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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 a General Assembly of this Province has been summoned 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 prorogued 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 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 expense 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, Lumberer, (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.'

Harrowing.

This process is of essential use in the culture of arable lands. By harrowing, the soil is pulverized; root weeds near the surface, are torn out and collected, more especially during the operation of fallowing; the manure that has been inserted in the soil, is more thoroughly mixed with it; and the seed is more effectually covered. The large, or what are called the brake harrows, are of great use also in the cultivation of rough land.

To answer so many various purposes, harrows of different dimensions, weight, and strength, have been invented, suitable to the strength and condition of the soil, and adapted to the particular purposes intended to be accomplished.

There are two modes of driving the harrows, either leading the horses, or driving them by whip-reins. The latter ought to be preferred, for as young horses, are frequently employed in harrowing, before they are broken to regular work, the person who leads, is exposed to considerable danger: whereas, when he directs the horses by long whipreins, he runs no risk, and is always at hand, to remove any obstructions that may occur, from the accumulation of weeds, and other extraneous substances among the tines, or by the harrows riding on each other.

Harrowing is usually given in different directions; first in length, then across, and finally in length, as at first. An excess of harrowing is prejudicial to wheat: it is better for that crop to have the land rough and cloddy; but the process ought to be effectually done for barley, (more especially if accompanied by grass seeds), and for turnips.

The quantity done must vary according to the pace of the horses. In Norfolk, it is the custom to walk the horses against the rise, if any, and to trot them back again in

the same place. The quantity done in this way, is about seven acres per day. In Scotland, a man and a pair of horses, will do a single tine, as it is called, to the extent of ten acres, but if a double tine, only five acres per day. The expence in the one case is 10 s. and in the second 15 s. 8d. per acre.

As the treading of horses is injurious to the seed that has been sown, and to the land, when in wet condition, attempts have been made, to discover a mode of harrowing, which might be performed by horses walking in the furrows. But where the ridges are broad, such machines are complicated and expensive, though, with narrow ones, they have succeeded; and this is one of the advantages which narrow ridges have over broad ones.

Rolling.

An intelligent farmer maintains, that if draining is the first, manuring the second, and cultivation the third, that rolling ought to be considered the fourth principal operation in the process of agriculture. Its importance indeed is every day becoming more apparent, and new advantages are derived from its use, both on arable, (to which the inquiry is now restricted), and on grass lands.

Without rolling, the process of summer-fallow, on strong land, could not be so completely executed; but by its aid, the strongest and most obdurate clods are reduced, and the harrows and the scarifier, enabled to tear out the roots of couch grass, and of other destructive weeds. How much cheaper than the old practice, of breaking such clods by wooden mallets, or by large three-pronged forks, as is the practice in some parts of Flanders! To facilitate this process, rollers, with spikes, and knives, (which are found more effectual), are sometimes used. Lord Kaimes recommends for that purpose, surrounding a wooden roller with circles of iron, 6 in. asunder, and 7 in. deep, which would cut the most stubborn clods, and reduce them to powder. In stiff clays, this may make the difference of a plentiful, or a scanty crop. Others prefer the drill-roller, consisting of solid, wedge-like rings of cast-iron, with a hole through them, to receive a stout wooden axis.

In preparing every species of adhesive soil, for a spring or summer crop, in particular when beans, barley, potatoes, or turnips are to be sown, rolling is essential; but it is after the seed has been sown, that the greatest advantages are derived from the process. 1. Wheat should always be rolled in the spring, after frosts, as it makes the soil adhere more closely to the roots of the plants, encourages vegetation, strengthens the stems, and renders the grain more perfect. 2. When any crop of grain is sown with artificial grasses, rolling is particularly necessary, to make an even surface, bruising all clods, and pressing down any stones it may not be thought necessary to carry off, to facilitate the future operation of the scythe. 3. Oats, in a light soil, may be rolled with advantage, immediately after the seed is sown, unless the ground be so wet as to cling to the roller. 4. After turnips are sown in drills, they ought to be immediately rolled, to make the soil compact, and to promote their speedy germination. 5. Not only for turnips, but for all other crops, rolling, particularly during the night, is found to be an efficient means of destroying slugs, the wire-worm, and other vermin, so destructive to young plants. And, 6. Flax ought to be rolled

immediately after sowing; it makes the seed vegetate equally, and prevents after-growth, the bad effects of which are visible in every crop of the process for dressing flax.

