THE NEW-BRUNSWICK ROYAL GAZETTE.

[Volume VI.] TUESDAY, 21st NOVEMBER, 1820. [Number 38.]

The Gazette.

By His Excellency Major-General
GEORGE STRACEY SMYTH.
(L. S.) *Lieutenant-Governor and Commander 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 December 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, 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.

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-Brunswick.

NOTICE is hereby given, that on the application of *John Cole*, of Saint Peters, in the Parish of Saumarez and Province 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 Babcock*, and *John Lawrence*, Lumberers, also late of St. Peters, in the County aforesaid, (which said *Alexander Gordon*, *James Babcock*, and *John Lawrence*, have departed from and are without the limits of this Province, or concealed within the same, with intent and design to defraud the said *John Cole* and other Creditors of the said *Alexander Gordon*, *James Babcock*, and *John Lawrence*, 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 *Alexander Gordon*, *James Babcock*, and *John Lawrence*, do return and discharge their debt or debts within three months from the publication 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 hundred 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 Westmorland, 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 Jffreys*, late of Dorchester, in said County, Innkeeper, (which said *John Jeffreys* 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 Jffreys*, within this County, will be sold for the payment and satisfaction of the Creditors of the said *John Jeffreys*.

Dated at Dorchester, the twenty-seventh 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 Supreme 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, merchant: William Wilmot of same place, merchant, and William Wilmot and Samuel Peters of same place, merchants and Copartners in trade, to me duly made pursuant to the directions of the General Assembly in such case made and provided: I have directed all the Estate, as well real as personal of Morris Cooper, otherwise called Morris L. Cooper, late of the Parish of Saint Mary'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 alledged against 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 protection 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 farmer in East Lothian *a*, 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 destroyed.

When corn is sufficiently dry, it is carried *b*, 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 peculiarly 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, in very considerable.

The old practice of stacking corn on the ground, in the yard, even though bottomed with loose dry straw, was highly exceptionable; 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 pillars, made of stone or cast-iron, without receiving the slightest damage. Where cast-iron is accessible, that material is to be preferred, 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 exceed 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 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 effectually secured--a great object in a wet climate *c*.

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

The harvesting of beans, being often attended with peculiar difficulties, the improvements which have been made in that operation, deserve to be more fully described. After they are cut down, and put in small sheaves, not exceeding from six to eight inches in diameter, they ought to be immediately conveyed, if intended to be followed by a crop of wheat, to dry in another field, for the season of sowing may otherwise be lost. The additional trouble and expence of their removal, is amply compensated, 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 frequently, 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;—conveying them to another field to dry;—and stacking them on cast-iron pillars, with bosses, the harvesting of beans is considerably 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 materials than the others, yet they are objected to, as interrupting the free circulation of the air in the corn-yards—being more liable to injury in damp weather,—and, unless carefully placed, more apt to be overturned by wind, than those of a round construction.

Before concluding this subject, it is proper 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 procrastinate, and to rely on the continuance of good weather, is quite unbecoming the character of an industrious and intelligent husbandman; and there cannot be a better criterion, to judge of the agricultural skill and spirit of any particular district, or the management of those who cultivate it, than to ascertain, how the business of the harvest is prosecuted *d*.

a. Robert Brown, Esq. of Markle.
b. The superiority of carts, over waggons, for conveying corn in harvest, has been already explained. Chap. II. p. 116.
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 religion are the representatives of God Almighty: they are *the stewards of the mysteries of God*, the *dispensers* of his holy word and sacraments, the *messengers and embassadors* of Heaven. These characters ascribed to them in Holy Scripture sufficiently demonstrate the dignity of their function, and are a plain argument that *none but God himself* can give them their commission.

Secondly, From the constant practice

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