



HARBUR GRACE, Conception Bay, Newfoundland:—Printed and Published by JOHN THOMAS BURTON at his Office, opposite Messrs. W. Dixon, & Co's.

### ON MANURES.

It being abundantly evident, to every skilful Farmer, at least, that scarcity of manure is one of the chief drawbacks on our Agriculture, every practical farmer should therefore employ that degree of intelligence with which he may be endowed, in finding out ways and means of increasing this indispensable article. This too is the proper season of collecting materials for composing—such as peat moss, swamp mud, all vegetable and animal matter, sea mud intermixed with shells, coal and wood ashes, refuse lime, &c. The time has not yet arrived when our farmers can afford lime as a manure; but we believe it is not far distant. If we had an Agricultural Society, its first object should be to get a lime work set a going, at which lime might be got as cheap as in Britain or the United States; this would have an instantaneous and lasting effect on our agriculture, as that fossil seems well calculated to promote the fertility of our soil. As lime is yet beyond the reach of most of our farmers, except such as are fortunate enough to have it on their lands, we would recommend a search to be made for marl, which no doubt exists in large quantities in this section of the Province, and is an excellent substitute for lime. We give below some extracts on its properties.—*Ed. Pictou Bee, Oct. 19.*

Marl consists of calcareous matter, clay, and sand, or some two of these earths, (of which lime or chalk is always one) in various proportions. The blue clay Marl is free from sand. Clay marl is also sometimes of a yellowish white, yellowish gray, or a brown or red cast. The shell marl seldom contains clay. In schists or stone marl, sometimes sand and sometimes clay preponderates—generally the former. The sand marl, whether shell or schistous, should be applied to clays, and clay marls to sands. In both cases they correct the defects of the soil, by rendering it in the first less, less adhesive; and, in the latter, less open and porous.

The earths are not the food of plants.—The stomach of animals, analogous to the stomach of animals, in which vegetable and animal matter is received, digested, and with the aid of the leaves (lungs) assimilated to animal chyle and blood.—The best soil for this digestive process is that in which the three above named earths are suitably blended.

A sandy or gravelly soil is called hungry, because it digests rapidly, and dissipates the food committed to its bosom. Hence, green crops, or frequent manurings, are necessary to continue it healthy and productive. Such soils are defective in clay and calcareous matter. Their texture may therefore be improved, and their fertility increased, by the application of clay marl; or, what is the same, by clay and lime separately; though these materials are found most pure and best blended in the substance of marl. The quantity should be proportioned to the natural deficiency of these materials in the soil. From eight to one hundred loads per acre have been applied in one or two dressings; and their beneficial effects have been known to continue thirty years. All the sand soils of Norfolk, England, have been marled (clayed). Calcareous matter, combined with sulphuric acid (oil of vitriol) is usefully applied to soils in the form of gypsum, or Plaster of Paris; as is also powdered limestone and chalk, both calcareous. I am induced to believe that neither wheat nor sainfoin grass will thrive in a soil destitute of calcareous matter, which is the condition with most of our sands.

A stiff, moist clay, is called cold, and is unfriendly to the finer grasses as well as grains. Its texture is too compact to permit the roots to extend freely, and its temperature too cold to carry on the digestive process sufficiently rapid for the plants which grow upon its surface. Sand and lime, or silicious marl, loosen its texture, render it permeable to heat, &c., and powerfully assist to concoct the food of vegetables.

Marl may be known by the most ordinary observer. The application of mineral acid,

and even of good vinegar, will cause an effervescence. This is the operation of the acid upon the lime. Its silicious and argillaceous properties may be ascertained by the sight and feeling, by the aid of water or of glass. Sand subsides or settles quicker than clay in a liquid; and will scratch glass, which clay will not.

It is a remarkable fact in the economy of nature, that the indigenous plants of every country are precisely those which are best adapted to furnish the proper sustenance to its animal population, and to satisfy its medicinal wants. So in regard to our soils; every district generally affords the means of producing fertility. Hence the clay marls generally underlay sands; and shell and sand marls most abound in the neighbourhood of clays. And in addition to the variety of fossil substances which are calculated to increase fertility, every thing that grows upon the earth, every particle of animal and vegetable matter, is reduced to air and water by the chemical operations of nature, and in these forms become the food of new plants, to nourish animals. It is a truth calculated to teach humility, that the animal, the vegetable, and the putrid mass of dung, are found on chemical analysis to be very nearly alike, and that in the natural order of things, they constantly nourish, feed and produce one another.