The other advantages of rolling arable land are, that it renders a loose soil more compact and solid. This encourages the growth of plants, by pressing the soil to their roots. It likewise keeps in the moisture, and prevents drought from penetrating. When the soil is worked up lightly, moisture either filters through it too quickly, or is easily evaporated. In a dry season this may occasion a very material difference in the crop, more especially in a light soil.

Rolling is executed to the most advantage, across the direction of ridges, because more adapted to ensure full benefit to the furrows, which otherwise may not be properly gone over.

The heavy roller, allowing for a slight overlap, and the time spent in turning, may roll about six acres per day, the expence of which may be from 15 s. 6d. to 25 s. per acre.

Farmers are rarely provided with a sufficient number of these implements. When a large field is to be rolled, a number of rollers ought at once to be set at work, otherwise an opportunity may be lost, never to be regained. Where oxen are kept, they may be usefully employed in this operation.

h. Brown's Treatise, vol. i. p. 279. Sixteenth Anniversary of the British and Foreign Bible Society.

(Continued.)

REV. WALTER GRIFFITH, (on seconding the Motion.)

"I feel, my Lord and Gentlemen, that I should best consult my own comfort and credit too, if I confined myself on this occasion to merely seconding the motion which has just been proposed; and yet, my Lord, I cannot tell how it is but I feel it upon my heart: it is the first time—the last undoubtedly—and therefore the only time I shall have the honour of expressing before your Lordship and this Society my gratitude to Almighty God for the formation and success of this Society. It is now about forty years since my attention was first awakened and turned to the study of Sacred Scriptures. At that time there appeared in the great bulk of the people of the United Kingdom, an astonishing apathy about the Word of God. There were, it is true, a few who appeared to avow themselves as his followers: but they were extremely averse to come forward, and avow themselves as such in a public manner. But, my Lord, this Society has formed an establishment, around which the cowardly may rally and avow themselves without a blush. To this period, my Lord, succeeded another, called the age of reason; but which was in truth the age of infidelity, impiety, and misery. At this period arose this Society, as it were to form a bulwark against that anti-christian spirit which then threatened the land: and it has had the honour of seeing the Bible in higher repute, and more cordially believed, than it perhaps ever was in Great Britain before. That age passed away, and passed away in a great measure through the influence of this Society:—and what do we now see, my Lord? Princes of the blood, dignitaries of the church, and all that is illustrious by birth, or venerable for learning and piety, surrounding this Institution this day. Reference has been made, by those who have preceded me, to that terrible evil, infidelity. At my first acquaintance with religious subjects, infidelity seemed to be confined to a class of persons whose situation in life prevented them from giving effect to these mischievous principles;—but in later days, it has descended even to the lowest orders of society; and what has been the effect it has produced? Hatred to God, and contempt of Princes. I am one of those, my

d. Bedfordshire Report, p. 278. General Report of Scotland, volume of engravings, plate 5, figure 10.

e. Essay on Rolling, by Mr Christopher Morley. Comm. to the Board, vol. iv p. 148. Derbyshire Report, vol. ii. p. 45.

f. A small stone, or wooden roller, is commonly used; but is now ascertained by experience, that, on light soils, a heavy roller is much more effectual for the destruction of the fly.—General Report of Scotland, vol. iii. p. 426.

a. General Report of Scotland, vol. i. p. 217 and 360.

b. Brown's Treatise on Rural Improvements, vol. i. p. 276. Some farmers prefer finishing heavy land by cross harrowing, to facilitate the descent of surface water from the crowns of the ridges, to the inter-furrow.—General Report of Scotland, vol. i. p. 361.

c. Young's Norfolk, p. 191. When done only once, they go over from 12 to 15 acres.