

# THE NEW-BRUNSWICK ROYAL GAZETTE.

[Volume VI.]

TUESDAY, 14th NOVEMBER, 1820.

[Number 37.]

## The Gazette.

By His Excellency Major-General  
GEORGE STRACEY 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 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 Decem-  
ber 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.

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, pur-  
suant 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 Coun-  
ty 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.

By HUGH MUNRO, Esquire, one  
of the Justices of His Majesty's  
Inferior Court of Common Pleas  
for the County of Northumberland,  
in the Province of New-Brun-  
swick.

NOTICE is hereby given, that on the  
application of *John Cole*, of Saint  
Peters, in the Parish of Saumarez and Pro-  
vince aforesaid, Carpenter and Joiner, 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 *Alexander Gordon*, *James Bab-  
cock*, and *John Lawrence*, Lumberers, also  
late of St. Peters, in the County aforesaid,  
(which said *Alexander Gordon*, *James Bab-  
cock*, and *John Lawrence*, have departed

from and are without the limits of this Pro-  
vince, or concealed within the same, with in-  
tent and design to defraud the said *John  
Cole* and other Creditors of the said *Alex-  
ander Gordon*, *James Babcock*, and *John  
Lawrence*, if any there be, of their just dues,  
or else to avoid being arrested by the ordin-  
ary process of Law, as has been made to ap-  
pear to my satisfaction) to be seized and at-  
tached; and that unless the said *Alexander  
Gordon*, *James Babcock*, and *John Law-  
rence*, do return and discharge their debt or  
debts within three months from the publica-  
tion hereof, all the Estate as well real as  
personal, of the said *Alexander Gordon*,  
*James Babcock*, and *John Lawrence*,  
within this Province, will be sold for the  
payment and satisfaction of the Creditors of  
the said *Alexander Gordon*, *James Babcock*,  
and *John Lawrence*.

Dated at St. Peters, in the County of  
Northumberland, the twenty-first  
day of September, in the Year of  
our Lord one thousand eight hun-  
dred and twenty.

H. MUNRO, J. C. P.  
JOHN AMB. STREET, Atty.

By JOHN KEILLOR, Esquire, one  
of the Justices of His Majesty's  
Inferior Court of Common Pleas  
for the County of Westmorland:

To all whom it may concern Greeting:  
NOTICE is hereby given, that upon  
the application of *Amasa Wheldon*,  
of Dorchester, in the County of Westmor-  
land, and Province of New-Brunswick,  
Merchant, to me duly made, according to  
the form of the Act of the General Assembly  
in such case made and provided; I have  
directed all the Estate as well real as personal,  
within the said County of Westmorland, of  
*John Jeffreys*, late of Dorchester, in said  
County, Innkeeper, (which said *John Jeff-  
reys* has either departed from and without  
the limits of this Province, or is concealed  
within the same) to be seized and attached;  
and that unless the said *John Jeffreys* 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 *John Jeffreys*, within this  
County, will be sold for the payment and  
satisfaction of the Creditors of the said *John  
Jeffreys*.

Dated at Dorchester, the twenty-se-  
venth day of October, in the  
year of our Lord one thousand  
eight hundred and twenty.

JOHN KEILLOR, J. C. P.

### Agricultural.

From the 'Code of Agriculture.'

#### Mowing with a Scythe.

This instrument is frequently made use of  
for cutting oats and barley; and in some  
districts of Kent, it is even used for wheat.  
It is either plain, or furnished with a bow,  
or cradle, to assist in laying the heads more  
regularly in one direction. The late cele-  
brated *George Culley* maintained, that this  
was the completest mode of cutting down  
the barley crop; that when properly mown,  
it could be neatly tied up in sheaves, and  
could be threshed without difficulty by a  
machine. Whenever the crop, however, is  
much lodged, or irregularly broken down,  
or interwoven by squalls of wind, or heavy  
rains, the scythe cannot act with efficacy,  
or even with safety. The use of the scythe,  
therefore, is only admissible, when the corn  
stands up-right, or with a regular inclination,  
or nearly so, in one direction.