**CURE FOR THE LAZY FEVER.**—The following amusing extract is taken from an old book on Physic, entitled "The Brevariary of Health," by Andrew Boorde, Phisyche Doe toure, an Englishman, anno 1557.

"The 151 chapitre doth show of an evyll fever, the which doth combat young persons named the fever burden (lazy fever.)—Among all the fevers, I had almost forgotten the fever burden with which many younge men, younge women, and maydens and other younge persons bee sore infected now-a-days. The cause of infirmitee: This fever doth come naturally, or eis by evyll or slouthful bringing up. If it come by nature, then the fever is incurable, for it can never get out of the fleshe that is bred in the bone.—If it come by slouthful bringing up, it may be helped by diligent labour. A remedy: There is nothing for the fever burden, as is *unuentum baculinum*; that is take a stick, or wand of a yard of lengthe and more, and let it be as great as a man's fynger, and with it ayoynt the back and shoulders well, morning and evening, and do this 21 dayes; and if this fever wyl not be helpen in that tyme, let them be aware of wagginge on the gallows: and whyles they do take theyr medicine, lubberwort in their pottage."

### POLICE.

"Hail, needed love!"

From the number of matrimonial squabbles daily brought before the magistrate for adjudication, it is evident that were a church erected for the purpose of exmatriying, the service must go by steam, or the work would not be done in a century. With truth it has been said that

"Marriage is like a rabble rout,  
Those who are out wish they were in, and those

Who are in wish they were out."

both young men and maidens tie knots with their tongues which they cannot untie with their teeth, and then come fighting, tears, and applications to the magistrate. The gay vision of the bridegroom soon vanishes, and he at length discovers that his wife is not a real angel. He finds that the rainbow of happiness cannot exist without a cloud, and that his matrimonial sky must be darkened by many a tempest. On the other hand, the blushing bride discovers too late that the fair promises of her husband were only made to be broken, and that his love soon cools down to zero. Thus the fair flower of her happiness is no sooner blown than blasted, and she is like

"A soft silken primrose, fading timelessly,"

Yesterday a pretty young damsel, named Harrison, lately married, came weeping and sobbing into the Police office, to seek the

protection of her husband, who, it appears, had given her striking demonstrations of his superiority. A warrant was granted, and the ill tempered spouse brought up to account for his deeds. He was about meeting with the punishment he deserved, when the merciful wife wiped her pretty blue eyes with her white muslin handkerchief, and besought the magistrate to release him, as she was sure he would not do it again.

The husband on being asked if he would behave better in future, growled assent, and the parties left the office. They, however, had scarcely been gone a quarter of an hour when the forgiving wife came running into the office with her face covered with blood. The hard hearted rascal had been punishing her for daring to take him before the authorities. Another warrant was made out for his apprehension, and a lecture given to the woman on the evils of misplaced mercy.—*N. Y. Paper.*

**MANNERS OF THE FIFTEENTH CENTURY.**—The following is said to be an extract from the Journal of Elizabeth Woodville, kept previous to her first marriage with Lord Grey. She was afterward Queen to Edward the Third:—

"Monday morning—Rose at four o'clock and helped Catharine to milk the cows, Rachel, (the other dairy maid,) having scalded her hand in so bad a manner the night before. Made a poultice for Rachel, and gave Robbin a penny to get something from the apothecary. Six o'clock.—The buttock of beef too much boiled, and beer a little of the stalest. Mem.—To talk with the cook about the first fault, and mend the second myself, by tapping a fresh barrel directly.—Seven—Went to walk with the lady (my mother) in the court-yard: fed twenty-five men and women; chid Rogers severely for expressing some ill-will at attending us with the broken meat. Eight—went into the paddock behind the house, with my maid Dorothy—caught Thump (the little pony) myself, and rode a matter of six miles without saddle or bridle. Ten—went to dinner. Eleven—rose from the table, the company all desirous of walking into the fields—John Grey would lift me over every stile. Three—poor Farmer Robinson's house burnt down by accidental fire. John Grey proposed a subscription among the company, and gave no less a sum than four pounds with this benevolent intention. Mem.—Never saw him look so comely as at that moment. Four.—Went to prayers. Six.—Fed the hogs and poultry. Seven—Supper on the table: delayed till that hour on account of Farmer Robinson's misfortunes. Nine.—The company fast asleep. These late hours very disagreeable."

