Swedes successively, in a field that had been drilled with ashes, I determined on drilling twenty-five strikes per acre of pollard (the finer portion of bran) with the turnip-seed over one-half of the field: the result proved that when the men were put in to hoe the turnips, they fancied the field had been sown twice, and at an interval of two weeks; so great was the difference in the early growth—a most desirable point, as it assists their getting out of the range of the fly: this marked and sensible difference was always apparent throughout their growth; and at the maturity of the crop, there was as nearly as could be estimated, an increased produce of one-third more in weight of turnips per acre, which must have arisen wholly from the pollard, as in all other respects the field and its treatment were alike.

Worms in Grass Lawns and Bowling Greens.—A quarter of an ounce of corrosive sublimate to three gallons of water (put on with a gardener's watering-can) will bring the worms to the surface, when the greatest part of them die; but they ought to be picked off. This process does not in the least injure the grass. It was tried in the month of September last, on a bowling green in Penrith, thirty-two yards by forty-five, when twenty-two stone weight of worms, of fourteen pounds to the stone, were taken out of it, besides several small quantities got in making the experiment.

Mode of Increasing the Growth of Potatoes.—The flowers being cut off as they appeared on the plants, the number of potatoes produced was much greater than were the blossoms remained untouched. Early in October, the stem and leave of the plant which had not borne flowers were strong and green; the other yellow and in a state of decay. The plants which had been stripped of flowers produced (on the same space of ground) about four times the weight of large potatoes; very few small ones being found. Those on which flow-

ers and fruit had been left, produced but a small number of middling sized potatoes, with a great number of small ones, from the size of a common filbert to that of a walnut.

READ! READ!!

A MOST VALUABLE AND INTERESTING WORK.

THE UNITED IRISHMEN; THEIR LIVES AND TIMES.

BY DR. R. R. MADDEN.

Author of 'Travels in the East,' &c &c

This work contains particulars never before made public, respecting the plans, object, and conduct of the United Irishmen; the means by which their secrets were betrayed to the Government, and their measures frustrated.

The collection of materials for this Work has involved the labor of many years, during which time Dr Madden three times visited America, and obtained such authentic documents and information as could only be procured where the survivors of the United Irishmen had sought and found shelter.

It is the belief and hope of the author that the time has arrived when this history may be written without provoking the rancor of party, or lacerating the feelings of surviving relations.

The foregoing is the announcement made by the London publishers of a work which will unquestionably, both on account of the great talents of the author and his deeply interesting subject, be the most valuable that has been given to the British public for many years.

Having taken pains to procure a very early copy from London, we shall issue it on the 20th day of July next, in a double or treble number of the New World, at a price not exceeding 25 cents although the original price is 21 shillings sterling. Thus will it be within the ability of every lover of liberty in the United States—OF EVERY IRISH CITIZEN—to procure a complete and authentic account of the most brave though unfortunate struggle for freedom that the world ever saw.

The descendants, relatives and friends of those noble patriots, who were engaged in this struggle, still exist in this country. It is sufficient for us to name to New Yorkers the names of Thomas Addis Emmet and Dr Macneven. Their memory will never perish from among us. Had the contest for freedom, in which they, and such as they, were engaged, been successful, it would have been dignified with the name of Revolution, and not known merely as 'The Irish Rebellion.'

There is no period in modern history more replete with stirring and pathetic incidents. It furnishes the richest material for romantic narrative; for the interest which it excites is social as well as political. Strife entered into the homes of men, and Danger was present at their firesides, 'with his feet upon the hearth.' But it is unnecessary to enlarge upon a topic, the mention of which is enough of itself to excite the coldest reader. Dr. Madden's work will undoubtedly meet the most highly raised expectations, and be received with universal favor.

J. WINCHESTER, 30 Ann st., N. Y.

SHERIFF'S SALES.

To be Sold at public Auction, on the premises in Newcastle, on Saturday, 31st December next, between the hours of 12 and 2 o'clock, P. M.

All the Right, Title, Claim and Demand of DARBY DOOLING, in and to all that piece of LAND, with the DWELLING HOUSE and Improvements thereon, situate in the Town of Newcastle, and now in his possession, bounded Southerly by the Square, Westerly by the property of Hugh Morrell, Easterly by the Lands lately owned by Samuel Payne, and Northerly by Lands owned by the Estate of John Harkins, deceased, the said piece of Land being a part of Town Lot No. 20 in Block B of the public Lot, formerly leased by the Justices of the county of Northumberland to William Wright, and Thomas S. Prouty,—the same having been seized by me by virtue of an Execution issued out of the Supreme Court, at the suit of John Nesmith, Esquire, against the said Darby Dooling.

JOHN M. JOHNSON, Sheriff of Northumberland.

Sheriff's Office, 14th May, 1842.

To be Sold at Public Auction, on Saturday, 17th September next, in front of Hamill's hotel, Newcastle, between the hours of 12 and 5 o'clock, P. M.

All the Estate, Right, Title, Interest, Claim and Demand—

Of ALEXANDER HENDERSON (of Moorfield's)—in and to certain Lands situate in this county, or so much thereof as may be necessary to satisfy an Execution issued out of the Supreme Court at the suit of J. & G. J. Parker, against said Alexander Henderson.

