

HALIFAX, March 12.

By the arrival of the brig Margaret, in 30 days from London, we have been favored with London papers to the 8th February, from which we have hastily made the following extracts:—

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT
OF
GREAT-BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

HOUSE OF LORDS, Jan. 29.

The two Houses of Parliament assembled this day. At a quarter past two, the Lord Chancellor, the Archbishop of Canterbury, and the Earl of Shaftsbury, and Lord Ellenborough, took their seats as His Majesty's Commissioners. The Usher of the Black Rod immediately proceeded to the House of Commons, for the purpose of summoning the Commons to their Lordships Bar, to hear His Majesty's Speech read. The Speaker of the House of Commons, attended by several Members, soon made his appearance at the Bar of the Lords, and the Commission was read.

The Lord Chancellor then read His Majesty's Speech, which was as follows:

My Lords and Gentlemen,

"We are commanded by His Majesty to acquaint you, that His Majesty continues to receive from all Foreign Princes and States, assurances of their desire to maintain the relations of amity with this Country, and that the Great Powers of Europe participate in the earnest wish of His Majesty to cultivate a good understanding upon all points which may conduce to the preservation of Peace.

"His Majesty has viewed for some time past, with great concern, the state of affairs in the East of Europe.

"For several years, a contest has been carried on between the Ottoman Porte, and the Inhabitants of the Greek Provinces and Islands, which has been marked on each side by excesses revolting to humanity.

"In the progress of that contest, the rights of neutral states, and the laws which regulate the intercourse of civilized nations, have been repeatedly violated, and the peaceful commerce of His Majesty's subjects has been exposed to frequent interruption, and to depredations, too often aggravated by acts of violence and atrocity.

"His Majesty has felt the deepest anxiety to terminate the calamities, and avert the dangers inseparable from hostilities, which constitute the only exception to the general tranquility of Europe.

"Having been earnestly entreated by the Greeks to interpose his good offices, with a view to effect a reconciliation between them and the Ottoman Porte, His Majesty concerted measures for that purpose, in the first instance with the Emperor of Russia, and subsequently with his Imperial Majesty and the King of France.

"His Majesty has given directions that there should be laid before you copies of a Protocol, signed at St. Petersburg by the Plenipotentiaries of His Majesty, and of his Imperial Majesty the Emperor of Russia, on the 4th of April, 1826; and of the Treaty entered into between His Majesty and the Courts of the Tuileries and of St. Petersburg, on the 6th day of July, 1827.

"In the course of the measures adopted with a view to carry into effect the object of the Treaty, a collision, wholly unexpected by His Majesty, took place in the Port of Navarin, between the Fleets of the contracting Powers and that of the Ottoman Porte."

"Notwithstanding the valor displayed by the combined Fleet, His Majesty deeply laments that this conflict should have occurred with the naval force of an ancient Ally

but he still entertains a confident hope, that this untoward event, will not be followed by further hostilities, and will not impede that amicable adjustment of the existing difference between the Porte and the Greeks, to which it is so manifestly their common interest to accede.

"In maintaining the national faith, by adhering to the engagements into which His Majesty has entered, His Majesty will never lose sight of the great objects, to which all his efforts have been directed...the termination of the contest between the hostile parties...the permanent settlement of their future relations to each other, and the maintenance of the repose of Europe, upon the basis on which it was rested since the last General Treaty of Peace.

"His Majesty has the greatest satisfaction in informing you that the purposes for which His Majesty, upon the Requisition of the Court of Lisbon, detached a Military force to Portugal, have been accomplished. The obligations of good faith having been fulfilled, and the safety and independence of Portugal secured, His Majesty has given orders that the forces now in that country should be immediately withdrawn.

"We are commanded by His Majesty to acquaint you, that His Majesty has concluded Treaties of Amity and Commerce with State of Mexico. Copies of which will, by His Majesty's command, be laid before you.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

His Majesty has ordered the Estimates for the current year to be laid before you. They have been prepared with every regard to economy consistent with the exigency of the Public Service. We are commanded by His Majesty to recommend to your early attention an inquiry into the state of the Revenue and Expenditure of the Country.

"His Majesty is assured that it will be satisfactory to you to learn, that, notwithstanding the diminution which has taken place in some branches of the Revenue, the total amount of receipt during the year has not disappointed the expectations, which were entertained at the commencement of it.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

"His Majesty has commanded us to inform you, that a considerable increase has taken place in the export of the principal articles of British Manufacture.

"This improvement of our Foreign Trade has led to a more general employment of the population, and affords a satisfactory indication of the continued abatement of those Commercial difficulties which recently affected so severely the National industry.

"His Majesty commands us to assure you, that he places the firmest reliance upon your continued endeavors to improve the condition of all classes of his subjects, and to advance the great object of His Majesty's solicitude...the prosperity and happiness of his people."

[For the N. B. Royal Gazette.]

COMMERCE.

Having in your last made a few remarks on the trade of the Province, I shall now offer a few hints on the necessity of improving the quality and manufacture of Timber; and in doing this, I shall call the attention of the lumberer to the nature of the different soils on which Pine is produced—the probable age of the tree, and the season most suitable for felling Hardwood timber.

