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By His Excellency Major-General GEORGE STRACEY SMYTH, (L.S.) 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 freholder, and not connected, directly or indirectly, in the transaction, with an Alien.

The Certificate of the Surveyor-General must 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 Lieut. 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, Lumbeier, (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.'

Culture while growing.

Where husbandry is either imperfectly known, or carelessly practised, farmers are too apt to leave their crops almost totally neglected, from the time they are sown, until the harvest commences. Any mark of their attention, principally consists in pulling up docks, or cutting down any thistles, that make a prominent appearance, as they know well if they were left in the ground, that it would render the harvesting more difficult and expensive; but unless where the drill system exists careful weeding is by no means so general as it ought to be.

In Essex, however, great pains are taken, and expence incurred, to hand-hoe their wheat. Five shillings per acre, are very generally expended: 20s. is not uncommon; and even more. The operation is frequently done twice, and occasionally thrice, when necessary. The hoes are powerful, and make a great impression upon the ground. The plants at first look sickly after it; but they soon recover, and are greatly improved by the operation. If done too late, it lets in the drought, and does evidently mischief; but if executed early, and especially where the plant is thin, it is extremely beneficial, greatly thickening and improving the crop.

The process of hand-hoeing broad cast crops of wheat, is likewise executed in Gloucestershire, with great attention and success; in the Vale, and forest districts in particular, few farmers hoe less than twice, at an expence of 7s. 6d. per acre. The first hoeing is begun as soon as the weather permits in April; the second follows soon after, and must be completed before the crop tillers, or the stalk will be exposed to injury, and liable to be bent or broken. The hoes are in general from five to six inches in the plate, and have the corners rounded off. It requires much attention, and a quick eye, to stir the surface well, and to avoid the destroying too many plants, as well as to leave the rest at proper distances; which must be ascertained by the nature of the crop, and the fertility of the soil. If the plants are left to crowd each other, the heads will be small; on the other hand, should a distance, greater than at first

sight may seem desirable, be left, yet if the land be in good condition, the plants will have room to tiller, and the heads will be larger and more productive. On an average, about six inches between the plants, are thought sufficient. The advantages of this practice are great. The weeds which infect arable lands, are luxuriant in their growth, and unless checked in their early state, generally get the better of the more valuable plants that are near them; or should they be of the creeping sort, they exhaust the nutritious particles in the soil, and by covering the ground, keep up a kind of stagnant moisture on the surface, at the same time excluding atmospheric influence, and the animating influence of the sun. The effect of this attention to destruction of weeds, is experienced in the produce, the return being from 20, to 30, and on high conditioned lands, 40 bushels per acre.

This practice has been deservedly celebrated. In general, crops remain in a state of neglect from seed-time to harvest; whereas in the Vale of Gloucester, the business of the arable process does not seem to be set about in earnest, until the crops get above ground. By means of this attention to the crops while vegetating, many extensive common fields in Gloucestershire, have been cropped year after year, from time immemorial, without the intervention of a fallow; and thence have obtained the name of "Every Year's Land." It is a maxim in this district, however, that pulse and corn shall be grown alternately. The hoeing is chiefly performed by women and children, industry is encouraged, the poor-rates kept down; and as less seed-corn is required, both the farmer and the public are essentially benefited by the process.

When a dry spring succeeds a wet winter, the surface of strong land is often rendered so hard, as to prevent the new, and uppermost roots of the corn, from freely penetrating into the soil; and it assumes a sickly yellow hue: in such a case, harrowing once or twice, and rolling, is found to be of service.

Another useful practice, during the process of vegetation, is that of top-dressing the growing crop; when it is suspected that the land is not rich enough to bring a full crop to perfection. This should be done early in the spring, when the land is sufficiently dry, to bear the treading of horses without poaching; and, after the manure has been applied, the land should generally be harrowed and rolled. Soot, ashes, and other light manures, are thus most advantageously made use of.

Sheep are variously employed during the process of vegetation. They are turned into crops of beans, to devour the weeds, and they leave the beans untouched.—They are frequently folded on fresh sown wheat, which requires treading.—When the crop is likely to suffer from the grub or wire-worm, turnips are spread upon the surface, and a flock of sheep brought to eat them, by which the vermin have been destroyed.—When the crowns of the roots of wheat, are exposed in the spring, two or three inches in length above the mould, the treading of sheep, after a moderate shower, will frequently force the wheat into the moist ground, where it will produce fresh roots.—To check the luxuriance of wheat in spring, and sometimes to force the roots to throw out a greater quantity of collateral shoots, wheat is often fed in spring; but it ought not to be continued later than April.—Nay, in seasons particularly favourable to the growth of wheat, when it has become rank in autumn, the experiment has been tried, of turning in a flock of sheep, to check its growth; but they ought not to be kept longer, than merely to eat off the more luxuriant leaves.

b. Marshall's Gloucestershire, p. 91, and 100. c. Middlesex Report, p. 213. d. Herts Report, p. 85. e. Middlesex Report, p. 213. f. Gloucestershire Report, p. 115.

