

cular board of the scutching frame, and striking with the edge of the scutch that part of the lint which hangs down on the board. After giving it repeated strokes, he shakes the handful of lint, replaces it on a notch, and continues to strike and turn all parts of it until it is sufficiently cleansed and, and the fibres appear to be even and straight.

"The usual daily task of an able-bodied hand at the brake is eighty pounds weight; but there is a great difference not only in the state of the weather and condition of the stalks, produced by the greater or less degree in which they have been rotted, but in the dexterity with which the brake is employed. Some hands have been known to break from one hundred and fifty to two hundred pounds per day. The laborer ties up in one common bundle the work of one day, and in this state it is taken to market and sold. From what has been mentioned, it may be inferred, as the fact is, that the Hemp of some growers is in a much better condition than that of others. When it has been carelessly handled or not sufficiently cleansed, a deduction is made from the price by the purchaser. It is chiefly bought in our villages, and manufactured into cotton, bagging, bales, and other kinds of untanned cordage. The price is not uniform. The extremes have been as low as three and as high as eight dollars for the long hundred, the customary mode of selling it. The most general price during a term of many years has been from four to five dollars. At five dollars it compensates well the labor of the grower, and is considered more profitable than any thing else the farmer has cultivated.

"The quantity of net Hemp produced to the acre is from six hundred to one thousand weight, varying according to the fertility and preparation of the soil and the state of the season. It is said that the quantity which any field will produce may be anticipated by the average height of the plants throughout the field. Thus if the plants will average eight feet in height, the acre will yield eight hundred weight of Hemp; each foot in height corresponding to a hundred weight of the lint.

"Hemp exhausts the soil slowly, if at all. An old and successful cultivator told me that he had taken thirteen or fourteen successive crops from the same field, and that the last was the best. That was, however, probably owing to the concurrence of favourable circumstances. Nothing cleanses and prepares the earth better for other crops (especially for small grain or grasses), than Hemp. It eradicates all weeds, and when it is taken off, leaves the field not only clean, but smooth and even."

European News.

From the St. John New Brunswicker, FOURTEEN DAYS LATER FROM GREAT BRITAIN.

By the arrival at this port, on Sunday last, of the fine fast sailing ship, Chester, Captain Maxwell, in the remarkably short passage of twenty three days from Liverpool, we have been put in possession of papers to the 13th of March, the day of sailing.

The Royal Mail steamer Cambria, arrived at Liverpool on the 16th of March, having been detained beyond her usual time by being in contact with the ice. Her paddle wheels were in a most dilapidated state, the whole of her outer rims and a majority of the floats were carried away. The ice is described as being in immense blocks, which completely choked the wheels, and at times prevented their revolving. Some of the copper forward was torn off, and about one third of the starboard paddle wheel was completely missing.

The steamer Sarah Sands arrived at Liverpool from New York, on the 17th of March. On the 7th in a heavy sea, lost bowsprit and fore top mast. She was unable to use steam for five days, in consequence of one of the air pump levers breaking and the other cracking. She was to leave again for New York immediately.

The Flour Market.—The Liverpool Courier of the 27th says—"The wind during the last week, with the exception of a few days was from the East. During the slight change however, a number of vessels found their way into the port. The cargoes of such ships, as are provision laden presents a gratifying contrast with the arrivals of the previous fortnight. There is not only an increase in the variety of imports, but there is also a striking improvement in the quantity; and as respects the future, there is every reason to believe that it

will be on an expanding scale until harvest.

On the 16th there was but a moderate sale of Wheat, and a decline of 2d or 3d per 70 lbs. would have been submitted to. Flour was in equally moderate demand, and is. 6d. to 2s. per barrel lower than on the Tuesday previous.—Canadian superfine and American was quoted at 36s. to 41s 6d per barrel.

The Cotton market continued dull, and a decline of 1-4 per lb. had been submitted to upon most descriptions of American, while other kinds had participated in a great degree to this reduction.

Wednesday the 24th of March, had been appointed for a general fast and humiliation throughout England and Ireland, on account of the Irish famine.

Mr O'Connell's health.—At the latest accounts, Mr O'Connell was recovering from his recent severe attack. He is about to visit the south of Europe in hopes that a change of air will restore him to health.

The Repeal Association, it is said, would be immediately dissolved were it not that the debts exceed the assets by £2000, and all hope of collecting this sum would vanish were the Association formerly dissolved. Circulars have been issued, it is stated, to the clerical patrons of the Society, soliciting their aid in raising a subscription to discharge the liabilities of the Committee.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

In the House of Commons, on the 9th of March, Mr Ewart brought forward his motion for the total repeal of the punishment of death, which he supported in an elaborate speech, and after some discussion the House divided, when there appeared for the motion 41; against it, 81 so that leave was not given to bring in the bill.