It is well known that groves of Pine are frequently found in favorable situations, and which appear to the eye to promise well, but which, when they are manufactured, prove in most instances hollow and full

of concaves: occasioned probably by heavy storms having shaken them when young, and brought on a premature decay; or from other causes not frequently known. But in general the Pines growing on ridges, or uplands, are more to be depended on than those growing on low moist soils; for the chief defect of Timber growing on ridges is in the butts, which at once discovers itself, and can be easily remedied by butting the pine till it proves sound, before the workman commences hewing; while such as is found on low situations, is subject to many hidden defects, and should be very closely examined by the Lumberer, before he bestows much labor on it. Indeed, rots and other defects are so closely concealed in Timber growing on such soils, as frequently to elude detection till the hewing is nearly completed, and then disclosing only a small defect—while the operator having nearly completed his process, does not care to follow up the indication too closely, but finishes the Pine, hauls it four or five miles, rafts it, and conveys it to market in hopes to elude the vigilance of the surveyor. At length the defect is discovered, and the Lumberer loses the Pine. Whereas, had he followed up the first indications of decay, with a strict examination of the Pine, he would never have completed the hewing, or moved it from the Forest; and consequently the expence of part hewing, hauling, rafting, &c., would have been saved, and the Timber floated, be applied to other purposes.

To assist the workman in proving this Timber; if the tree, when felled, appears suspicious, let it lye till a light snow fall, then walk across it; if it makes a rumbling noise, like wind, it is a proof that it is defective. Again, when he has felled a tree and cut it off to square; should he suspect hidden defects, let one person place his ear to one end of the Pine, while another makes a scratch or strikes a light blow on the other; if the Pine is sound, the blow or scratch will be as distinctly heard by the man at the extremity of the log, as by the person striking or scratching. As to the age of Timber, I cannot speak positively, but would advise the Lumberman, whenever his situation will allow it, to take such trees as appear to have attained full maturity, and to avoid as much as possible, such as have long past their prime,—as the wood of the former is far superior to the latter.

Whether the season of the year, in which Pine is felled, is of much consequence, I cannot say; but this is very essential as it regards hard wood, which should be felled when the sap is in the roots; or between the times of the leaves falling in the Autumn, when the sap descends to the roots; all it rises in the spring, and the tree begins to bud; that is, in that season when there is the least moisture in the tree. We might suppose that this is so self evident that nature would have pointed it out as the most proper season for felling Timber; yet the contrary is the practice generally followed in this country. Hardwood is usually felled and squared in the spring, after the sap has begun to rise, because it then works easiest; and this is one main defect in the manufacture of Timber; for being felled when it is full of sap, a premature decay takes place by the fermentation of its juices, besides which the surface of the Timber exposed to the powerful action of the sun, has its moisture suddenly extracted; while the centre of the Pine retaining its sap, keeps its size; in consequence of which the outside of the Pine is split and cracked to such a degree as to injure the Timber and often to render it unfit for use: for although the cracks, close again after it is shipped; yet when it comes into the hands of the workman, the

defect will again appear. Indeed the state of the juices in the tree is of primary importance; for if trees are felled when they have a full flow of sap, their decay, like the animal body suddenly deprived of life in its full vigor, will be sudden, and the Timber of little value. On the contrary, if Timber is felled at a season when it possesses the least portion of moisture, it will be firm and durable, and we shall soon find an enhanced value set on our Timber. The ancients who well understood the importance of the durability of Timber, were very particular on this point. They not only observed the season of the year, but the time of the moon, and the state of the weather. In some countries they girdle the trees, and in others they bark them a year or more before they are felled, by which process the wood is rendered almost imperishable.

I do not wish to swell this article by entering into a detail of hewing, &c. The Lumberer well knows that this should be done in a workmanlike manner, to ensure him success in the market, and he will never err by aiming at improvement. But I would notice that he should not covet to make too much out of a tree, by running too far up into the top among the knots. Birch Timber particularly should be got of no greater length than will square straight, and of a good side; to run it out to a long taper point is a great defect.

In rafting, care should be taken not to injure the Timber by excessive boring: The present practice is very destructive to our Timber; the best pieces being frequently nearly destroyed by the carelessness of raftsmen, who frequently bore four or five holes in the very best pieces. I will not take on myself to instruct them; but it is indispensably necessary, that they should adopt some method of rafting, less injurious to the Timber. Hardwood, should by no means, be loaded on pine, as it is thereby exposed to great injury from the sun. It should be rafted flat, and kept as nearly under water as possible, as the water gradually extracts its juices, and prevents it from cracking, cleaving, &c. In short, let us follow the dictates of reason in our operations, and not go blundering on. Let us endeavour to rectify former errors, and by a strict adherence to every means to solid improvement, endeavour to rescue our Lumber Trade from that state of depression to which it has fallen...and there is no doubt, our strict adherence to a system of rational improvement will soon place the Timber Trade on a more permanent and profitable footing; to the great advantage of all concerned, and lasting benefit of the Province.

X. Y.

FOR SALE,

THAT well known Farm, belonging to the Subscriber, and his Creditors: he will dispose of it in lots, from 50 to 300 acres, or in toto, as may suit purchasers. It contains upwards of 1000 acres, 100 hundred of which is in complete order for the Scythe, or Plough. If not disposed of at private sale, by the first of June next, it will be sold at Auction, on the fifteenth day of that month. For particulars inquire of the Subscriber on the premises, two miles below Fredericton, in the Parish of St. Marys.

March 25, 1828.

CALEB FOWLER.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber, either by note or book account, or otherwise, are hereby requested to settle the same, on or before the 1st day of May next; and those to whom the subscriber stands indebted, will please to render in their accounts.

St. Marys, March 20, 1828.

CHARLES DUFF.

ALL persons are forbid purchasing a Note of Hand, drawn in favour of the subscriber, on Guy Jewett, and Wm. Savage, and indorsed to Peter Hamell. This is to caution all persons against purchasing said note, as it will not be paid by the subscriber.

Rushagonis, March 24, 1828.

JOHN LANDERS.