

THE NEW-BRUNSWICK ROYAL GAZETTE.

[Volume VI.]

TUESDAY, 29th AUGUST, 1820.

[Number 26.]

The Gazette.

By His Excellency Major-General
GEORGE TRACEY SMYTH,
(L. S.) Lieutenant-Governor and Com-
mander in Chief of the Province
of New-Brunswick, &c. &c. &c.
G. S. SMYTH.

A Proclamation.

WHEREAS a General Assembly
of this Province has been sum-
moned to meet at Fredericton on the second
Tuesday of this Instant July: I have
thought fit to prorogue the said General
Assembly; and the same is hereby pro-
rogued to the second Tuesday in October next
ensuing.

Given under my Hand and
Seal, at Fredericton, the first
day of July in the year of
our Lord one thousand eight
hundred and twenty, and in
the first year of His Majesty's
Reign.

By His Excellency's Command,
H. H. CARMICHAEL,
Dep. Sec.

Regulations for granting Li- cences to cut Pine Timber on the Vacant Crown Lands.

Fredericton, 14th April 1820.

Every Petition for Licence to cut Pine
Timber must contain the following particu-
lars, supported either by the affidavit of the
Party or a Certificate from a Magistrate,
viz:

*That the Petitioner is a British Subject,
a Freeholder, and not connected, directly or
indirectly, in the transaction, with an
Alien.*

The Certificate of the Surveyor-General
must also be obtained, that the district ap-
plied for is vacant Crown Land, and that there
is no prior application to settle on the
same.

The Petition is then to be lodged at the
Secretary's Office, to be submitted to the
Lieutenant-Governor.

The Licence, if granted, will be given to
an officer of the Surveyor-General's De-
partment or to one of the Deputies of the
Surveyor General of the Woods, as his au-
thority for inspecting and marking out the
District therein described at the expence of
the Petitioner. Previous to which a Bond
must be entered into to His Majesty, at the
Secretary's Office, at the rate of one shilling
per Ton for the quantity of Timber men-
tioned in the Licence, and the established
Fees of Office then paid in part of the sum
specified in the condition of the Bond.

The officers in the Surveyor General's
Department and those in the Department
of the Surveyor-General of the Woods, are
hereby strictly charged against marking out
any District without the previous authority
of a Licence granted as aforesaid, or a
special warrant under the Hand and Seal of
the Lieutenant-Governor: and every Per-
son who shall enter upon the Crown Lands
to cut Timber, before the District shall be
marked out for him under such authority,
will be prosecuted according to Law.

By order of His Excellency the Lieut.
Governor.

H. H. CARMICHAEL,
Dep. Sec.

By **ROBERT PAGAN,** Esquire, one of the
Justices of His Majesty's Inferior Court
of Common Pleas for the County of
Charlotte, in the Province of New-
Brunswick.

NOTICE is hereby given, that upon the ap-
plication of *Tyler Porter Shaw*, of the Pa-
rish of St. George, in the County of Charlotte,
Merchant, to me duly made, pursuant to the di-
rections of the Act of Assembly in such case made
and provided: I have directed all the Estate as well
real as personal, within the said County, of *Charles
Cox*, the younger, late of the Parish of St. George,

(which said *Charles Cox*, the younger, is departed
from and without the limits of this Province, or
concealed within the same, with intent and design
to defraud the said *Tyler Porter Shaw* and the other
Creditors of the said *Charles Cox*, the younger, if
in the County of Charlotte aforesaid, Yeoman,
any there be, of their just dues, or else to avoid
being arrested by the ordinary process of Law as it
is alleged against him) to be seized and attached;
and that unless the said *Charles Cox*, the younger,
do return and discharge his said debt or debts, within
three months from the publication hereof, all the
Estate as well real as personal of the said *Charles
Cox*, the younger, will be sold for the payment and
satisfaction of the Creditors of the said *Charles Cox*,
the younger.

Dated at St. Andrews, in the said County of
Charlotte, the nineteenth day of April
in the year of our Lord one thousand
eight hundred and twenty.

ROBT. PAGAN, J. C. P.
JAS. BARBER, Att'y.

By **JOSEPH HOME**, Esquire, one of the Jus-
tices of His Majesty's Inferior Court of
Common Pleas for the County of North-
umberland, in the Province of New-
Brunswick.