Mr Hume had introduced a motion to stop the annual payment £120,000 to Russia by Great Britain, in consequence of the course pursued by the three powers towards the Republic of Cracow. The obligation to pay this loan to Russia was contracted in 1815, and was accompanied by certain conditions. The debate had extended over several days. On the 11th the debate was resumed, but finally adjourned to the 16th.

Lord George Bentinck contended that the three powers had not committed any violation of the treaty of Vienna. So far from tyranny and despotism, well regulated freedom and prosperity were likely to be the lot of the happy Cracovians.

Mr Dancombe maintained that after the speech which the House had just heard, ministers must be delighted to have an opportunity to withdraw their oppositions to these resolutions.—After that speech, the House, it were not committed to the words of his address to her Majesty, was imperatively bound to commit itself to an express declaration that Austria, Russia, and Prussia, had violated the treaty of Vienna by seizing and annexing of Cracow to Austria. Lord J. Russell had proved that this country had been grossly insulted and deceived by the three powers whom Lord George Bentinck had taken under his protection. Considering the manner in which the Austrian Government was detested in Cracow and wherever it was known, he thought it most important to have a declaration in the House of Commons that, in this country at least, oppression should not pass unnoticed, uncensured and uncondemned.

Sir R. Peel observed, that if we were justified in relieving ourselves from the obligations of the conventions of 1815 and 1831, by which we took upon ourselves the debt of Holland to Russia. Mr Hume had taken a Parliamentary course by enumerating the motives which formed our justification; and if he could agree in Sir Hume's fourth resolution, he should not hesitate to support the three resolutions which preceded it. He had however, the greatest doubt of the right of this country to relieve itself from the obligation of these conventions, and if there were any doubt as to the moral right, he doubted the policy of our deciding it in our own favour. He was the more anxious that we should fulfil our engagements, as he differed from the sentiments which Mr. Guizot had recently expressed in the French Chamber, on the obligation of treaties, when entering his protest against the conduct of the three powers with respect to Cracow.

He regretted the course which they had pursued in concluding the transaction of Cracow without consulting this country; he thought that such treatment of this country was totally unmerited; he could find no sufficient vindication of it; he considered the arguments

used in vindication of it to be as dangerous as the course itself; he approved of the protest which Lord Palmerston had entered against it, and also of his entering that protest separately from France, and individually for this country; and, as he concurred in the whole tenor and tone of that document, he felt it to be his duty to give her Majesty's government such support as any expressions of his in their favour could give them.

Emigration from Ireland.—On Saturday last a steamer arrived at this town, from Dublin, with Irish emigrants for America. They were of the better class; the whole of the cargo of the vessel consisted of the goods and luggage of the passengers—a fact, we believe, which has never had a parallel.—[Liverpool paper.

The Great Britain.—A meeting of the proprietors of the Great Britain at Bristol, which unexpected lasted three days, was closed on Saturday afternoon. At the meeting a most angry discussion arose at the directors not having insured the stranded vessel, which cost nearly £140,000, for more than £17,000, which was nothing like an adequate amount as respected her value, and the directors were also blamed for having returned the passage money, and for not having taken immediate and efficient measures to get her off. The report was adopted, but not without a protest being entered against its reception. It is generally understood, that the property of the company will be at once sold, and its affairs wound up.

The Board of Customs have issued a stringent order prohibiting applications for the promotion of officers and Clerks. Good conduct, efficiency, and length of service, are henceforth to govern all promotions.

Port of Preston.—The amount of Customs' duties levied in Preston, during the year ending Jan. 5th, 1847, was £83,963 2s. 6d; for the year ending at the corresponding period of 1846, the receipts were £66,949 12s 7d; and for the preceding year, £22,290 9s 10.—Preston Chronicle.

Prince Albert has accepted the Chancellorship of Cambridge University.

Gloomy accounts continue to be received from France, where recent snow-storms and sharp frosts have added to the general discontent of the people, at the high and still enhancing prices of food.

The London papers announce the death of Mr. Bradshaw, M. P. for Canterbury.

Captain Franklin's Squadron.—The Herald and Pandora, surveying vessels, now at Panama, are to proceed, in the course of next month to the northward, to endeavour to meet Capt. Sir J. Franklin, with the Erebus and Terror discovery ships, who may be expected about the end of the year.

Trade of Manchester.—There are considerable orders for America for finished goods, especially for the better qualities of prints. Yarns are better to buy, but the decline is very little, indeed some of the spinners refuse the rates of the day.

IRELAND.

Repeal Association.—The association met on Monday, Mr. Thomas Arkins in the Chair. A letter was read from Mr J. O'Connell, in which he says, 'The accounts of my father's bodily health have for the last four days been of a character greatly to strengthen our hopes, that a change of climate for a few months will, with the blessing of God, re-invigorate, and enable him once more to labour for the country he so dearly loves. His medical attendants counsel his immediate departure for the south of Europe; and cheer us with the hope of his return in renewed health before the autumn.'

