

Wm Chapman

# THE NEW-BRUNSWICK

# ROYAL GAZETTE.

[Volume VI.]

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[Number 31.]

## 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 a General Assembly  
of this Province has been sum-  
moned 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 pro-  
rogued 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 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  
Petitioner 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 ap-  
plied 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 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 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 Superior 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, 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.'

Of Sowing, with a Comparison between the  
various modes of Semination; and on  
the practice of Transplanting Grain.

It is here proposed, to consider the princi-  
pal modes of inserting the seed in the ground,  
and covering it afterwards. These may be  
treated of under four heads; broad-cast, or  
surface-sowing;—ploughing in;—drilling;  
—and dibbling;—to which shall be added,  
some observations on transplanting crops.

### Broad-Cast, or Sowing on the Surface.

This continues to be the general mode of  
putting in seed, in the greater part  
of these kingdoms. The process is a  
difficult one to execute well, and it is im-  
possible, from any description, to form an  
idea, of the measured step, the regular hand-  
fuls, and the artificial cast which the sower  
acquires, and which can only be learned by  
inspection, imitation, and practice. A skil-  
ful and experienced sower, regulates the pre-  
scribed quantity of seed to the acre, with  
wonderful precision, and distributes the seed  
over the ground, with the most exact equali-  
ty; whereas the careless and the inexperi-  
enced, sow too much in one part of a field,  
and too little in another, and thus occasion  
an unequal and imperfect crop. Even  
where the seed is properly distributed on the  
surface, it depends upon the after operation  
of harrowing, whether it is deposited at the  
proper depth, so as to germinate with advan-  
tage.

Notwithstanding these objections, the  
broad-cast system has continued to prevail,  
not only on account of its requiring less ex-  
pensive machinery, but where the climate is  
unfavourable, from the greater expedition  
with which it is executed. Indeed where  
the climate is unfavourable, any additional  
time and labour required, more especially  
during the seed process, would be very im-  
portant considerations to farmers. Their  
establishment of men and horses, the heav-  
iest of the charges in their business, is econo-  
mically proportioned, to the work of the  
whole circle of the year: and, independ-  
ently of all other considerably more than  
double the time required for broad-cast sow-  
ing.

a General Report of Scotland, vol. i. p. 320

### Ploughing in.

Machines for sowing broad-cast, or on  
the surface, have likewise been invented.  
They are likely to be particularly useful for  
grass-seeds, which, from their small size, are  
distributed with more difficulty.

In order to remove the objections which  
have been made to surface sowing, and the  
risk of the seed being imperfectly covered  
by the harrows, in some districts the prac-  
tice of sowing the seed, and ploughing it  
in, or under furrow, as it is termed, is suc-  
cessfully adopted. By this mode, the seed  
takes a stronger and deeper hold of the ground,  
and is not so liable to be thrown out, as when  
it is sown on the surface, and harrowed in.

In Norfolk, they have a singular mode  
of sowing wheat, after turnips, by two  
ploughs. The first plough merely skims the  
surface, and throws it into the last made  
trench; on this furrow the seed is sown, and  
covered by the bottom furrow, brought up  
by the second plough; the seedsman, always  
keeping between the two ploughs, and sow-  
ing the seed by hand between the furrows.

In Northumberland, another mode of  
seminalion has been tried, called *ribbing*,  
the seed being sown upon the surface, and  
then formed into *ridges*, or small ridges by  
the plough, of which practice the reports are  
favourable.

### On Drilling in general.

The drilling of grain in regular rows, by  
machines invented for that purpose, is no  
new discovery. It has been practised from  
time immemorial in the East Indies, and  
likewise been long known in Spain. The  
introduction of that mode of sowing into this  
country, is justly attributed to the celebrated  
Tull, who founded it on the erroneous doc-  
trine, that tillage without manure, would pro-  
duce an endless succession of abundant crops.  
That theory is abandoned, but the practice  
of drilling still exists, with much advantage  
to the farmer, more especially when applied  
to green crops.

In discussing the subject of drilling, it is  
necessary to make a distinction between  
*leguminous*, or green, and *cultiferous*, or  
grain crops.

### Drilling Leguminous Crops.

There is no question, that the culture in  
rows, is best calculated for them, because, 1.  
It carries off the extra moisture in wet soils;  
2. It exposes more surface to atmospheric  
influence, by which the soil is ameliorated;  
and, 3. It gives an additional opportunity  
for the vegetation, and the destruction of  
weeds.

Beans should be drilled, not only on bar-  
my soils, but on harsh, strong, and stubborn  
clays. When drilled, from the manner in  
which beans grow, the pods are placed on  
the stem, from the root upwards, and of  
course must derive essential benefit, when  
filling, by the admission of air, in conse-  
quence of the open space left between the  
drills.