NOTICE is hereby given, that on the applica-
tion of *Hugh Munro*, Esquire, (of the Firm of
John Johnston and Hugh Munro, Copartners in
Trade) of the Parish of St. Peter, in the County
and Province aforesaid, Merchants) to me duly
made, pursuant to the directions of the Act of the
General Assembly of this Province in such case
made and provided; I have directed all the Estate
as well real as personal, of *Thomas Dodd*, late also
of the Parish of St. Peter, in said County, Mer-
chant, (which said *Thomas Dodd* has departed from
and is without the limits of this Province, or con-
cealed within the same, with intent and design to
defraud the said *Hugh Munro* and his said Copartner
in Trade, and the other Creditors of the said *Thomas
Dodd*, if any there be, of their just dues, or else to
avoid being arrested by the ordinary process of law,
as has been made to appear to my satisfaction) to be
seized and attached; and that unless the said *Thomas
Dodd* do return and discharge his debt or debts,
within three months from the publication hereof,
all the Estate as well real as personal, of the said
Thomas Dodd, within this Province, will be sold
for the payment and satisfaction of the Creditors of
the said *Thomas Dodd*.

Dated at New-Castle, in the said County of
Northumberland, the twenty-eighth day
of April, in the year of our Lord one
thousand eight hundred and twenty.

JOS. HOME, J. C. P.
JOHN AMB. STREET, Att'y.

MEADOWS.

ADVERTISEMENT.

WHEREAS HIS EXCELLENCY
in Council, has thought fit to
direct that all the ungranted meadows
should be leased out for one year, for the
benefit of the Agricultural Society; and
that the Committee in each County should
be desired to lease the said meadows by
public auction, and account to the Central
Committee for the same.

NOTICE is hereby given, that all
persons occupying or improving
such meadows, are to bring forward a report
of the state of them, and the quantity of hay
cut each season: and to such a preference
will be given: Those who keep back such
information, cannot expect favor; and per-
sons acquainted with the situation of any
ungranted and unoccupied meadows, are
requested to report to the Office of Surveyor
General of lands.

Fredericton, 1820, 10.

Agricultural.

From the 'Code of Agriculture.'

Mode of Ploughing.

The simplest, the most economical, and
the most perfect mode of ploughing, for
general purposes, is, by a swing-plough,
with a pair of horses, and without a driver.
In the sandy soils of Norfolk, a wheel-
plough will run over more expeditiously,
with a light furrow-slice, a greater extent of
ground; but in loamy and clayey soils,
wheels must always be an incumbrance, and
occasion additional labour to the horses.

In working with the swing-plough, the
off-side horse walks in the furrow already
made; the near-side horse on the untilled
land, the ploughman in the new furrow.
His skill is proved, when the furrow-slice is
completely turned over *a*. If the bottom
a. General Report of Scotland, vol. ii. p. 344

of the furrows remain like the teeth of a saw,
or with pieces of land uncut, they preserve
the thistles from destruction, and prevent
the descent of moisture from above, to the
open furrows left for carrying it off, and
the land is consequently drenched with
wetness *b*.

Form of the Furrow-Slice.

There is great difficulty, in considering
the operation of ploughing, to determine the
width, and the depth of the furrow-slice, as
it must vary, according to the object the far-
mer has in view, the nature of the preceding
and succeeding crop, and other less important
circumstances. The following table, will
give some idea, of what is considered to be
a proper size, in different circumstances,
though it must be regulated, in almost every
case, according to the nature of the soil that
it is to be worked:

Nature of the Ploughing.	Width. Inches.	Depth. Inches.
First fallow furrow,	10	6-8-10
Second furrow ditto,	9	6-7
Third furrow	8	5
Fourth furrow,	7	5
Seed furrow,	7	4
Oat crop from turnips,	9	4-5
Oat crop from clover ley,	9	5-6-7
Beans, when on one furrow,	9	6-7-8-9
Beans, if with a second furrow,	9	5
Barley, first furrow,	9	6-7
Barley, second furrow,	8	5
Barley, last furrow, or after turnips,	8	4
Potatoes, first furrow,	9	4-6
Potatoes, second furrow,	8	5

The following general rules regarding the
depth of ploughing, have been recommend-
ed from various respectable quarters; and
the subject being of great importance, it
cannot be too often insisted upon, nor re-
presented in too many points of view.

Maxims respecting the proper Depth of Ploughing.

