

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 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 Com-
mon Pleas for the County of North-
umberland, 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, AITY.

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
Petters, 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. Petters, 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 ordi-
nary 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. Petters, 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, AITY.

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-
and, 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.

By the Honorable John Saunders, one
of the Justices of His Majesty's Su-
preme Court of Judicature for the
Province of New-Brunswick.

NOTICE is hereby given, that upon
the application of *William Sewell* of
Fredericton, in the County of York, mer-
chant; *William Wilmot* of same place,
merchant, and *William Wilmot* and *Samu-
el Peters* of same place, merchants and Co-
partners in trade, to me duly made pursuant
to the directions of the General Assembly in
such case made and provided: I have di-
rected all the Estate, as well real as personal
of *Morris Cooper*, otherwise called *Morris
L. Cooper*, late of the Parish of Saint Ma-
ry's in the County aforesaid, yeoman, (which
said *Morris* has either departed from and
without the limits of the said province, or is
concealed within the same, with intent and
design to defraud the said *William Sewell*,
William Wilmot, and *William Wilmot*
and *Samuel Peters*, and the other creditors
of the said *Morris*, if any there be, of their
just dues, or else to avoid being arrested by
the ordinary process of law as is alleged a-
gainst him) to be seized and attached, and
that unless the said *Morris* do return and
discharge his said debts within three months
from the publication hereof, all the Estate as
well real as personal of the said *Morris*,

within this Province will be sold for the
payment and satisfaction of the creditors of
the said *Morris*.

Dated at Fredericton aforesaid the
eighth day of May, in the year of
our Lord, 1820.

JOHN SAUNDERS.

Agricultural.

From the 'Code of Agriculture.'

Harvesting.

Corn, when cut down, is usually put into
sheaves and shocks, (provincially *stooks*), or
two rows of five or six sheaves each, with
two more, spread open on the top, for pro-
tection against rain, called the *hooding*. In
wet seasons, the crop is frequently put into
small stacks in the field, where it remains,
till it be fit to be removed to the stackyard.
The expence, when the work is properly
conducted, is not considerable. By making
the stack in the centre of the space from
which the corn is to be carried, the operation
goes on very quickly. In one day, in the
precarious harvest of 1816, an eminent far-
mer in East Lothian, secured, in this way,
thirty-two statute acres, in which grass seeds
had been sown, at an expence of about two
two shillings per acre. Nineteen men
were employed, of whom twelve were put
to carry the corn upon hand-barrows to the
stack, three to build, three to fork, and one
to dress the stacks, and to rake up the loose
corn. The ground was so wet at the time,
that had carts and horses been put upon it,
the young grass would have been destroy-
ed.

When corn is sufficiently dry, it is car-
ried, either into a barn, or stacked in a
yard adjoining to the farm offices. The
latter plan is preferable, on various accounts
1. The grain and straw, if put into a barn,
must be much drier than is necessary for the
largest ricks, and consequently, must be
longer exposed to the vicissitudes of the
weather. 2. In barns, the grain is peculiar-
ly liable to the depredations of vermin. 3.
Corn in the straw, keeps much better
in the open air, than in close barns. 4. The
expence of constructing, and keeping these
buildings in repair, is very considerable.

The old practice of stacking corn on the
ground, in the yard, even though bottomed
with loose dry straw, was highly exceptiona-
ble; part of the grain being apt to imbibe
moisture, and the whole being liable to the
depredations of vermin: but now, corn may
be preserved in the open air, either in corn
stands built of stone or brick, or upon pil-
lars, made of stone or cast-iron, without re-
ceiving the slightest damage. Where cast-
iron is accessible, that material is to be pre-
ferred, as no vermin can get up so slippery
a face. Seven, or nine pillars of cast-iron,
are sufficient for a common-sized stack,
or rick, the expence of which, will not ex-
ceed from forty to sixty shillings, according
to the price of iron. The frame of coarse
wood, on which the corn is laid, usually costs
from eight to ten, to thirty or forty shillings
more. The whole amount is often repaid
by the saving of the first year.