**FODDERING THE WRONG BEAST.**—A few days since a strong and active young man drove with great rapidity to a public house in the vicinity of this city. Having many miles to proceed, he left his jaded horse at the door, entered the bar room, took a glass of brandy, then jumped into the vehicle, and drove off. "He'd better have given his horse two quarts of oats," said the bar-keeper. "The young man had probably forgotten," said a bystander, "that it was the horse and not himself, that performed the labor of travelling." "He has foddered the wrong animal," said another.

### WESTMINSTER QUARTER SESSIONS.

(Before F. Const. Esqr., and several Justices.)

#### THE KING'S MINISTERS IMPEACHED.

This was an indictment against Lord Morpeth and others for conspiracy, &c.

The Clerk of the indictments, accompanied by a gentleman, who stated his name to be Flood, appeared before the Court, when the former said that the latter had presented an indictment to him which it was impossible for him to pass, and hand to the Grand Jury, on the ground that in the form in which it was drawn, the offence it charged was not an indictable one.

Mr. Flood—It is drawn according to the rules laid down in Chitty.

The Chairman said the Court could not then decide the question; they could not go into the case until the indictments had been before the Grand Jury. The applicant must submit it to the Clerk of the Indictments.

The Clerk of the Indictments repeated that he had looked over the indictment, and had refused to pass it, because, as the charge was laid, in his opinion the offence was not indictable.

The Chairman said the Court at that moment was not prepared to give instructions as to how indictments were to be drawn.

Mr. Flood—The case has been before Mr. Justice Bosanquet, and he has decided that it is an indictable one.

Chairman—(to the applicant)—What is it you wish to do? is it to hear our opinion?

Mr. Flood (with much vehemence)—I want, Sir, to hand this indictment to you to read, and then to say whether it is not correctly drawn up. It is at the instigation of his Majesty's Ministers that this man has refused to pass this indictment. This is precisely the same way in which I was treated at the Old Bailey, when I wanted to prefer my bill. The man there was like the one here; he was acting under the directions and influence of the Government. There is a conspiracy against my obtaining justice, but I must and will get it. This indictment is drawn in perfect accordance with the rules laid down, and with the law.

Chairman (interrupting)—If you wish to have the opinion of the Court as to the nature of the offence,—that is one thing; but, under all the circumstances, I advise you to seek the assistance of a Learned Gentleman at the bar.

Mr. Prendergast said he would be happy to render any assistance.

Mr. Flood—Very well. Mr. Prendergast—But will you be governed or guided by my opinion?

Mr. Flood—No; I will not. I will not be biased by any man in the country. The indictment is drawn according to law.

Mr. Prendergast proceeded to read the indictment, which, as was stated, charged Lord Viscount Morpeth that he, being his Majesty's Secretary of State for Ireland, did, on the 10th Aug. last, with force and arms, at the House of Commons, in the parish of St. Margaret, in the liberty of the Dean and Chapter of the Collegiate Church, &c., then and there willfully and maliciously instigate, abet, and encourage a person, whose name and residence are unknown, to menace and threaten personal violence to John Flood late of Callan, gentleman, &c. The Indictment went on at great length to recapitulate and set forth in various forms the offence charged, and further stated that the violence alluded to was committed on the evening in question. It next went to charge Lords Melbourne, Hatherton, and Duncannon, and Mr Spring Rice, with unlawfully conspiring to aid and abet the said Lord Morpeth, &c. (laughter.) Mr Prendergast having read through the indictment handed it back to Mr Flood, who quitted the Court for the purpose of again endeavouring to get it before the Grand Jury.

It may be remembered that Mr Flood is the person, who about two Sessions ago, was taken into custody in the House of Commons for throwing papers amongst the Members.

The subjoined is a copy of a letter sent to Mr Lee, the High Constable of Westminster:—

"13, Queen-street, Golden-square,  
Oct. 12, 1836.

"Sir,—You will please to notice Constable Timbrell and the door keepers and messengers of the House of Commons to be in attendance before the Grand Jury of Westminster, on to-morrow, the 13th October, and until discharged to give evidence on behalf of the King at the prosecution of John Flood, gentleman, against Lord Morpeth and others, for certain misdemeanours to be set forth by indictments by said Grand Jury."

This letter caused much laughter.

We have been favoured with the perusal of commercial advices from New York, which