1. The depth to which land ought to be
ploughed, must first be regulated by the
depth of the soil. On thin soils, more es-
pecially on a rocky substratum, the ploughing
must necessarily be shallow: but when the
soil, whether light or strong, will admit of
it, ploughing out to be as deep as a pair of
horses can accomplish; and at some seasons,
it is advantageous, to plough it even with
four, particularly at the commencement of
every fresh rotation. 2. The depth ought
likewise to depend on the means of improv-
ing the soil;—for where the land is poor,
and the means of enriching it is scanty, the
depth of ploughing ought to be in propor-
tion, to the quantity of manure which can
be obtained *c*. 3. Deep ploughing is high-
ly advantageous upon every soil, excepting
those where the substratum is of an ochry
sand *d*. In fact, such sands are scarcely
worthy of being cultivated, unless in situa-
tions, where much alluvial compost, or short
town manure, can be procured.—4. It is a
general rule, never to plough so deep as to
penetrate below the soil that was formerly
manured and cultivated, excepting upon
fallow, and then only, when you have plenty
of lime or dung to add to, and improve the
new soil.—5. Many farmers recommend,
when fallowing land, to go as deep as possi-
ble with the first furrow; by which the
subsequent furrows will be more easily done,
and to expose the soil to the winter's frost,
and to the summer's heat; but when the
land is ploughed in spring, for a crop of
oats, a strong soil, cannot be ploughed with
safety, above five or six inches.—6. Deep
ploughing is advisable on moorish cold soils,
as it affords a greater scope for the roots of
plants to procure nourishment, admits the
superabundant moisture to subside from
them, and prevents the summer drought from
b. Brown's Treatise on Rural Affairs, vol. i. p.
216.
c. This maxim the farmers of Flanders acted
upon, gradually deepening their soil, as their
manure was augmented. Mr. Young observes, that
in poor hungry soils, some proportion ought to be
observed, between the depth of a ploughing, and
the quantity of manure annually spread.—Calendar,
p. 510.
d. This is called *Fox-earth* in Derbyshire.—*Ru-
ral*, vol. i. p. 305; and *Fox-bench* in Cheshire.
—*Ditto*.

making an injurious impression on the grow-
ing crops: for, on such land, shallow
ploughing, exposes vegetation to be starved
or drowned in wet weather, and to be scorched
or withered in dry.—7. It is unneces-
sary to plough deeper, when the seed is sown,
than where there is a fair probability of the
different kinds of plants sending their roots;
and as beans, clover, and turnips, the only
tap-rooted kinds usually cultivated in this
country, seldom send their shoots, above
seven or eight inches down into the soil,
and the culmiferous species not so far, it is
probable, from these circumstances, that
from seven to eight inches may be deep
enough for all the purposes of ordinary cul-
ture. Occasionally, however, ploughing
even ten inches, in the course of a rotation,
during the fallow process, is advisable.

Deep ploughing is not to be recommend-
ed; 1. When lime or marl has been recent-
ly applied, as they have such a tendency to
sink, from their weight, and the moisture
they imbibe. 2. Where turnips have been
eaten off by sheep, on the land where they
were grown. 3. When grass only two or
three years old, more especially where it has
been pastured with sheep, is broken up;
because, owing to the extreme condensation
of the soil, by the trampling of the sheep, a
furrow, even of a moderate depth to ap-
pearance, will make the plough penetrate,
below the staple that had been cleared, by
the culture given during the previous fallow.
By this means, myriads of the seeds
of annual weeds are raised to the surface,
where they vegetate, and materially injure
the crop cultivated, besides replenishing the
soil with a fresh supply of their own seeds.
In all these cases, from four to five inches
deep will be found sufficient. And, 4.
If land is infested with natural grasses, which
generally run much on the surface, the first
ploughing should not be deeper than is ne-
cessary to turn up the roots of the grasses,
they may be destroyed.

It will now be proper to give a general
view of the advantages of deep ploughing, a
practice which is apt to get into disuse with
slovenly farmers, and to be too much ne-
glected by many who merit a different char-
acter. To prevent the continuance of so in-
jurious a system as shallow ploughing, it is
advisable, to have one or two strong ploughs,
calculated even for four horses, by which
the strongest and stiffest land may be cul-
tivated to the proper depth, whenever it is ne-
cessary. This, indeed, is the practice, of
several farmers of acknowledged skill in their
profession.

HOUSE OF LORDS, JULY 4.

The Earl of Harrowby begged leave to
lay on the table the Report of the Secret
Committee, to whom the papers connected
with his Majesty's Message had been refer-
red; and moved that the same be now read.
The Clerk read the Report which was as
follows:

"By the Lords Committee, appointed a
Secret Committee to examine the papers laid
before the House of Lords on Tuesday the
6th of June last, in two sealed bags, by his
Majesty's command, and to report thereupon
as they shall see fit; and to whom have been
since referred several additional papers in
two sealed bags, relative to the subject mat-
ter of his Majesty's most gracious Message
of the 6th of June last.—Ordered to report.

"That the Committee have examined
with all the attention due to so important a
subject, the documents which have been laid
before them, and they find that those docu-
ments contain allegations supported by the
concurrent testimony of a great number of
persons in various situations of life, and re-
siding in different parts of Europe, which
deeply affect the honour of the Queen, and
charging her Majesty with an adulterous
connexion with a foreigner, originally in the