

Wm. Chipman

THE NEW-BRUNSWICK

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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.

Regulations for granting Li- cences 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 particu-
lars, 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 appli-
ed 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 De-
partment or to one of the Deputies of the
Surveyor-General of the Woods, as his au-
thority 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 men-
tioned 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 spe-
cial warrant under the Hand and Seal of
the Lieutenant-Governor: and every Per-
son 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 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, 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 expe-
dient and profitable, to raise culmiferous
crops, according to the broad-cast, or drill-
ed system, has agitated the agricultural world
for several years; and as it is a point re-
specting which, there still exists a great di-
versity 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 dis-
cussion.

The arguments against drilling, are, that
the expence of the machinery is consid-
erable, 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 ef-
fectually 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 pro-
duce 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 inju-
rious 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 drill-
ed fields, than in those sown broad-cast; —
that if all crops were to be drilled, it would
require treble the present number of labour-
ers 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 in-
stance: Mr. John Johnston having trained labour-
ers who attend his drills, when hired by his neigh-
bours. He charges only 15d. per acre for sowing,
and 15 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 na-
tural 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 ter-
minated the career of the drillist; —and ac-
counts for the numbers, who, after trying it
for several years, with seeming success, have
been ultimately obliged to abandon the prac-
tice *f*.

The introduction of the drill system, is,
by others, considered to be the most impor-
tant of modern improvements, and is defen-
ded on the following grounds: That the sav-
ing of the seed would be considerable, if ex-
tended over the whole kingdom; —that in
light soils it has the advantage of giving the
grain a good hold of the ground, and of giv-
ing all the seed the same hold; which pre-
vents 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 admis-
sion of air near the roots, 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 produ-
ced 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 judg-
ment. 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 prin-
ciples; 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 as-
sert, that the occasional 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 astonish-
ing. 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 Holk-
ham.

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 ma-
chine, 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 fur-
rows between the ridges *l*.

In comparing the drill and broad-cast sys-
tems, the following maxims may be laid
down: 1. That it is of little or no advan-
tage to drill autumn, or winter-sown wheat,
as the crop is rarely injured by annual weeds,
and they can be easily and completely extir-
pated 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 im-
possible, without injuring the crop, to ren-
der 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 ad-
vantage of clearing the land more effectually.
At the same time, it appears from the Sec-
tion on Weeding, (p. 235), that by weed-
ing 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 differ-
ence between broad-cast crops, properly
weeded, and the drilled, may not be materi-
al. 3. That though the hoeing of the
crops, and the stirring of the soil, has no in-
jurious 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 consid-
ered dung as prejudicial.

There doubtless must be some radical de-
fect in the system of drilling, when, after a
full trial of its merits, by a number of intel-
ligent 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 ge-
neral 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 conclu-
sions drawn from one or two fields, are not
found applicable, unless where the opera-
tion is very skillfully conducted, to a whole
farm *m*.

l. Communication 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 fol-
lows, 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 compul-
sion. 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