The rent was not announced when the accounts left.

In consequence of the high price of coals in Ireland, experiments are being instituted on board the war steamer Rhodamantus, now employed on the Irish coast, as to the use of turf, and hitherto they have been very favourable to the substitution. If used in the proportion of two and a half to three tons for one of coal, turf has been found to answer very well.

On Tuesday and Wednesday last, no less than 27 vessels arrived at Cork harbour with corn and bread stuffs.

There were no less than 27 loads of potatoes in the Cork market for sale on Wednesday, the quality of which was reported sound. Sold at 1s. 6d. per weight.

A ship of 450 tons was launched at Cork on Tuesday last, intended as one of a line of ships to run to and from New York.

In five nights last week the fish taken by the fishermen of Doogarvon realised £800, besides affording the men and their families a wholesome abundance of food.

The Dublin Pilot announces that large orders for rye meal, both on government and merchants' account, have been executed in the Russian ports of the Baltic, and now only await the breaking up of the ice for the vessels to come to England.

Provincial Legislature

OF NEW-BRUNSWICK.

EXTRACTS FROM THE JOURNALS

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY, April 5.

Mr Barberie, from the committee appointed on the second day of March last, to take under consideration a petition from Richard McLaughlin, relative to services performed as a Deputy Surveyor and Commissioner of Crown Lands, and Seizing Officer, submitted the following report:—

"The committee to whom was referred the petition of Richard McLaughlin, formerly Deputy Surveyor and Commissioner of Crown Lands, and Seizing Officer for the counties of Gloucester and Restigouche, praying compensation for services performed as such from the year 1833 to 1836, having had the same under consideration, and having made searches at the Crown Land Office, as well as other public offices, and examined the papers and accounts connected therewith, report:—

"That from the account on file in the Crown Land Office, made up to the first January, 1835, a balance was then due by the petitioner to the department (after giving credit for sums for various services) of £11 16s. and 4d., against which credit was to be given for several surveys, the returns for which had not at that time been made; that in December 1835, a Warrant appears to have been issued in favor of the Hon. Thomas Baillie, Surveyor General, for £149, for a survey between Tabusintac and Bathurst, which was made under the petitioner, and which sum your committee cannot discover he has ever been paid; and that, deducting the sum of eleven pounds sixteen shillings and four pence halfpenny from the amount of the said Warrant, it would leave a balance due the petitioner of one hundred and thirty seven pounds three shillings and seven pence halfpenny; that under these circumstances the committee recommend that a grant be made to the petitioner for that amount.

"Your committee further report, that, from their own knowledge of the petitioner, he is in very needy circumstances, and is suffering very much from the want of the money, and is now even in want of the common necessaries of life.

A. BARBERIE, Chairman.

April 7

Read a third time, a bill to alter part of the great road of communication leading from Newcastle, Resolved that the bill do pass.

On motion of Mr L. A. Wilnot, Whereas it appears by certain returns laid before the Assembly, in compliance with sundry addresses on the subject, that divers tracts of land situate in different counties in this Province, and formerly reserved for the use of schools, have been granted in some instances to Corporations of the Church of England, and in other instances to Trustees for the use and benefit of Churches to be established: And whereas in the opinion of this house, such lands should not have been granted, for any other purpose than that of the original reservation, and then only to and for the use of all denominations alike: And whereas it is expedient that an inquiry be instituted as to the legality of such disposition of the said land, in order, if possible, to their being restored to their legitimate purpose; therefore Resolved, that an humble address be presented to his Excellency the Lieutenant Governor praying that his Excellency will be pleased to lay before the said officers of the Crown all the information relative to the said reserves, and the said grants so made as aforesaid, in order that the opinion of the said law officers may be had for the information of this house, as to the validity of the said grants in reference to the provisions of the Act for the support of the Civil government of the province, and preparatory to such proceedings in the premises as may be deemed advisable by this house. Upon the question for sustaining this resolution, the house divided, Yeas, 12 Nays 9. Whereupon it was carried in the affirmative.

Mr Fisher, from the committee appointed on the first day of March last, to take under consideration a petition from the Honourable Thomas Baillie, as regards certain arrears of salary due to him, submitted their report; And he having read the same handed it in at the clerk's table, where it was again read and is as follows:—

"The committee to whom was referred the petition of the honourable Thomas Baillie, setting forth that there is an arrear of salary of six hundred and sixty three pounds sixteen shillings and one penny due him as Surveyor General and Commissioner of Crown Lands, for a period commencing the first day of April 1830, and ending the 22nd day of January, 1840, and that his salary as surveyor General since his reinstatement of office on the sixth day of August, 1841, should have been computed at the rate of one thousand two hundred pounds sterling, instead of one thousand two