A comparison has been made, between  
the expence of reaping by the sickle, or cut-  
ting down by the scythe. By the sickle, it  
would cost about twelve shillings per Eng-  
lish acre, for barley, and sixteen shillings  
for wheat. By the scythe, it will be cut  
down at least two shillings cheaper, and with

from two to four additional inches of straw,  
the manure from which, will be worth from  
five to seven shillings to the farmer.

#### Bagging.

This is a practice, principally confined to  
the counties of Middlesex and Surrey, where  
it has been adopted, with a view of securing  
an increased quantity of straw. This it  
does, to the amount of about seven shillings  
per acre. In Devonshire, the crops are  
chopped down, in a similar manner, so as  
to leave hardly any stubble. It is done by a  
toothless reaping hook, of about twice the  
weight of a common sickle, which is shar-  
pened as often as is necessary. The opera-  
tion is performed by cutting the crop down  
by a succession of blows, made within two  
or three inches of the ground. It is, in fact,  
mowing with one hand, against the standing  
corn. By bagging, the straw is cut much  
closer to the ground, than is generally done  
by hand reaping. There is little or no  
difference of expence between bagging and  
common sickle reaping, whilst it is equally  
expeditious. Beans are usually bagged as  
well as wheat. The expence is generally  
about fifteen shillings per acre; but it varies  
from twelve to twenty shillings, according  
to the bulk and condition of the crop.

The Flemish mode of cutting grain, by a  
stick with an iron hook, and a short scythe,  
has been already described. It is only a  
small deviation from bagging, or what in  
Herefordshire is called *hacking*, by which a  
skilful labourer can do a statute acre per  
day.

- a. General Report of Scotland, vol. i. p. 384.
- b. Devon Report, p. 142.
- c. Middlesex Report, p. 152.
- d. Surrey Report, p. 215.
- e. Herefordshire Report, p. 49.

#### Stevens' abridgement of the Nature and Constitution of the Christian Church.

AS the Holy Scriptures are the rule of  
our faith and practice, it is from  
them we are to learn the nature and consti-  
tution of the Christian Church, the form of  
its government, the extent of its powers, and  
limits of our obedience.

I. From the account which the Divine  
Records have given us of the Christian  
Church, it appears to be no confused multi-  
tude of men, independent one on another,  
but a well-formed and regular society. This  
is evident from the names and allusions by  
which it is described. It is called a *family*,  
whereof Christ is the Master, of whom the  
whole family is named, a. It is said to be  
the city of the living God b; whence Chris-  
tian people are fellow citizens with the  
saints c. And it is often mentioned as a  
kingdom, of which Christ is the king. Thus  
in our Lord's words, *Thou art Peter, and  
upon this rock I will build my Church, and  
I will give unto thee the keys of the kingdom  
of Heaven d; where the Church and the  
Kingdom of Heaven mean the same thing.*  
As a family, a city, and a kingdom, are so-  
cieties, and Christian Church is represented  
by them, that must likewise be a society.

Some of the chief characters and proper-  
ties of this society, as described in Holy  
Scripture, are,

First, That it is not a mere voluntary  
society; but one whereof men are obliged  
to be members, as they value their everlast-  
ing happiness; for it is a society appointed  
by God with enforcements of rewards and  
punishments. That it is of God's appoint-  
ment is certain; for it is the Church of the  
living God e. That it is enforced with re-  
wards and punishments is not less certain;  
for the remission of sins, the grace of the  
Holy Spirit, and eternal life, are declared to  
be the privileges of the Christian Church,  
and annexed to baptism, the constant rise of

- a. Ephes. iii. 14, 15.
- b. Heb. xii. 22.
- c. Ephes. ii. 19.
- d. Mat. xvi. 18, 19.
- e. 1 Tim. iii. 15.