Of GEORGE SUTTON—in and to a certain LOT OF LAND situate on the Little South West, on which he formerly resided—being part of the Beckwith Tract; the same being seized by me to satisfy an Execution issued out of the Supreme Court at the suit of John Coppage against the said George Sutton.

J. M. JOHNSON, SHERIFF.
Sheriff's Office, North'd }
March 8, 1842: }

Groceries. Hardware &c.

The Subscriber informs his friends and the public that he has commenced business in a General Line in the Commercial Building, Chatham, where he offers for Sale at present an assortment of HARDWARE, GROCERIES, PROVISIONS, &c &c. viz:

Flour, Oatmeal, kiln dried Indian Meal, Barley, Rice, Sago: salt Beef & Pork, Butter, Hogs Lard, Cheese. loaf and brown Sugar, Tea, Split Peas, whole and ground Coffee, do Pepper, do Allspice, ginger, cinnamon, nutmegs, mace, isinglass, Raisins, currants, sheld Almonds, Molasses, Onions, Virgin Honey, arrow root, senna, magnesia, epsom salts, sulphur, roll brimstone, camphor, salaratus, citron, orange, and lemon peel. A good assortment of confectionary; spermaceti, Turlington's Balsam, British Oil, Opadeldock, Essence of Peppermint, horehound candy, castor Oil, Indian Balsam of Liverwort, a superior article, Clover Seed and Garden Beans, hard and soft Soap, mould cardles, Tobacco, Snuff, Segars, snuff boxes, pipes, ground logwood, logwood, copperas, black lead, fig blue, starch, indigo, cotton warp, basket salt. Scythe handles, do rifles and stones, hay rakes, water buckets, men's and youth's palm leaf hats, beaver and felt hats, canvass Trousers, horse traces, iron pots, bake pan covers, smoothing irons, grid irons, fire shovel pans, griddles, carpenter's hammers, whip hand saws, shoe hammers, shoe maker's and farrier's rasps, pinchers, shoe knives, lasting tacks, brass and iron shoe bills, polished awl blades, hemp stitching and closing thread, punches—heel ball—copperas, shoe blacking—rose pink, red and yellow Ochres—whitening—glue. 15 and 18 thread cod lines cod and trout hooks, splitting and cut throat Knives, Knives & Forks, double and single blade pocket and pen Knives, Razors & Scissors, sheep and trimming Shears, gun locks, lathing hammers, hearth, black lead & scrubbing brushes, carpet brooms, sheep's wool and wool cards—men's strong Boots and Shoes, writing paper, copy and memorandum books, Murray's Fenning's and Dilworth's Spelling Books—assortment of picture and other Books for children. Marbles—black lead and slate pencils, Slates, lucifer and congrave matches—Church Prayer Books, colored Threads, cotton balls and reels, sail and Sewing Needles, Pins &c &c. And a variety of other Articles—the smallest quantity made to accommodate All of which he offers for sale low for cash. The smallest favor will be thankfully received.

Also—A good assortment of CONFECTIONARY, by wholesale, at very low prices to retailers.

WILLIAM ALBRO LETSON.

Chatham, June 8, 1841.

BOOKS.

Just Received, per the *Oxford* from Glasgow, a new and large assortment of BRITISH BOOKS, containing most of the Standard Works on Divinity, History and General Literature, well worthy of inspection,—also a

New Stock of Stationary;

Comprising a Variety of Ruled, Plain, Tissue & Blotting PAPERS, Gilt & Black Edged do. Envelopes, playing, calling, and conversation CARDS, India Rubber, Slates, Quills, Wax, Wafers, &c. &c.

MISCELLANEOUS ARTICLES.—Bibles, Testaments, prayer & psalm Books, school & account Books, Catholic Testaments & prayer Books in great variety, Blank Music Books & Paper; Instructors for Piano Forte, Flute, Violin, &c. story and song Books, Novels, Plays, Poems, Pictures, Albums, Almanacks, and Annuals for 1842.

Chatham Book Store.

CHEAP CLOTHES.

The Subscriber has just received per the *Oxford*, an assortment of

Men's Wearing Apparel,

Consisting of—Coats, Vests, Trowsers, Shirts, Stockings, &c. &c., which will be sold at unparalleled low prices for Cash only.

G. VARY.

6th June, 1842.

NOTICE.—The Subscriber having closed her business, has placed all her Notes of Hand, Books and Book Debts, into the hands of Edward Williston, Esquire, Solicitor, for Collection; of which the several debtors will take notice and pay the respective amounts due without delay, and thereby avoid Law expenses.

BRISEIS HENDERSON.

Newcastle, 19th May, 1842.

BLACKING.

A small quantity of Bryant & James's Superior INDIA RUBBER PASTE BLACKING—in Boxes, Tins and Crockets, for Sale at No. 1, Commercial Building.

C. J. COOKE.

Chatham, June 14, 1842.

Printed & Published every Monday Evening, by JAMES A. PIERCE, at his Office, Chatham, Miramichi. Price—15s. per annum, if paid in advance, or 20s. half yearly in advance.—Advertisements not exceeding 15 lines, 5s. the first, and 1s. for every subsequent insertion, and if from persons with whom we have not an account, must be accompanied with the cash, otherwise they will not meet with attention.