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By His Excellency Major-General GEORGE STRACEY SMYTH, Lieutenant-Governor and Commander in Chief of the Province of New-Brunswick, &c. &c. &c. G. S. SMYTH.

A Proclamation.

WHEREAS the General Assembly of this Province stands prorogued to the second Tuesday in October next: I have thought fit further to prorogue the said General Assembly; and the same is hereby prorogued to the second Tuesday in December next ensuing.

Given under my Hand and Seal, at Fredericton, the twenty-eighth day of September, 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 Licences 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 particulars, 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 applied 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 Department or to one of the Deputies of the Surveyor-General of the Woods, as his authority 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 mentioned 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 Person 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 Lieutenant-Governor.

H. H. CARMICHAEL, Dep. Sec.

By ALEXANDER DAVIDSON, Esquire, one of the Justices of His Majesty's Inferior Court of Common Pleas for the County of Northumberland, in the Province of New-Brunswick.

NOTICE is hereby given, that on the application of John Forbes, of the

firm (of Samuel Drinkwater and John Forbes, Copartners in Trade) of the Parish of Chatham, 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 David Tozer, late of Northesk in the County aforesaid, Lunenburg, (which said David Tozer has departed from, and is without the limits of this Province, or concealed within the same, with intent and design to defraud the said John Forbes and his said Copartner in Trade, and the other Creditors of the said David Tozer, 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 David Tozer 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 David Tozer, within this Province, will be sold for the payment and satisfaction of the Creditors of the said David Tozer.

Dated at Nelson, in the said County of Northumberland, the fifteenth day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty.

ALEX. DAVIDSON, J.C.P. JOHN AMB. STREET, Atty.

Agricultural.

From the 'Code of Agriculture.'

Drilling Culmiferous Crops.

The question, whether it is most expedient and profitable, to raise culmiferous crops, according to the broad-cast, or drilled system, has agitated the agricultural world for several years; and as it is a point respecting which, there still exists a great diversity of opinion, it may be proper here to detail the arguments on both sides, and to state what seems to be the result of the discussion.

The arguments against drilling, are, that the expence of the machinery is considerable, and that it is not easily kept in order;—that the process cannot be carried on by common labourers, being both difficult and minute a;—that it is not calculated for gravelly or stony lands b;—that it can be of little service for the destruction of root-weeds, while annual weeds may be more effectually destroyed by hand hoeing and hand-weeding;—that the plants of grain crops, seek for nourishment more by spreading, than by penetrating to a great depth, as in the case of beans and clover, and consequently ought not to be crowded together;—that either much ground is unoccupied, or if filled by tilting from the rows, the produce is of inferior quality c;—that white crops have no occasion for the admission of air to the bottom of the stalk of each plant, which pulse crops require; on the contrary, that the crop should completely cover and occupy the whole ground;—that it is injurious to the plants, when they are matted together in rows, and placed, in their earliest infancy, in a state of conflict with each other d;—that the harvest is later on drilled fields, than in those sown broad-cast;—that if all crops were to be drilled, it would require treble the present number of labourers to perform the operation of hoeing them e;—that it is only calculated for flat, and not

a. This objection has been obviated in one instance: Mr. John Johnston having trained labourers who attend his drills, when hired by his neighbours. He charges only 15d. per acre for sowing, and 1s. per acre for horse-hoeing, finding horses, implements, and labourers.—Derbyshire Report, vol. ii. p. 97. b. Gloucestershire Report, p. 111. c. Surrey Report, p. 150. d. Marshall's Southern Counties, vol. ii. p. 20. e. Kent Report, p. 99.

for undulated districts;—and that, though in poor soils, considering their want of natural fertility, large crops of grain may be obtained, yet, in rich soils, hoeing is apt to throw the vigour of the soil into the stem or foliage instead of the fruit; hence, though the straw may be strong and abundant, yet the grain may be imperfect or lost. Such a circumstance, it is remarked, has often terminated the career of the drillist;—and accounts for the numbers, who, after trying it for several years, with seeming success, have been ultimately obliged to abandon the practice f.

The introduction of the drill system, is, by others, considered to be the most important of modern improvements, and is defended on the following grounds: That the saving of the seed would be considerable, if extended over the whole kingdom;—that in light soils it has the advantage of giving the grain a good hold of the ground, and of giving all the seed the same hold; which prevents the frost from throwing out the plants in spring, or the wind from loosening the roots, after the stem gets high, or when the ear is filling;—that it gives an opportunity for cleaning the ground;—that the admission of air near the rows, is of use to the grass-seeds sown with the corn;—that drilled crops of white corn, are less apt to lodge, or to be beaten down in wet seasons;—and that the expences of cutting down a drilled crop in harvest is uniformly less, than of one which is sown broad-cast, since three reapers will do as much work in the former case, as four in the latter g.