initiation into the Church; *Repent and be  
baptized in the name of Jesus Christ for  
the remission of sins, and ye shall receive  
the gift of the Holy Ghost f. And the con-  
sequence of neglecting to hear Christ and  
his apostles may be understood from Matt.  
x. 14. Whosoever shall not receive you nor  
hear your words, when ye depart out of that  
house or city, shake off the dust of your  
feet. Verily, I say unto you, it shall be  
more tolerable for the land of Sodom in the  
day of judgment than for that city.* Now as  
God by instituting this society, and annexing  
such rewards and punishments, has suffi-  
ciently declared his will, that men should enter  
into it, all men are obliged to become mem-  
bers of it; and it can in no other sense be  
called a voluntary society, than as it is left  
to every man's choice, whether he will be  
for ever happy or miserable.

Secondly, The Christian Church is a  
Spiritual society. It was founded in op-  
position to the kingdom of darkness. This  
is plainly implied in our blessed Saviour's  
words to St. Peter: *Thou art Peter, and  
upon this rock I will build my Church, and  
the gates of Hell shall never prevail against  
it g.* Whence the members of the Chris-  
tian Church are said to be delivered out of  
the power of darkness, and translated into  
the kingdom of Christ h. And the Christian  
people, as soldiers under Christ, are said to  
fight, not against flesh and blood, but against  
principalities and powers, against the rulers  
of the darkness of this world, against spiri-  
tual wickedness in high places i. Their  
armour is not such as will guard them against  
carnal, but spiritual enemies; it is the ar-  
mour of light k, the armour of God, the  
girdle of truth, the breastplate of righteous-  
ness, the shield of faith, the helmet of sal-  
vation, the sword of the Spirit l. And this  
Spiritual Society, or Kingdom of Christ,  
was by the design of its Great Founder  
to be distinct from all earthly kingdoms. My  
kingdom, says Christ, is not of this world m;  
for as earthly kingdoms are designed for  
men's temporal welfare, so the end of this  
heavenly kingdom is to promote our ever-  
lasting happiness.

Thirdly, It is an outward and visible so-  
ciety. The name of Church is constantly  
applied in the Scripture, to such a society.  
Thus we find it used by our blessed Saviour  
himself: *Tell it to the Church n.* It is compar-  
ed to a marriage feast, to a sheepfold, to a  
net full of fishes; to a field of corn, &c. by  
which allusions the society of Christians,  
which is the notion implied in the name of  
Church, is evidently described, as a visible  
body of men, taken out of and separated from  
the rest of the world. Publick rulers were  
appointed to govern the Church, the faith  
was to be publickly confessed, the public  
worship of God to be frequented, and visi-  
ble sacraments to be received by all the  
members of it; and consequently the Chris-  
tian Church is an outward and visible society.

Fourthly, It is an universal society, both  
with regard to place and with regard to time.  
With regard to place; for Christ's com-  
mission to his apostles was to preach the  
the Gospel to every creature o, and to teach  
and baptize all nations p; and with regard  
to time; for it is prophesied concerning  
Christ's kingdom, that it shall be established  
for ever, as the sun and moon throughout  
all generations q; and we are told by St.  
Paul, that Christ must reign, till all his  
enemies, the last of which is death, shall be  
put under his feet r, which cannot be till  
the general resurrection; and he himself has  
promised to be with his apostles and their  
successors always, even unto the end of the  
world s.

- f. Acts ii. 38.
- g. Mat. xvi. 18.
- h. Col. i. 13.
- i. Eph. vi. 12.
- j. Eph. vi. 13.
- k. Mat. xviii. 9.
- l. Mat. xxviii. 19.
- m. 1 Cor. xv. 24, 26.
- n. Mat. xvi. 19.
- o. Mat. xxviii. 19.
- p. 1 Cor. xv. 22.
- q. Mat. xxviii. 20.
- r. 1 Cor. xv. 25, 26.