Drilling for turnips is likewise greatly  
to be preferred. The superior facility af-  
forded by the drill culture, of simplifying  
and expediting hand-labour;—the advan-  
tages of applying recent and moist manure  
directly to the seed;—the more regular and  
correct adjustment of the number of plants  
to be left on a given space;—and the more

b Surrey Report, p. 207. An eminent agri-  
culturist, (George Webb Hall, Esq.) is of opi-  
nion, that to sow wheat in any other manner, than  
under the furrow, that is, ploughing it in, ought to  
be condemned and exploded, on all soils, and in  
all situations, in the united kingdom; and that for  
want of the universal adoption of this practice,  
thousands and tens of thousands of bushels of wheat,  
are annually lost to the country.

c Marshall's Norfolk, vol. ii. p. 177.  
d Engravings of these ancient machines, are in  
the Communications to the Board of Agriculture,  
vol. i. p. 352. Besides drill machines for sowing  
the seed, drill-rollers are sometimes used, to firm  
seed-seams in which the seed falls, when sown broad-  
cast, and is thus more easily and securely covered  
by the harrows. Duckett's drill plough prepares  
furrows for broad-cast sowing, without the pres-  
sure and consolidation of the soil below the seed,  
which the drill-roller occasions.

equal admission and circulation of air among  
the plants drilled, than in the broad-cast sys-  
tem, entitle it to a decided preference.

Potatoes also, ought to be planted in rows  
by all farmers, whatever plan gardeners or  
cottagers, on small patches, may adopt.  
There ought to be a distance of from 30 to  
36 inches between each row, so that the fi-  
bres which nourish the plants, may not be  
disturbed by the hoeing; for if they are in-  
jured, the stems will be puny, and the bulbs  
few and small. There was a striking differ-  
ence found in the same field, between a part  
that had been drilled, and a part that had  
been dibbled, in an experiment made to as-  
certain the advantages of each mode of cul-  
ture.

The drilling of carrots has not been found  
to answer in Suffolk; but it has succeeded  
in the experience of Mr. Bauerworth and  
others in Scotland; and this useful plant,  
can thus be cultivated with profit on soils,  
where otherwise it would hardly be practi-  
cable;—the drills furnishing an artificial  
depth of soil in which they can be raised.

In regard to pease, where they are sown  
with a mixture of beans, drilling is to be  
preferred to the broad-cast system; though  
the hoeing is attended with difficulty, owing  
to the plant falling so early down the sur-  
face. The rows ought to be from 15 to 18  
inches asunder, and the intervals repeatedly  
hand-hoed. Such weeds as may grow  
among the pease, should be pulled up by  
hand. It has been found that pease, prop-  
erly drilled, and carefully hoed, were nearly  
as clean as the beds of a garden, at harvest,  
and the produce both of grain and haum quite  
satisfactory; whereas the headlands, which  
had been sown broad-cast, had a miserable  
crop of pease, thinly scattered among a mul-  
titude of annual weeds, and scarcely worth  
reaping.

As to tares, they are sometimes drilled,  
particularly when sown in spring; but  
broad-cast is the more general practice when  
sown in autumn. When drilled, the rows  
should be 15 inches apart; and in strong  
tenacious clays, this crop, when repeatedly  
hand-hoed, is said to be as profitable as  
beans.

e. Communication from Mr. John Shirreff,  
f. Phytologia, p. 441.  
g. General Report of Scotland, vol. i. p. 529.  
h. Kent Report, p. 107.  
i. Communication from Mr. Middleton.

Sixteenth Anniversary of the British and  
Foreign Bible Society.

(Continued.)

Rev. B. W. MATHIAS, Secretary to  
the Hibernian Bible Society, (on moving  
Thanks to the Secretaries.)

"MY LORD,

"I shall not, at this late hour of the day,  
enter into minute details of the success of this  
cause in Ireland. I must however assure  
your Lordship and this meeting, that during  
the last year it has advanced with consid-  
erable rapidity; and while the pressure of the  
times has been severe upon us, our income  
has exceeded that of the former year by one  
thousand pounds, and the circulation of the  
Scriptures by ten thousand copies. Within  
the same period fourteen new societies have  
been formed, and others, inactive or fallen  
into disuse, have revived again. These va-  
rious societies have been very active, not in  
the country merely, but in Dublin itself;  
and they have had great success, consider-  
ing the opposition the cause has to encounter  
in that country. So far as the translation  
of the Scriptures in their own language has  
been attended to, it has been found that the  
people are every where anxious to receive  
them. I will mention one or two instances  
of this. One was that of a poor woman,  
who had always manifested great shyness to  
hear the Scriptures, till they were sent into  
that neighbourhood in her own language.  
She heard them read by a person who pos-  
sessed