LONDON.

TRIAL OF THE QUEEN.

EVIDENCE OF THEODORE MAJACCI. Witness is a native of Italy, near Lodi, within 4 miles of that place. Knew Bergami; knew him first in the service of General Pino; witness does not understand English. Witness went into the service of the Duke of Romana, at Vienna, and afterwards into the service of Murat, King of Naples, and whilst in that service he saw Bergami, at Naples, in 1814, before Christmas, in the house of her R. Highness the Princess of Wales, as Courier. Witness was then servant to her R. Highness. Bergami dined at the table of the higher servants. Hieronymus divided the duty with Bergami, about her R. Highness; the other upper servants also took the duty in their turns. Remembers the situation of Bergami's sleeping room; from the chamber of the Princess to that of Bergami there was a small corridor; between the rooms there was a small cabinet, and a folding door. On the other side the Princess's apartment, was the grand saloon. No person slept in the cabinet. These apartments were separated from the other apartments of the house. Remembers Bergami receiving a kick from a horse; he was carried home; witness attended him; he was obliged to be put to bed, and here whilst witness was in attendance he saw the Princess in the room with Dr. Holland and Hieronymus. In consequence of the accident, witness was ordered to sleep on a sofa in the cabinet; slept there five or six nights, during that time he had a fire in the room, and remembers seeing a person pass through his room in the night towards Bergami's room; it was the Princess; he saw her pass twice. The first time she passed was about half an hour past midnight, she remained there ten or fifteen minutes; she walked softly, and went near the witnesses bed to see if he was asleep, and then passed on. Witness heard nothing pass in Bergami's chamber but some whispers. On the second visit her R. H. remained 15 or 18 minutes. On her R. Highness's quitting Naples, Monsieur Siccard, the Chaplain, the Equerry, the Chamberlain, a tall man, but he could not recollect his name, he believed it was Gell, left her. A lady also left the Princess, but he does not recollect her name. At Genoa her R. H. was joined by Lady Charlotte Campbell, rather a fat lady, and an English gentleman; her R. H. continued at Genoa 40 or 50 days, and resided in a palace out of the town. The bed rooms here were separated by a room in which trunks were kept. One morning witness saw Bergami and the Princess taking breakfast; witness was hired to be at the service of her R. H. but he waited on her and Bergami, no one else breakfasted in the Cabinet but the Princess and Bergami. The Princess sometimes rode out, and witness observed Bergami put his arms round the Princess's waist to place her on the ass, and kept his arm round to prevent her falling. From thence they proceeded to Milan, where they resided in the Porto Novo, at the Villa Barona; witness remembers that at Genoa a sister of Bergami, called Faustina, entered the Princess's family. The mother of Bergami and his brother Louis, and also his child, Victorine, about three years old, also came into the family. Louis was courier. The mother filled no office. At the Villa Barona the bed rooms were separated only by a wall, by going straight forward you might enter the room of Bergami—there was a staircase near the room with a landing place: there was a door from Bergami's apartment, and one from her R. H. came out on this landing place; they were distant from each other 6 or 8 feet. Went with the Princess to Nuremberg, Vienna, and Trieste. The bedchambers usually communicated. The Princess and Bergami travelled in the same carriage. A large bottle was in the carriage—[purpose for which the bottle was carried we must omit]—Was three years in the service of the Princess; left her at Pesaro. When at Naples, Bergami, on being told that the Princess wanted him, went into his own bedroom and locked the door. Saw the Princess act at the Theatre at Villa de Este with Bergami. A person named Mahomet performed there also, making gestures, &c. [Mr. Brougham thought the word gestures might apply. A cry of No no! from their Lordships.]

Cross-examined by Mr. Brougham:

Mr. Gell and Mr. Keppel had English servants; or, who spoke English—they did not wear liveries, except at great dinners. It was the duty of her R. Highness's upper servants, including the courier, to wait on the Princess at breakfast. Knew Hieronymus and Camera very well.

At Naples where did W. Austin sleep?—Did not remember. Will you swear that he did not sleep in the next room to her R. H.? Cannot remember.

Will you swear that there was no other way in which any person could go from the Princess's room to Bergami's, except through the cabinet?—There was another passage to Bergami's room. Without going through the cabinet? Yes.

Does not remember where Hieronymus, or any of the other servants slept. The kick from the horse was so severe that he could not go on horseback. Does not remember her R. H. going into the rooms of Hieronymus, or Sir W. Gell, to ask after their health. An English Lady (Lady Charlotte Lindsay) Madame Falconet, wife of a banker, and her two daughters, (young ladies) went with the Princess from Naples to Rome.

On the night when the theft occurred was not the alarm given that it was part of your friend Ompteda's gang? Cries of "Order."

Witness, on the night of the alarm, knocked louder and louder at Bergami's door, who came out in about a quarter of an hour. The Queen