There is a practice in Scotland, of using
what is called *bosses*, which, when joined to
cast-iron pillars, has brought the stacking of
corn to great perfection. They are thus
formed, A triangle is first erected in the
middle of the frame, which forms a boss or
hollow, about three feet wide:—a few spars
of fir are nailed across the boss, so close, as
to preserve the sheaves from falling into it;
but when these cannot be got, straw rope is
commonly used in their stead. After the
builder has reached the top of the boss, he
places on it a sack filled with straw, which,
when he builds round it, he pulls up, until

a. Robert Brown, Esq. of Markle.
b. The superiority of carts, over waggons, for
conveying corn in harvest, has been already explain-
ed. Chap. II. p. 116.

he reaches the top of the stack. By this
means, crops of wheat, barley, or oats, can
be harvested in half the usual time, and be
preserved in much better condition. It may
be proper to add, that, in very bad harvests,
by means of the invention of bosses, one row
of sheaves of corn, may be put on the stacks;
"from the sickle." (placing the heads of the
sheaves to the centre), and may thus be effect-
ually secured—a great object in a wet climate.

Engravings are annexed, for the purpose
of giving a better idea, than any description
could furnish, of these useful inventions.

The harvesting of beans, being often at-
tended with peculiar difficulties, the improve-
ments which have been made in that opera-
tion, deserve to be more fully described.
After they are cut down, and put in small
sheaves, not exceeding from six to eight in-
ches in diameter, they ought to be immedi-
ately conveyed, if intended to be fol-
lowed by a crop of wheat, to dry in ano-
ther field, for the season of sowing may
otherwise be lost. The additional trouble
and expence of their removal, is amply com-
pensated, by the difference in value, between
a crop of wheat, and that of any other grain.
Beans, on this plan, if put in an airy situation,
will be sufficiently dry to be stacked on cast-
iron pillars, with bosses, in seven or eight
days, according to the state in which they
were cut, and of the weather: but frequen-
tly, in half the usual time in which they
would be fit for stacking, if left on the soil
where they were raised. By the operations
above detailed, namely, the cutting off the
tops of beans;—reaping them early;—con-
veying them to another field to dry;—and
stacking them on cast-iron pillars, with
bosses, the harvesting of beans is consider-
ably accelerated, while more time is given
to prepare the soil, and the wheat may be
sown earlier in the season;—advantages of
no common magnitude.

Corn stacks are, in some districts, built
in an oblong, instead of a round or; but
though these oblong constructions, require
less time and labour, and fewer covering ma-
terials than the others, yet they are object-
ed to, as interrupting the free circulation of
the air in the corn-yards—being more lia-
ble to injury in damp weather,—and, unless
carefully placed, more apt to be overturned
by wind, than those of a round construc-
tion.

Before concluding this subject, it is pro-
per strongly to inculcate the necessity, of
unceasing activity, at that critical period
when the labours of harvest are going on.
Some husbandmen have rarely, if ever, any
spoiled grain in their possession; while
others from their negligence, are seldom
without it. A disposition to trifle or pro-
crastinate, and to rely on the continuance of
good weather, is quite unbecoming the char-
acter of an industrious and intelligent hu-
sbandman; and there cannot be a better
criterion, to judge of the agricultural skill and
spirit of any particular district, or the man-
agement of those who cultivate it, than to as-
certain, how the business of the harvest is
prosecuted.

c. Husbandry of Scotland, vol. i. p. 373.
d. Coventry's Discourses, p. 85.

Stevens' abridgment of the Nature and
Constitution of the Christian Church.

(Continued from our last.)

First, From the dignity of the office. It
is called an *honour*. The ministers of reli-
gion are the representatives of God Al-
mighty: they are the stewards of the mys-
teries of God, the dispensers of his holy
word and sacraments, the messengers and
ambassadors of Heaven. These characters
ascribed to them in Holy Scripture suffi-
ciently demonstrate the dignity of their func-
tion, and are a plain argument that none but
God himself can give them their commission.

Secondly, From the constant practice