Innumerable instances might be brought forward, of great crops having been produced under the drill system, on a small scale, perhaps owing to the land having been put into a fertile state for trying the experiment; and it often succeeds, even on a great scale, where executed with attention and judgment. As it has been carried to the highest perfection, and cultivated to the greatest extent, on the farm, and on the estates, of that distinguished agriculturist, Mr. Coke of Holkham, it may be proper to give a short account of his practice. He uses the Rev. Mr. Cook's drill, which sows six rows at a time, and an acre in an hour, drawn by a single horse. His wheat he sows at nine inches asunder, his barley at six inches three quarters. He considers any attempt to save seed by drilling, founded on erroneous principles; and the quantity of seed he sows per acre, is, four bushels of wheat, three of barley, and six of oats h. On his farm it is a practice, not generally known, but which ought to be attended to, on rich soils, to draw the drills from north to south, (if the nature of the ground will admit of it), and on poor weak soils, from east to west. The drill system, is, on the whole, more adapted to light, than to heavy soils; but its success on every soil, must principally depend, upon the intelligence, perseverance, and means of the farmer, Cook's fixed drill harrow is used once in spring, the hand-hoe is used twice, and the soil is not only cleared of weeds, but accumulated against the rising corn. The hoeings cost about 20d. each. Some Norfolk farmers, however, use a small horse-hoe, though the rows of corn are only nine inches distant from each other; and assert, that the occasioned trampling of the horse on the young plants, is attended with no injurious consequences. The crops, particularly of barley, sometimes raised on poor land, under this system, are astonishing. The grain is likewise said to be rather of a better quality i.

It was formerly believed, that drilling was only applicable to light soils; but strong or heavy land is now cultivated in Suffolk, for

f. Marshall's Southern Counties, vol. ii. p. 18. g. Husbandry of Scotland, vol. i. p. 347. h. Communication from Mr. Blake of Holkham. i. Darwin's Phytologia, p. 438. k. Young's Norfolk, p. 246.

spring crops, in a most perfect manner. The ridges are all carefully ploughed in autumn, or early in winter, to the exact breadth which suits either one movement of the drill machine, or two. In the spring, the land is only scarified or harrowed, as it has been rendered thoroughly friable by the winter's frost, and the corn is drilled, without a horse's foot treading any where, except in the furrows between the ridges l.

In comparing the drill and broad-cast systems, the following maxims may be laid down: 1. That it is of little or no advantage to drill autumn, or winter-sown wheat, as the crop is rarely injured by annual weeds, and they can be easily and completely extirpated by hand-hoeing and weeding; and where the soils is much infested by root weeds, as the crop, in ordinary cases, will completely meet in the rows, before the root-weeds make much appearance, it is impossible, without injuring the crop, to render much benefit to the land by the hoe. 2. On all lands where annual weeds are abundant, and where a number of hands can be procured for using the hoe, white crops, sown in spring may be drilled, for the advantage of clearing the land more effectually. At the same time, it appears from the Section on Weeding, (p. 235), that by weeding broad-cast crops carefully, an addition of four and a half bushels of wheat, fifteen bushels of barley, and ten of oats, has been obtained. The adoption of that practice, therefore, would probably equal the average advantage from drilling; so that the difference between broad-cast crops, properly weeded, and the drilled, may not be material. 3. That though the hoeing of the crops, and the stirring of the soil, has no injurious effects in light, poor, or even strong soils, like those in Norfolk, where drilling has succeeded; yet where the soil is fertile by nature, or enriched by art, drilling forces up the straw prematurely, and consequently diminishes the quantity and quality of the grain in so great a degree, as to render the crop unproductive. Hence, in rich soils, drilling has been so frequently given up, and hence it is that Tull probably considered dung as prejudicial.

There doubtless must be some radical defect in the system of drilling, when, after a full trial of its merits, by a number of intelligent farmers, in several districts, but more especially in the counties of Hertford, and Lincoln, it has been given up, with hardly an exception, in so far as respects crops of grain. These facts confirm the almost general result throughout the kingdom, that drilling will be found to answer to a certain extent, and with a certain degree of skill and attention is apt to flag, and the conclusions drawn from one or two fields, are not found applicable, unless where the operation is very skillfully conducted, to a whole farm m.

l. Communicated from Arthur Young, Esq. Husbandry of Scotland, vol. ii. Appendix, p. 66. m. Lincoln Report, 1st edit. p. 140.

LONDON.

TRIAL OF THE QUEEN. HOUSE OF LORDS, AUG. 19.

STATEMENT OF THE CASE.

The Attorney-General, at the command of their Lordships, now proceeded, as follows, to lay before them the facts against the Queen, which he was instructed he should prove in evidence.

In 1814 her Majesty thought proper, from reasons operating to her own mind, to leave this kingdom, and not from compulsion. When she left this country she was accompanied by persons of high rank, as a Princess ought; she was accompanied by Ladies Lindsay and Forbes; the Hon. Keppel Craven, and Sir William Gell. Her Majesty went to Milan, and there took Bergami into her service as a footman, or valet de chambre. About a fortnight after